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HISTORY

OF

MEDINA COUNTY

AND

OHIO.

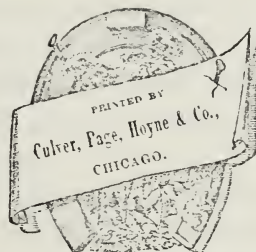
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V. I

Containing a History of the State of Ohio, from its earliest settlement to the present time, embracing its topography, geological, physical and climatic features; its agricultural, stock-growing, railroad interests, etc.; a History of Medina County, giving an account of its aboriginal inhabitants, early settlement by the whites, pioneer incidents, its growth, its improvements, organization of the County, its judicial history, its business and industries, churches, schools, etc.; Biographical Sketches; Portraits of some of the Early Settlers and Prominent Men, etc., etc.

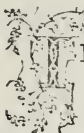
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PREFACE.

HE work that has engaged our historians, W. H. Perrin, J. H. Battle and W. A. Goodspeed, for some time past, is now closed. On these pages they have traced the tedious journey of the pioneer from homes of comfort and refinement to the untouched wilds of the West; they have noted the rising cabin, the clearing of the forests, the privations of the early settlements, the heroic fortitude with which the pioneer surmounted these obstacles, and the patient toil that has "made the wilderness to blossom as the rose;" they have marked the coming of the schoolmaster, and that greater teacher—the preacher—the rise of the schoolhouse and church, and their influence in molding society. This work we have undertaken in the belief that there is a proper demand that the events which relate to the early times should find a permanent record, and with what fidelity to facts and with what patience of research this has been accomplished, we shall leave to the judgment of our patrons, in whose keeping the traditions of that day remain, and for whom the work was undertaken.

Advantage has been taken of such historical works as were found; but the chief resource for information has been the traditions which have been handed down from one generation to another. These have generally been verified from other sources; but in some not essential particulars, our writers have been obliged to depend upon tradition alone, and may thus have sanctioned some errors. These, we trust, will be found of trifling importance; and we ground our hope of the favorable judgment of the public upon the essential correctness and completeness of this volume as a history of Medina County.

We desire, also, to thank the citizens everywhere in the county, who have so cordially aided our writers in gathering the materials for this volume, and especially to acknowledge our indebtedness to the gentlemen who have been associated with them in the various parts of the work; to Hon. AARON PARDEE, of Wadsworth; JUDGE SAMUEL HUMPHREVILLE (now deceased), and Dr. E. G. HARD, of Medina; J. T. GRAVES, of Seville, and others whose names appear with their contributions.

March, 1881.

PUBLISHERS.

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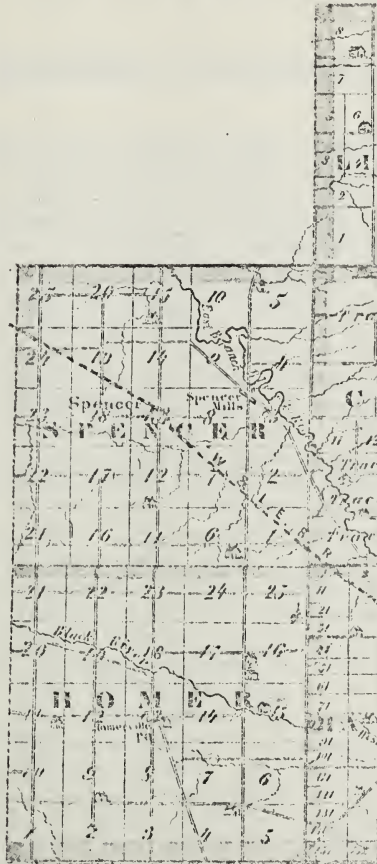
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HISTORY OF OHIO.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY—TOPOGRAPHY—GEOLOGY—PRIMITIVE—RACES—ANTIQUITIES—INDIAN TRIBES.

THE present State of Ohio, comprising an extent of country 210 miles north and south, 220 miles east and west, in length and breadth—23,576,969 acres—is a part of the Old Northwest Territory. This Territory embraced all of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and so much of Minnesota as lies east of the Mississippi River. It became a corporate existence soon after the formation of the Virginia Colony, and when that colony took on the dignity of State government it became a county thereof, whose exact outline was unknown. The county embraced in its limits more territory than is comprised in all the New England and Middle States, and was the largest county ever known in the United States. It is watered by the finest system of rivers on the globe; while its inland seas are without a parallel. Its entire southern boundary is traversed by the beautiful Ohio, its western by the majestic Mississippi, and its northern and a part of its eastern are bounded by the fresh-water lakes, whose clear waters preserve an even temperature over its entire surface. Into these reservoirs of commerce flow innumerable streams of limpid water, which come from glen and dale, from mountain and valley, from forest and prairie—all avenues of health, commerce and prosperity. Ohio is in the best part of this territory—south of its river are tropical heats; north of Lake Erie are polar snows and a polar climate.

The territory comprised in Ohio has always remained the same. Ohio's history differs somewhat from other States, in that it was never under Territorial government. When it was created, it was made a State, and did not pass through the stage incident to the most of other States, *i. e.*, exist as a Territory before being advanced to the powers of

a State. Such was not the case with the other States of the West; all were Territories, with Territorial forms of government, ere they became States.

Ohio's boundaries are, on the north, Lakes Erie and Michigan; on the west, Indiana; on the south, the Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky; and, on the east, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It is situated between $38^{\circ} 25'$ and 42° north latitude; and $80^{\circ} 30'$ and $84^{\circ} 50'$ west longitude from Greenwich, or $3^{\circ} 30'$ and $7^{\circ} 50'$ west from Washington. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 210 miles; the extreme width, from east to west, 220 miles. Were this an exact outline, the area of the State would be 46,200 square miles, or 29,568,000 acres; as the outlines of the State are, however, rather irregular, the area is estimated at 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. In the last census—1870—the total number of acres in Ohio is given as 21,712,420, of which 14,469,132 acres are improved, and 6,883,575 acres are woodland. By the last statistical report of the State Auditor, 20,965,371 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres are reported as taxable lands. This omits many acres untaxable for various reasons, which would make the estimate, 25,576,960, nearly correct.

The face of the country, in Ohio, taken as a whole, presents the appearance of an extensive monotonous plain. It is moderately undulating but not mountainous, and is excavated in places by the streams coursing over its surface, whose waters have forced a way for themselves through cliffs of sandstone rock, leaving abutments of this material in bold outline. There are no mountain ranges, geological uplifts or peaks. A low ridge enters the State, near the northeast corner, and crosses it in a southwesterly direction, emerging near the intersection of the 40th degree of north latitude with

the western boundary of the State. This "divide" separates the lake and Ohio River waters, and maintains an elevation of a little more than thirteen hundred feet above the level of the ocean. The highest part is in Logan County, where the elevation is 1,550 feet.

North of this ridge the surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination toward the lake, the inequalities of the surface being caused by the streams which empty into the lake. The central part of Ohio is almost, in general, a level plain, about one thousand feet above the level of the sea, slightly inclining southward. The Southern part of the State is rather hilly, the valleys growing deeper as they incline toward the great valley of the Ohio, which is several hundred feet below the general level of the State. In the southern counties, the surface is generally diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries, exercised through long periods of time. There are a few prairies, or plains, in the central and northwestern parts of the State, but over its greater portion originally existed immense growths of timber.

The "divide," or water-shed, referred to, between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio River, is less elevated in Ohio than in New York and Pennsylvania, though the difference is small. To a person passing over the State in a balloon, its surface presents an unvarying plain, while, to one sailing down the Ohio River, it appears mountainous. On this river are bluffs ranging from two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet in height. As one ascends the tributaries of the river, these bluffs diminish in height until they become gentle undulations, while toward the sources of the streams, in the central part of the State, the banks often become low and marshy.

The principal rivers are the Ohio, Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, on the southern slope, emptying into the Ohio; on the northern, the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron and Cuyahoga, emptying into Lake Erie, and, all but the first named, entirely in Ohio.

The Ohio, the chief river of the State, and from which it derives its name, with its tributaries, drains a country whose area is over two hundred thousand square miles in extent, and extending from the water-shed to Alabama. The river was first discovered by La Salle in 1669, and was by him navigated as far as the Falls, at Louisville, Ky. It is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, in Pennsylvania, whose waters

unite at Pittsburgh. The entire length of the river, from its source to its mouth, is 950 miles, though by a straight line from Pittsburgh to Cairo, it is only 615 miles. Its current is very gentle, hardly three miles per hour, the descent being only five inches per mile. At high stages, the rate of the current increases, and at low stages decreases. Sometimes it is barely two miles per hour. The average range between high and low water mark is fifty feet, although several times the river has risen more than sixty feet above low water mark. At the lowest stage of the river, it is fordable many places between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The river abounds in islands, some of which are exceedingly fertile, and noted in the history of the West. Others, known as "tow-heads," are simply deposits of sand.

The Scioto is one of the largest inland streams in the State, and is one of the most beautiful rivers. It rises in Hardin County, flows southeasterly to Columbus, where it receives its largest affluent, the Olentangy or Whetstone, after which its direction is southerly until it enters the Ohio at Portsmouth. It flows through one of the richest valleys in the State, and has for its companion the Ohio and Erie Canal, for a distance of ninety miles. Its tributaries are, besides the Whetstone, the Darby, Walnut and Paint Creeks.

The Muskingum River is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Waldohoning Rivers, which rise in the northern part of the State and unite at Coshocton. From the junction, the river flows in a southeastern course about one hundred miles, through a rich and populous valley, to the Ohio, at Marietta, the oldest settlement in the State. At its outlet, the Muskingum is over two hundred yards wide. By improvements, it has been made navigable ninety-five miles above Marietta, as far as Dresden, where a side cut, three miles long, unites its waters with those of the Ohio Canal. All along this stream exist, in abundant profusion, the remains of an ancient civilization, whose history is lost in the twilight of antiquity. Extensive mounds, earthworks and various fortifications, are everywhere to be found, including a mute history as silent as the race that dwelt here and left these traces of their existence. The same may be said of all the other valleys in Ohio.

The Miami River—the scenes of many exploits in pioneer days—rises in Hardin County, near the headwaters of the Scioto, and runs southwesterly, to the Ohio, passing Troy, Dayton and Hamilton. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, flowing through

a highly productive and populous valley, in which limestone and hard timber are abundant. Its total length is about one hundred and fifty miles.

The Maumee is the largest river in the northern part of Ohio. It rises in Indiana and flows northeasterly, into Lake Erie. About eighty miles of its course are in Ohio. It is navigable as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from its mouth. The other rivers north of the divide are all small, rapid-running streams, affording a large amount of good water-power, much utilized by mills and manufacturingeries.

A remarkable feature of the topography of Ohio is its almost total absence of natural lakes or ponds. A few very small ones are found near the water-shed, but all too small to be of any practical value save as watering-places for stock.

Lake Erie, which forms nearly all the northern boundary of the State, is next to the last or lowest of America's "inland seas." It is 290 miles long, and 57 miles wide at its greatest part. There are no islands, except in the shallow water at the west end, and very few bays. The greatest depth of the lake is off Long Point, where the water is 312 feet deep. The shores are principally drift-clay or hard-pan, upon which the waves are continually encroaching. At Cleveland, from the first survey, in 1796, to 1842, the encroachment was 218 feet along the entire city front. The entire coast is low, seldom rising above fifty feet at the water's edge.

Lake Erie, like the others, has a variable surface, rising and falling with the seasons, like great rivers, called the "annual fluctuation," and a general one, embracing a series of years, due to meteorological causes, known as the "secular fluctuation." Its lowest known level was in February, 1819, rising more or less each year, until June, 1833, in the extreme, to six feet eight inches.

Lake Erie has several excellent harbors in Ohio, among which are Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky, Port Clinton and Ashtabula. Valuable improvements have been made in some of these, at the expense of the General Government. In 1818, the first steamboat was launched on the lake. Owing to the Falls of Niagara, it could go no farther east than the outlet of Niagara River. Since then, however, the opening of the Welland Canal, in Canada, allows vessels drawing not more than ten feet of water to pass from one lake to the other, greatly facilitating navigation.

As early as 1836, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Dr. John Locke, Prof. J. H. Riddle and Mr. I. A. Lapham,

were appointed a committee by the Legislature of Ohio to report the "best method of obtaining a complete geological survey of the State, and an estimate of the probable cost of the same." In the preparation of their report, Dr. Hildreth examined the coal-measures in the southeastern part of the State, Prof. Riddle and Mr. Lapham made examinations in the western and northern counties, while Dr. Locke devoted his attention to chemical analyses. These investigations resulted in the presentation of much valuable information concerning the mineral resources of the State and in a plan for a geological survey. In accordance with the recommendation of this Committee, the Legislature, in 1837, passed a bill appropriating \$12,000 for the prosecution of the work during the next year. The Geological Corps appointed consisted of W. W. Mather, State Geologist, with Dr. Hildreth, Dr. Locke, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, J. W. Foster, Charles Whittlesey and Charles Briggs, Jr., Assistants. The results of the first year's work appeared in 1838, in an octavo volume of 134 pages, with contributions from Mather, Hildreth, Briggs, Kirtland and Whittlesey. In 1838, the Legislature ordered the continuance of the work, and, at the close of the year, a second report, of 286 pages, octavo, was issued, containing contributions from all the members of the survey.

Succeeding Legislatures failed to provide for a continuance of the work, and, save that done by private means, nothing was accomplished till 1869, when the Legislature again took up the work. In the interim, individual enterprise had done much. In 1841, Prof. James Hall passed through the State, and, by his identification of several of the formations with those of New York, for the first time fixed their geological age. The next year, he issued the first map of the geology of the State, in common with the geological maps of all the region between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi. Similar maps were published by Sir Charles Lyell, in 1845; Prof. Edward Hitchcock, in 1853, and by J. Maroon, in 1856. The first individual map of the geology of Ohio was a very small one, published by Col. Whittlesey, in 1848, in Howe's History. In 1856, he published a larger map, and, in 1865, another was issued by Prof. Nelson Saylor. In 1867, Dr. J. S. Newberry published a geological map and sketch of Ohio in the Atlas of the State issued by H. S. Stebbins. Up to this time, the geological knowledge was very general in its character, and, consequently, erroneous in many of its details. Other States had been

accurately surveyed, yet Ohio remained a kind of *terra incognita*, of which the geology was less known than any part of the surrounding area.

In 1869, the Legislature appropriated, for a new survey, \$13,900 for its support during one year, and appointed Dr. Newberry Chief Geologist; E. B. Andrews, Edward Orton and J. H. Klippart were appointed Assistants, and T. G. Wornley, Chemist. The result of the first year's work was a volume of 164 pages, octavo, published in 1870.

This report, accompanied by maps and charts, for the first time accurately defined the geological formations as to age and area. Evidence was given which set at rest questions of nearly thirty years' standing, and established the fact that Ohio includes nearly double the number of formations before supposed to exist. Since that date, the surveys have been regularly made. Each county is being surveyed by itself, and its formation accurately determined. Elsewhere in these pages, these results are given, and to them the reader is referred for the specific geology of the county. Only general results can be noted here.

On the general geological map of the State, are two sections of the State, taken at each northern and southern extremity. These show, with the map, the general outline of the geological features of Ohio, and are all that can be given here. Both sections show the general arrangements of the formation, and prove that they lie in sheets resting one upon another, but not horizontally, as a great arch traverses the State from Cincinnati to the lake shore, between Toledo and Sandusky. Along this line, which extends southward to Nashville, Tenn., all the rocks are raised in a ridge or fold, once a low mountain chain. In the lapse of ages, it has, however, been extensively worn away, and now, along a large part of its course, the strata which once arched over it are removed from its summit, and are found resting in regular order on either side, dipping away from its axis. Where the ridge was highest, the erosion has been greatest, that being the reason why the oldest rocks are exposed in the region about Cincinnati. By following the line of this great arch from Cincinnati northward, it will be seen that the Helderberg limestone (No. 4), midway of the State, is still unbroken, and stretches from side to side; while the Oriskany, the Carboniferous, the Hamilton and the Huron formations, though generally removed from the crown of the arch, still remain over a limited area near Bellefontaine, where they

form an island, which proves the former continuity of the strata which compose it.

On the east side of the great anticlinal axis, the rocks dip down into a basin, which, for several hundred miles north and south, occupies the interval between the Nashville and Cincinnati ridge and the first fold of the Alleghany Mountains. In this basin, all the strata form trough-like layers, their edges outcropping eastward on the flanks of the Alleghanies, and westward along the anticlinal axis. As they dip from this margin eastward toward the center of the trough, near its middle, on the eastern border of the State, the older rocks are deeply buried, and the surface is here underlaid by the highest and most recent of our rock formations, the coal measures. In the northwestern corner of the State, the strata dip northwest from the anticlinal and pass under the Michigan coal basin, precisely as the same formations east of the anticlinal dip beneath the Alleghany coal-field, of which Ohio's coal area forms a part.

The rocks underlying the State all belong to three of the great groups which geologists have termed "systems," namely, the Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous. Each of these are again subdivided, for convenience, and numbered. Thus the Silurian system includes the Cincinnati group, the Medina and Clinton groups, the Niagara group, and the Salina and Water-Line groups. The Devonian system includes the Oriskany sandstone, the Carboniferous limestone, the Hamilton group, the Huron shale and the Erie shales. The Carboniferous system includes the Waverly group, the Carboniferous Conglomerate, the Coal Measures and the Drift. This last includes the surface, and has been divided into six parts, numbering from the lowest, viz.: A glaciated surface, the Glacial Drift, the Erie Clays, the Forest Bed, the Leeburg Drift and the Terraces or Beaches, which mark intervals of stability in the gradual recession of the water surface to its present level.

"The history we may learn from these formations," says the geologist, "is something as follows:

"*First.* Subsequent to the Tertiary was a period of continual elevation, during which the topography of the country was much the same as now, the draining streams following the lines they now do, but cutting down their beds until they flowed sometimes two hundred feet lower than they do at present. In the latter part of this period of elevation, glaciers, descending from the Canadian

islands, excavated and occupied the valleys of the great lakes, and covered the lowlands down nearly to the Ohio.

"*Second.* By a depression of the land and elevation of temperature, the glaciers retreated northward, leaving, in the interior of the continent, a great basin of fresh water, in which the Erie clays were deposited.

"*Third.* This water was drained away until a broad land surface was exposed within the drift area. Upon this surface grew forests, largely of red and white cedar, inhabited by the elephant, mastodon, giant beaver and other large, now extinct, animals.

"*Fourth.* The submergence of this ancient land and the spreading over it, by iceberg agency, of gravel, sand and bowlders, distributed just as icebergs now spread their loads broadcast over the sea bottom on the banks of Newfoundland.

"*Fifth.* The gradual draining-off of the waters, leaving the land now as we find it, smoothly covered with all the layers of the drift, and well prepared for human occupation."

"In six days, the Lord made the heavens and the earth, and rested the seventh day," records the Scriptures, and, when all was done, He looked upon the work of His own hands and pronounced it "good." Surely none but a divine, omnipotent hand could have done all this, and none can study the "work of His hands" and not marvel at its completeness.

The ancient dwellers of the Mississippi Valley will always be a subject of great interest to the antiquarian. Who they were, and whence they came, are still unanswered questions, and may remain so for ages. All over this valley, and, in fact, in all parts of the New World, evidences of an ancient civilization exist, whose remains are now a wonder to all. The aboriginal races could throw no light on these questions. They had always seen the remains, and knew not whence they came. Explorations aid but little in the solution of the problem, and only conjecture can be entertained. The remains found in Ohio equal any in the Valley. Indeed, some of them are vast in extent, and consist of forts, fortifications, moats, ditches, elevations and mounds, embracing many acres in extent.

"It is not yet determined," says Col. Charles Whittlesey, "whether we have discovered the first or the original people who occupied the soil of Ohio. Modern investigations are bringing to light evidences of earlier races. Since the presence of

man has been established in Europe as a cotemporary of the fossil elephant, mastodon, rhinoceros and the horse, of the later drift or glacial period, we may reasonably anticipate the presence of man in America in that era. Such proofs are already known, but they are not of that conclusive character which amounts to a demonstration. It is, however, known that an ancient people inhabited Ohio in advance of the red men who were found here, three centuries since, by the Spanish and French explorers.

"Five and six hundred years before the arrival of Columbus," says Col. Charles Whittlesey, "the Northmen sailed from Norway, Iceland and Greenland along the Atlantic coast as far as Long Island. They found Indian tribes, in what is now New England, closely resembling those who lived upon the coast and the St. Lawrence when the French and English came to possess these regions.

"These red Indians had no traditions of a prior people; but over a large part of the lake country and the valley of the Mississippi, earth-works, mounds, pyramids, ditches and forts were discovered—the work of a more ancient race, and a people far in advance of the Indian. If they were not civilized, they were not barbarians. They were not mere hunters, but had fixed habitations, cultivated the soil and were possessed of considerable mechanical skill. We know them as the *Mound Builders*, because they erected over the mortal remains of their principal men and women memorial mounds of earth or unhewn stone—of which hundreds remain to our own day, so large and high that they give rise to an impression of the numbers and energy of their builders, such as we receive from the pyramids of Egypt."

Might they not have been of the same race and the same civilization? Many competent authorities conjecture they are the work of the lost tribes of Israel; but the best they or any one can do is only conjecture.

"In the burial-mounds," continues Col. Whittlesey, "there are always portions of one or more human skeletons, generally partly consumed by fire, with ornaments of stone, bone, shells, mica and copper. The largest mound in Ohio is near Miamisburg, Montgomery County. It is the second largest in the West, being nearly seventy feet high, originally, and about eight hundred feet in circumference. This would give a superficial area of nearly four acres. In 1864, the citizens of Miamisburg sunk a shaft from the summit to the natural surface, without finding the bones

or ashes of the great man for whom it was intended. The exploration has considerably lowered the mound, it being now about sixty feet in height.

"Fort Ancient, on the Little Miami, is a good specimen of the military defenses of the Mound-Builders. It is well located on a long, high, narrow, precipitous ridge. The parapets are now from ten to eighteen feet high, and its perimeter is sufficient to hold twenty thousand fighting men. Another prominent example of their works exists near Newark, Licking County. This collection presents a great variety of figures, circles, rectangles, octagons and parallel banks, or highways, covering more than a thousand acres. The county fair-ground is permanently located within an ancient circle, a quarter of a mile in diameter, with an embankment and interior ditch. Its highest place was over twenty feet from the top of the moat to the bottom of the ditch."

One of the most curious-shaped works in this county is known as the "Alligator," from its supposed resemblance to that creature. When measured, several years ago, while in a good state of preservation, its dimensions were two hundred and ten feet in length, average width over sixty feet, and height, at the highest point, seven feet. It appears to be mainly composed of clay, and is overgrown with grass.

Speaking of the writing of these people, Col. Whittlesey says: "There is no evidence that they had alphabetical characters, picture-writing or hieroglyphics, though they must have had some mode of recording events. Neither is there any proof that they used domestic animals for tilling the soil, or for the purpose of erecting the imposing earthworks they have left. A very coarse cloth of hemp, flax or nettles has been found on their burial-hearths and around skeletons not consumed by fire.

"The most extensive earthworks occupy many of the sites of modern towns, and are always in the vicinity of excellent land. Those about the lakes are generally irregular earth forts, while those about the rivers in the southern part of the State are generally altars, pyramids, circles, cones and rectangles of earth, among which fortresses or strongholds are exceptions.

"Those on the north may not have been cotemporary or have been built by the same people. They are far less prominent or extensive, which indicates a people less in numbers as well as industry, and whose principal occupation was war among

themselves or against their neighbors. This style of works extends eastward along the south shore of Lake Ontario, through New York. In Ohio, there is a space along the water-shed, between the lake and the Ohio, where there are few, if any, ancient earthworks. It appears to have been a vacant or neutral ground between different nations.

"The Indians of the North, dressed in skins, cultivated the soil very sparingly, and manufactured no woven cloth. On Lake Superior, there are ancient copper mines wrought by the Mound-Builders over fifteen hundred years ago." Copper tools are occasionally found tempered sufficiently hard to cut the hardest rocks. No knowledge of such tempering exists now. The Indians can give no more knowledge of the ancient mines than they can of the mounds on the river bottoms.

"The Indians did not occupy the ancient earthworks, nor did they construct such. They were found as they are now—a hunter race, wholly averse to labor. Their abodes were in rock shelters, in caves, or in temporary sheds of bark and boughs, or skins, easily moved from place to place. Like most savage races, their habits are unchangeable; at least, the example of white men, and their efforts during three centuries, have made little, if any, impression."

When white men came to the territory now embraced in the State of Ohio, they found dwelling here the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanees, Miamis, Wyandots and Ottawa's. Each nation was composed of several tribes or clans, and each was often at war with the others. The first mentioned of these occupied that part of the State whose northern boundary was Lake Erie, as far west as the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where the city of Cleveland now is; thence the boundary turned southward in an irregular line, until it touched the Ohio River, up which stream it continued to the Pennsylvania State line, and thence northward to the lake. This nation were the implacable foes of the French, owing to the fact that Champlain, in 1609, made war against them. They occupied a large part of New York and Pennsylvania, and were the most insatiate conquerors among the aborigines. When the French first came to the lakes, these monsters of the wilderness were engaged in a war against their neighbors, a war that ended in their conquering them, possessing their territory, and absorbing the remnants of the tribes into their own nation. At the date of Champlain's visit, the southern shore of Lake Erie was occupied by the Eries, or, as the orthography of the word is

sometimes given, *Erigos*, or *Errienous*.* About forty years afterward, the Iroquois (Five Nations) fell upon them with such fury and in such force that the nation was annihilated. Those who escaped the slaughter were absorbed among their conquerors, but allowed to live on their own lands, paying a sort of tribute to the Iroquois. This was the policy of that nation in all its conquests. A few years after the conquest of the Eries, the Iroquois again took to the war-path, and swept through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, even attacking the Mississippi tribes. But for the intervention and aid of the French, these tribes would have shared the fate of the Hurons and Eries. Until the year 1700, the Iroquois held the south shore of Lake Erie so firmly that the French dared not trade or travel along that side of the lake. Their missionaries and traders penetrated this part of Ohio as early as 1650, but generally suffered death for their zeal.

Having completed the conquest of the Hurons or Wyandots, about Lake Huron, and murdered the Jesuit missionaries by modes of torture which only they could devise, they permitted the residue of the Hurons to settle around the west end of Lake Erie. Here, with the Ottawas, they resided when the whites came to the State. Their country was bounded on the south by a line running through the central part of Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford and Wyandot Counties. At the western boundary of this county, the line diverged northwesterly, leaving the State near the northwest corner of Fulton County. Their northern boundary was the lake; the eastern, the Iroquois.

The Delawares, or "Lenni Lenapes," whom the Iroquois had subjugated on the Susquehanna, were assigned by their conquerors hunting-grounds on the Muskingum. Their eastern boundary was the country of the Iroquois (before defined), and their northern, that of the Hurons. On the west, they

extended as far as a line drawn from the central part of Richland County, in a semi-circular direction, south to the mouth of Leading Creek. Their southern boundary was the Ohio River.

West of the Delawares, dwelt the Shawnees, a troublesome people as neighbors, whether to whites or Indians. Their country was bounded on the north by the Hurons, on the east, by the Delawares; on the south, by the Ohio River. On the west, their boundary was determined by a line drawn southwesterly, and again southeasterly—semi-circular—from a point on the southern boundary of the Hurons, near the southwest corner of Wyandot County, till it intersected the Ohio River.

All the remainder of the State—all its western part from the Ohio River to the Michigan line—was occupied by the Miamis, Mineamis, Twigtwees, or Tawixtawes, a powerful nation, whom the Iroquois were never fully able to subdue.

These nations occupied the State, partly by permit of the Five Nations, and partly by inheritance, and, though composed of many tribes, were about all the savages to be found in this part of the Northwest.

No sooner had the Americans obtained control of this country, than they began, by treaty and purchase, to acquire the lands of the natives. They could not stem the tide of emigration; people, then as now, would go West, and hence the necessity of peacefully and rightfully acquiring the land. "The true basis of title to Indian territory is the right of civilized men to the soil for purposes of cultivation." The same maxim may be applied to all uncivilized nations. When acquired by such a right, either by treaty, purchase or conquest, the right to hold the same rests with the power and development of the nation thus possessing the land.

The English derived title to the territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi partly by the claim that, in discovering the Atlantic coast, they had possession of the land from "ocean to ocean," and partly by the treaty of Paris, in February, 1763. Long before this treaty took place, however, she had granted, to individuals and colonies, extensive tracts of land in that part of America, based on the right of discovery. The French had done better, and had acquired title to the land by discovering the land itself and by consent of the Indians dwelling thereon. The right to possess this country led to the French and Indian war, ending in the supremacy of the English.

* Father Louis Hennepin, in his work published in 1684, thus alludes to the Eries: "These good fathers," referring to the priests, "were great friends of the Hurons, who told them that the Iroquois went to war beyond Virginia, or New Sweden, near a lake which they called '*Erie*,' or '*Erie*,' which signifies '*the cat*,' or '*indian of the cat*,' and because these savages brought captives from this nation in returning to their cantons along this lake, the Hurons named it, in their language, '*Erige*,' or '*Erike*,' '*the lake of the cat*,' and which our Canadians, in softening the word, have called '*Lake Erie*.'"

Charlevoix, writing in 1721, says: "The name it bears is that of an Indian nation of the Huron (Wyandot) language, which was formerly seated on its banks, and who have been entirely destroyed by the Iroquois. *Erie*, in that language, signifies '*cat*,' and, in some accounts, this nation is called the '*cat nation*.' This name, probably, comes from the large numbers of that animal found in this region."

The Five Nations claimed the territory in question by right of conquest, and, though professing friendship to the English, watched them with jealous eyes. In 1684, and again in 1726, that confederacy made cessions of lands to the English, and these treaties and cessions of lands were regarded as sufficient title by the English, and were insisted on in all subsequent treaties with the Western Nations. The following statements were collected by Col. Charles Whittlesey, which show the principal treaties made with the red men wherein land in Ohio was ceded by them to the whites:

In September, 1726, the Iroquois, or Six Nations, at Albany, ceded all their claims west of Lake Erie and sixty miles in width along the south shore of Lakes Erie and Ontario, from the Cuyahoga to the Oswego River.

In 1744, this same nation made a treaty at Lancaster, Penn., and ceded to the English all their lands "that may be within the colony of Virginia."

In 1752, this nation and other Western tribes made a treaty at Logstown, Penn., wherein they confirmed the Lancaster treaty and consented to the settlements south of the Ohio River.

February 13, 1763, a treaty was made at Paris, France, between the French and English, when Canada and the eastern half of the Mississippi Valley were ceded to the English.

In 1783, all the territory south of the Lakes, and east of the Mississippi, was ceded by England to America—the latter country then obtaining its independence—by which means the country was gained by America.

October 24, 1784, the Six Nations made a treaty, at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., with the Americans, and ceded to them all the country claimed by the tribe, west of Pennsylvania.

In 1785, the Chippewas, Delawares, Ottawas, and Wyandots ceded to the United States, at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of the Big Beaver, all their claims east and south of the "Cayahoga," the Portage Path, and the Tuscarawas, to Fort Laurens (Bolivar), thence to Loran's Fort (in Shelby County); thence along the Portage Path to the St. Mary's River and down it to the "Omec," or Maumee, and along the lake shore to the "Cayahoga."

January 3, 1786, the Shawanees, at Fort Finney, near the mouth of the Great Miami (not owning the land on the Scioto occupied by them), were allotted a tract at the heads of the two

Miamis and the Wabash, west of the Chippewas, Delawares and Wyandots.

February 9, 1789, the Iroquois made a treaty at Fort Harmar, wherein they confirmed the Fort Stanwix treaty. At the same time, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Delawares, and Wyandots—to which the Sauks and Pottawatomies assented—confirmed the treaty made at Fort McIntosh.

Period of war now existed till 1795.

August 3, 1795, Gen. Anthony Wayne, on behalf of the United States, made a treaty with twelve tribes, confirming the boundaries established by the Fort Harmar and Fort McIntosh treaties, and extended the boundary to Fort Recovery and the mouth of the Kentucky River.

In June, 1796, the Senecas, represented by Brant, ceded to the Connecticut Land Company their rights east of the Cuyahoga.

In 1805, at Fort Industry, on the Maumee, the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Shawanees, Menses, and Pottawatomies relinquished all their lands west of the Cuyahoga, as far west as the western line of the Reserve, and south of the line from Fort Laurens to Loran's Fort.

July 4, 1807, the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandots, and Pottawatomies, at Detroit, ceded all that part of Ohio north of the Maumee River, with part of Michigan.

November 25, 1808, the same tribes with the Shawanees, at Brownstown, Mich., granted the Government a tract of land two miles wide, from the west line of the Reserve to the rapids of the Maumee, for the purpose of a road through the Black Swamp.

September 18, 1815, at Springwells, near Detroit, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Miamis, having been engaged in the war of 1812 on the British side, were confined in the grants made at Fort McIntosh and Greenville in 1785 and 1795.

September 29, 1817, at the rapids of the Maumee, the Wyandots ceded their lands west of the line of 1805, as far as Loran's and the St. Mary's River and north of the Maumee. The Pottawatomies, Chippewas, and Ottawas ceded the territory west of the Detroit line of 1807, and north of the Maumee.

October 6, 1818, the Miamis, at St. Mary's, made a treaty in which they surrendered the remaining Indian territory in Ohio, north of the Greenville treaty line and west of St. Mary's River.

The numerous treaties of peace with the Western Indians for the delivery of prisoners were—

one by Gen. Forbes, at Fort Du Quesne (Pittsburgh), in 1758; one by Col. Bradstreet, at Erie, in August, 1764; one by Col. Boquet, at the mouth of the Wallingung, in November, 1764; in May, 1765, at Johnson's, on the Mohawk, and at Philadelphia, the same year; in 1774, by Lord Dunmore, at Camp Charlotte, Pickaway County. By the treaty at the Maumee Rapids, in 1817, reservations were conveyed by the United States to all the tribes, with a view to induce them to cultivate the soil and cease to be hunters. These were, from time to time, as the impracticability of the plan became manifest, purchased by the Government, the last of these being the Wyandot Reserve, of twelve miles square, around Upper Sandusky, in 1842, closing out all claims and composing all the Indian difficulties in Ohio. The open war had ceased in 1815, with the treaty of Ghent.

"It is estimated that, from the French war of 1754 to the battle of the Maumee Rapids, in 1794, a period of forty years, there had been at least 5,000 people killed or captured west of the

Alleghany Mountains. Eleven organized military expeditions had been carried on against the Western Indians prior to the war of 1812, seven regular engagements fought and about twelve hundred men killed. More whites were slain in battle than there were Indian braves killed in military expeditions, and by private raids and murders; yet, in 1811, all the Ohio tribes combined could not muster 2,000 warriors."

Attempts to determine the number of persons comprising the Indian tribes in Ohio, and their location, have resulted in nothing better than estimates. It is supposed that, at the commencement of the Revolution, there were about six thousand Indians in the present confines of the State, but their villages were little more than movable camps. Savage men, like savage beasts, are engaged in continual migrations. Now, none are left. The white man occupies the home of the red man. Now

"The verdant hills
Are covered o'er with growing grain,
And white men till the soil,
Where once the red man used to reign."

CHAPTER II.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN THE WEST.

WHEN war, when ambition, when avarice fail, religion pushes onward and succeeds. In the discovery of the New World, wherever man's aggrandizement was the paramount aim, failure was sure to follow. When this gave way, the followers of the Cross, whether Catholic or Protestant, came on the field, and the result before attempted soon appeared, though in a different way and through different means than those supposed.

The first permanent efforts of the white race to penetrate the Western wilds of the New World preceded any permanent English settlement north of the Potomac. Years before the Pilgrims anchored their bark on the cheerless shores of Cape Cod, "the Roman Catholic Church had been planned by missionaries from France in the Eastern moiety of Maine; and LeCaren, an ambitious Franciscan, the companion of Champlain, had passed into the hunting-grounds of the Wyandots, and, bound by the vows of his life, had, on foot or paddling a bark canoe, gone onward, taking alms of the savages until he reached the rivers of Lake

Huron." This was in 1615 or 1616, and only eight years after Champlain had sailed up the waters of the St. Lawrence, and on the foot of a bold cliff laid the foundation of the present City of Quebec. From this place, founded to hold the country, and to perpetuate the religion of his King, went forth those emissaries of the Cross, whose zeal has been the admiration of the world. The French Colony in Canada was suppressed soon after its establishment, and for five years, until 1622, its immunities were enjoyed by the colonists. A grant of New France, as the country was then known, was made by Louis XIII to Richelieu, Champlain, Razilly and others, who, immediately after the restoration of Quebec by its English conquerors, entered upon the control and government of their province. Its limits embraced the whole basin of the St. Lawrence and of such other rivers in New France as flowed directly into the sea. While away to the south on the Gulf coast, was also included a country rich in foliage and claimed in virtue of the unsuccessful efforts of Coligny.

Religious zeal as much as commercial prosperity had influenced France to obtain and retain the dependency of Canada. The commercial monopoly of a privileged company could not foster a colony; the climate was too vigorous for agriculture, and, at first there was little else except religious enthusiasm to give vitality to the province. Champlain had been touched by the simplicity of the Order of St. Francis, and had selected its priests to aid him in his work. But another order, more in favor at the Court, was interested, and succeeded in excluding the mendicant order from the New World, established themselves in the new domain and, by thus enlarging the borders of the French King, it became entrusted to the Jesuits.

This "Society of Jesus," founded by Loyola when Calvin's Institutes first saw the light, saw an unequalled opportunity in the conversion of the heathen in the Western wilds; and, as its members, pledged to obtain power only by influence of mind over mind, sought the honors of opening the way, there was no lack of men ready for the work. Through them, the motive power in opening the wilds of the Northwest was religion. "Religious enthusiasm," says Baneroff, "colonized New England, and religious enthusiasm founded Montreal, made a conquest of the wilderness about the upper lakes, and explored the Mississippi."

Through these priests—increased in a few years to fifteen—a way was made across the West from Quebec, above the regions of the lakes, below which they dared not go for the relentless Mohawks. To the northwest of Toronto, near the Lake Iroquois, a bay of Lake Huron, in September, 1634, they raised the first humble house of the Society of Jesus among the Hurons. Through them they learned of the great lakes beyond, and resolved one day to explore them and carry the Gospel of peace to the heathen on their shores. Before this could be done, many of them were called upon to give up their lives at the martyr's stake and receive a martyr's crown. But one by one they went on in their good work. If one fell by hunger, cold, cruelty, or a terrible death, others stood ready, and carrying their lives in their hands, established other missions about the eastern shores of Lake Huron and its adjacent waters. The Five Nations were for many years hostile toward the French and murdered them and their red allies whenever opportunity presented. For a quarter of century, they retarded the advance of the missionaries, and then only after wearied with a long struggle, in which they began to see their

power declining, did they relinquish their warlike propensities, and allow the Jesuits entrance to their country. While this was going on, the traders and Jesuits had penetrated farther and farther westward, until, when peace was declared, they had seen the southwestern shores of Lake Superior and the northern shores of Lake Michigan, called by them Lake Illinois.* In August, 1654, two young adventurers penetrated the wilds bordering on these western lakes in company with a band of Ottawas. Returning, they tell of the wonderful country they have seen, of its vast forests, its abundance of game, its mines of copper, and excite in their comrades a desire to see and explore such a country. They tell of a vast expanse of land before them, of the powerful Indian tribes dwelling there, and of their anxiety to become annexed to the Frenchman, of whom they have heard. The request is at once granted. Two missionaries, Gabriel Dreuillettes and Leonard Gareau, were selected as envoys, but on their way the fleet, propelled by tawny rowers, is met by a wandering band of Mohawks and by them is dispersed. Not daunted, others stood ready to go. The lot fell to René Mesnard. He is charged to visit the wilderness, select a suitable place for a dwelling, and found a mission. With only a short warning he is ready, "trusting," he says, "in the Providence which feeds the little birds of the desert and clothes the wild flowers of the forest." In October, 1660, he reached a bay, which he called St. Theresa, on the south shore of Lake Superior. After a residence of eight months, he yielded to the invitation of the Hurons who had taken refuge on the Island of St. Michael, and bidding adieu to his neophytes and the French, he departed. While on the way to the Bay of Chegoi-me-gon, probably at a portage, he became separated from his companion and was never afterward heard of. Long after, his cassock and his breviary were kept as amulets among the Sioux. Difficulties now arose in the management of the colony, and for awhile it was on the verge of dissolution. The King sent a regiment under command of the aged Tracy, as a safeguard against the Iroquois, now proving themselves enemies to

* Mr. C. W. Butterfield, author of *Crawford's Campaign*, and good authority, says: "John Nicolet, a Frenchman, left Quebec and Three Rivers in the summer of 1634, and visited the Hurons on Georgian Bay, the Chippewas at the Sault Ste. Marie, and the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin, returning to Quebec in the summer of 1635. This was the first white man to see any part of the Northwest Territory. In 1641, two Jesuit priests were at the Sault Ste. Marie for a brief time. Then two French traders reached Lake Superior, and after them came that tide of emigration on which the French based their claim to the country."

the French. Accompanying him were Courcelles, as Governor, and M. Talon, who subsequently figures in Northwestern history. By 1665, affairs were settled and new attempts to found a mission among the lake tribes were projected.

"With better hopes—undismayed by the sad fate of their predecessors" in August, Claude Allouez embarked on a mission by way of Ottawa to the Far West. Early in September he reached the rapids through which rush the waters of the lakes to Huron. Sailing by lofty sculptured rocks and over waters of crystal purity, he reached the Chippewa village just as the young warriors were bent on organizing a war expedition against the Sioux. Commanding peace in the name of his King, he called a council and offered the commerce and protection of his nation. He was obeyed, and soon a chapel arose on the shore of the bay, to which admiring crowds from the south and west gathered to listen to the story of the Cross.

The scattered Hurons and Ottawas north of Lake Superior; the Pottawatomes from Lake Michigan; the Sacs and Foxes from the Far West; the Illinois from the prairies, all came to hear him, and all besought him to go with them. To the last nation Allouez desired to go. They told him of a "great river that flowed to the sea," and of "their vast prairies, where herds of buffalo, deer and other animals grazed on the tall grass." "Their country," said the missionary, "is the best field for the Gospel. Had I had leisure, I would have gone to their dwellings to see with my own eyes all the good that was told me of them."

He remained two years, teaching the natives, studying their language and habits, and then returned to Quebec. Such was the account that he gave, that in two days he was joined by Louis Nicholas and was on his way back to his mission.

Peace being now established, more missionaries came from France. Among them were Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette, both of whom went on to the mission among the Chippewas at the Sault. They reached there in 1668 and found Allouez busy. The mission was now a reality and given the name of St. Mary. It is often written "Sault Ste. Marie," after the French method, and is the oldest settlement by white men in the bounds of the Northwest Territory. It has been founded over two hundred years. Here on the inhospitable northern shores, hundreds of miles away from friends, did this triumvirate employ themselves in extending their religion and the influence of their

King. Traversing the shores of the great lakes near them, they pass down the western bank of Lake Michigan as far as Green Bay, along the southern shore of Lake Superior to its western extremity, everywhere preaching the story of Jesus. "Though suffering be their lot and martyrdom their crown," they went on, only conscious that they were laboring for their Master and would, in the end, win the crown.

The great river away to the West of which they heard so much was yet unknown to them. To explore it, to visit the tribes on its banks and preach to them the Gospel and secure their trade, became the aim of Marquette, who originated the idea of its discovery. While engaged at the mission at the Sault, he resolved to attempt it in the autumn of 1669. Delay, however, intervened—for Allouez had exchanged the mission at Che-goi-me-gon for one at Green Bay, whither Marquette was sent. While here he employed a young Illinois Indian to teach him the language of that nation, and thereby prepare himself for the enterprise.

Continued commerce with the Western Indians gave protection and confirmed their attachment. Talon, the intendant of the colony of New France, to further spread its power and to learn more of the country and its inhabitants, convened a congress of the Indians at the Falls of St. Mary, to which he sent St. Lussan on his behalf. Nicholas Perrot sent invitations in every direction for more than a hundred leagues round about, and fourteen nations, among them Sacs, Foxes and Miamis, agreed to be present by their ambassadors.

The congress met on the fourth day of June, 1671. St. Lussan, through Allouez, his interpreter, announced to the assembled natives that they, and through them their nations, were placed under the protection of the French King, and to him were their furs and peltries to be traded. A cross of cedar was raised, and amidst the groves of maple and of pine, of elm and hemlock that are so strangely intermingled on the banks of the St. Mary, the whole company of the French, bowing before the emblem of man's redemption, chanted to its glory a hymn of the seventh century:

"The banners of heaven's King advance;
The mysteries of the Cross shines forth."*

A cedar column was planted by the cross and marked with the lilies of the Bourbons. The power of France, thus uplifted in the West of which Ohio is now a part, was, however, not destined

* Bancroft.

to endure, and the ambition of its monarchs was to have only a partial fulfillment.

The same year that the congress was held, Marquette had founded a mission among the Hurons at Point St. Ignace, on the continent north of the peninsula of Michigan. Although the climate was severe, and vegetation scarce, yet fish abounded, and at this establishment, long maintained as a key to further explorations, prayer and praise were heard daily for many years. Here, also, Marquette gained a footing among the founders of Michigan. While he was doing this, Allouez and Dablon were exploring countries south and west, going as far as the Mascoutins and Kickapoos on the Milwaukee, and the Miamis at the head of Lake Michigan. Allouez continued even as far as the Saes and Foxes on the river which bears their name.

The discovery of the Mississippi, heightened by these explorations, was now at hand. The enterprise, projected by Marquette, was received with favor by M. Talon, who desired thus to perpetuate his rule in New France, now drawing to a close. He was joined by Joliet, of Quebec, an emissary of his King, commissioned by royal magnate to take possession of the country in the name of the French. Of him but little else is known. This one excursion, however, gives him immortality, and as long as time shall last his name and that of Marquette will endure. When Marquette made known his intention to the Pottawatomies, they were filled with wonder, and endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose. "Those distant nations," said they, "never spare the strangers; the Great River abounds in monsters, ready to swallow both men and canoes; there are great cataracts and rapids, over which you will be dashed to pieces; the excessive heats will cause your death." "I shall gladly lay down my life for the salvation of souls," replied the good man; and the docile nation joined him.

On the 9th day of June, 1673, they reached the village on Fox River, where were Kickapoos, Mascoutins and Miamis dwelling together on an expanse of lovely prairie, dotted here and thereby groves of magnificent trees, and where was a cross garlanded by wild flowers, and bows and arrows, and skins and belts, offerings to the Great Manitou. Allouez had been here in one of his wanderings, and, as was his wont, had left this emblem of his faith.

Assembling the natives, Marquette said, "My companion is an envoy of France to discover new countries; and I am an ambassador from God to

enlighten them with the Gospel." Offering presents, he begged two guides for the morrow. The Indians answered courteously, and gave in return a mat to serve as a couch during the long voyage.

Early in the morning of the next day, the 10th of June, with all nature in her brightest robes, these two men, with five Frenchmen and two Algonquin guides, set out on their journey. Lifting two canoes to their shoulders, they quickly cross the narrow portage dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin River, and prepare to embark on its clear waters. "Uttering a special prayer to the Immaculate Virgin, they leave the stream, that, flowing onward, could have borne their greetings to the castle of Quebec. 'The guides returned,' says the gentle Marquette, 'leaving us alone in this unknown land, in the hand of Providence.' France and Christianity stood alone in the valley of the Mississippi. Embarking on the broad Wisconsin, the discoverers, as they sailed west, went solitarily down the stream between alternate prairies and hillsides, beholding neither man nor the wonted beasts of the forests; no sound broke the silence but the ripple of the canoe and the lowing of the buffalo. In seven days, 'they entered happily the Great River, with a joy that could not be expressed;' and the two birchbark canoes, raising their happy sails under new skies and to unknown breezes, floated down the calm magnificence of the ocean stream, over the broad, clear sand-bars, the resort of innumerable waterfowl—gliding past islets that swelled from the bosom of the stream, with their tufts of massive thickets, and between the wild plains of Illinois and Iowa, all garlanded with majestic forests, or checkered by island groves and the open vastness of the prairie."*

Continuing on down the mighty stream, they saw no signs of human life until the 25th of June, when they discovered a small foot-path on the west bank of the river, leading away into the prairie. Leaving their companions in the canoes, Marquette and Joliet followed the path, resolved to brave a meeting alone with the savages. After a walk of six miles they came in sight of a village on the banks of a river, while not far away they discovered two others. The river was the "Mouin-gou-e-na," or Moingona, now corrupted into Des Moines. These two men, the first of their race who ever trod the soil west of the Great

* Bancroft.

River, commended themselves to God, and, uttering a loud cry, advanced to the nearest village. The Indians hear, and thinking their visitors celestial beings, four old men advance with reverential mien, and offer the pipe of peace. "We are Illinois," said they, and they offered the calumet. They had heard of the Frenchmen, and welcomed them to their wigwams, followed by the devouring gaze of an astonished crowd. At a great council held soon after, Marquette published to them the true God, their Author. He also spoke of his nation and of his King, who had chastised the Five Nations and commanded peace. He questioned them concerning the Great River and its tributaries, and the tribes dwelling on its banks. A magnificent feast was spread before them, and the conference continued several days. At the close of the sixth day, the chieftains of the tribes, with numerous trains of warriors, attended the visitors to their canoes, and selecting a peace-pipe, gayly caparioned, they hung the sacred calumet, emblem of peace to all and a safeguard among the nations, about the good Father's neck, and bid the strangers good speed. "I did not fear death," writes Marquette; "I should have esteemed it the greatest happiness to have died for the glory of God." On their journey, they passed the perpendicular rocks, whose sculptured sides showed them the monsters they should meet. Farther down, they pass the turbid flood of the Missouri, known to them by its Algonquin name, Pekitanoni. Resolving in his heart to one day explore its flood, Marquette rejoiced in the new world it evidently could open to him. A little farther down, they pass the bluffs where now is a mighty emporium, then silent as when created. In a little less than forty leagues, they pass the clear waters of the beautiful Ohio, then, and long afterward, known as the Wabash. Its banks were inhabited by numerous villages of the peaceful Shawanees, who then quailed under the incursions of the dreadful Iroquois. As they go on down the mighty stream, the canes become thicker, the insects more fierce, the heat more intolerable. The prairies and their cool breezes vanish, and forests of white-wood, admirable for their vastness and height, crowd close upon the pebbly shore. It is observed that the Chickasaws have guns, and have learned how to use them. Near the latitude of 33 degrees, they encounter a great village, whose inhabitants present an inhospitable and warlike front. The pipe of peace is held aloft, and instantly the savage drops his arms and extends a friendly greeting.

Remaining here till the next day, they are escorted for eight or ten leagues to the village of Akansea. They are now at the limit of their voyage. The Indians speak a dialect unknown to them. The natives show furs and axes of steel, the latter proving they have traded with Europeans. The two travelers now learn that the Father of Waters went neither to the Western sea nor to the Florida coast, but straight south, and conclude not to encounter the burning heats of a tropical clime, but return and find the outlet again. They had done enough now, and must report their discovery.

On the 17th day of July, 1673, one hundred and thirty-two years after the disastrous journey of De Soto, which led to no permanent results, Marquette and Joliet left the village of Akansea on their way back. At the 38th degree, they encounter the waters of the Illinois which they had before noticed, and which the natives told them afforded a much shorter route to the lakes. Paddling up its limpid waters, they see a country unsurpassed in beauty. Broad prairies, beautiful uplands, luxuriant groves, all mingled in excellent harmony as they ascend the river. Near the head of the river, they pause at a great village of the Illinois, and across the river behold a rocky promontory standing boldly out against the landscape. The Indians entreat the gentle missionary to remain among them, and teach them the way of life. He cannot do this, but promises to return when he can and instruct them. The town was on a plain near the present village of Utica, in LaSalle County, Ill., and the rock was Starved Rock, afterward noted in the annals of the Northwest. One of the chiefs and some young men conduct the party to the Chicago River, where the present mighty city is, from where, continuing their journey along the western shores of the lake, they reach Green Bay early in September.

The great valley of the West was now open. The "Missippi" rolled its mighty flood to a southern sea, and must be sully explored. Marquette's health had keenly suffered by the voyage and he concluded to remain here and rest. Joliet hastened on to Quebec to report his discoveries. During the journey, each had preserved a description of the route they had passed over, as well as the country and its inhabitants. While on the way to Quebec, at the foot of the rapids near Montreal, by some means one of Joliet's canoes became capsized, and by it he lost his box of papers and two of his men. A greater calamity could have

hardly happened him. In a letter to Gov. Frontenac, Joliet says:

"I had escaped every peril from the Indians; I had passed forty-two rapids, and was on the point of disembarking, full of joy at the success of so long and difficult an enterprise, when my canoe capsized after all the danger seemed over. I lost my two men and box of papers within sight of the French settlements, which I had left almost two years before. Nothing remains now to me but my life, and the ardent desire to employ it in any service you may please to direct."

When Joliet made known his discoveries, a *Te Deum* was chanted in the Cathedral at Quebec, and all Canada was filled with joy. The news crossed the ocean, and the French saw in the vista of coming years a vast dependency arise in the valley, partially explored, which was to extend her domain and enrich her treasury. Fearing England might profit by the discovery and claim the country, she attempted as far as possible to prevent the news from becoming general. Joliet was rewarded by the gift of the Island of Anticosti, in the St. Lawrence, while Marquette, conscious of his service to his Master, was content with the salvation of souls.

Marquette, left at Green Bay, suffered long with his malady, and was not permitted, until the autumn of the following year (1674), to return and teach the Illinois Indians. With this purpose in view, he left Green Bay on the 25th of October with two Frenchmen and a number of Illinois and Pottawatomie Indians for the villages on the Chicago and Illinois Rivers. Entering Lake Michigan, they encountered adverse winds and waves and were more than a month on the way. Going some distance up the Chicago River, they found Marquette too weak to proceed farther, his malady having assumed a violent form, and landing, they erected two huts and prepared to pass the winter. The good missionary taught the natives here daily, in spite of his afflictions, while his companions supplied him and themselves with food by fishing and hunting. Thus the winter wore away, and Marquette, renewing his vows, prepared to go on to the village at the foot of the rocky citadel, where he had been two years before. On the 13th of March, 1675, they left their huts and, rowing on up the Chicago to the portage between that and the Desplaines, embarked on their way. Amid the incessant rains of spring, they were rapidly borne down that stream to the Illinois, on whose rushing flood they floated to the

object of their destination. At the great town the missionary was received as a heavenly messenger, and as he preached to them of heaven and hell, of angels and demons, of good and bad deeds, they regarded him as divine and besought him to remain among them. The town then contained an immense concourse of natives, drawn hither by the reports they heard, and assembling them before him on the plain near their village, where now are prosperous farms, he held before their astonished gaze four large pictures of the Holy Virgin, and daily harangued them on the duties of Christianity and the necessity of conforming their conduct to the words they heard. His strength was fast declining and warned him he could not long remain. Finding he must go, the Indians furnished him an escort as far as the lake, on whose turbulent waters he embarked with his two faithful attendants. They turned their canoes for the Mackinaw Mission, which the afflicted missionary hoped to reach before death came. As they coasted along the eastern shores of the lake, the vernal hue of May began to cover the hillsides with robes of green, now dimmed to the eye of the departing Father, who became too weak to view them. By the 19th of the month, he could go no farther, and requested his men to land and build him a hut in which he might pass away. That done, he gave, with great composure, directions concerning his burial, and thanked God that he was permitted to die in the wilderness in the midst of his work, an unshaken believer in the faith he had so earnestly preached. As twilight came on, he told his weary attendants to rest, promising that when death should come he would call them. At an early hour, on the morning of the 20th of May, 1675, they heard a feeble voice, and hastening to his side found that the gentle spirit of the good missionary had gone to heaven. His hand grasped the crucifix, and his lips bore as their last sound the name of the Virgin. They dug a grave near the banks of the stream and buried him as he had requested. There in a lonely wilderness the peaceful soul of Marquette had at last found a rest, and his weary labors closed. His companions went on to the mission, where the news of his death caused great sorrow, for he was one beloved by all.

Three years after his burial, the Ottawas, hunting in the vicinity of his grave, determined to carry his bones to the mission at their home, in accordance with an ancient custom of their tribe. Having opened the grave, at whose head a cross had been planted, they carefully removed the bones and

cleaning them, a funeral procession of thirty canoes bore them to the Mackinaw Mission, singing the songs he had taught them. At the shores of the mission the bones were received by the priests, and, with great ceremony, buried under the floor of the rude chapel.

While Marquette and Joliet were exploring the head-waters of the "Great River," another man, fearless in purpose, pious in heart, and loyal to his country, was living in Canada and watching the operations of his fellow countrymen with keen eyes. When the French first saw the inhospitable shores of the St. Lawrence, in 1535, under the lead of Jacques Cartier, and had opened a new country to their crown, men were not lacking to further extend the discovery. In 1608, Champlain came, and at the foot of a cliff on that river founded Quebec. Seven years after, he brought four Recollet monks; and through them and the Jesuits the discoveries already narrated occurred. Champlain died in 1635, one hundred years after Cartier's first visit, but not until he had explored the northern lakes as far as Lake Huron, on whose rocky shores he, as the progenitor of a mighty race to follow, set his feet. He, with others, held to the idea that somewhere across the country, a river highway extended to the Western ocean. The reports from the missions whose history has been given aided this belief; and not until Marquette and Joliet returned was the delusion in any way dispelled. Before this was done, however, the man to whom reference has been made, Robert Cavalier, better known as La Salle, had endeavored to solve the mystery, and, while living on his grant of land eight miles above Montreal, had indeed effected important discoveries.

La Salle, the next actor in the field of exploration after Champlain, was born in 1643. His father's family was among the old and wealthy burghers of Rouen, France, and its members were frequently entrusted with important governmental positions. He early exhibited such traits of character as to mark him among his associates. Coming from a wealthy family, he enjoyed all the advantages of his day, and received, for the times, an excellent education. He was a Catholic, though his subsequent life does not prove him to have been a religious enthusiast. From some cause, he joined the Order of Loyola, but the circumscribed sphere of action set for him in the order illly concurred with his independent disposition, and led to his separation from it. This was effected, however, in a good spirit, as they

considered him fit for a different field of action than any presented by the order. Having a brother in Canada, a member of the order of St. Sulpice, he determined to join him. By his connection with the Jesuits he had lost his share of his father's estate, but, by some means, on his death, which occurred about this time, he was given a small share; and with this, in 1666, he arrived in Montreal. All Canada was alive with the news of the explorations; and La Salle's mind, actively grasping the ideas he afterward carried out, began to mature plans for their perfection. At Montreal he found a seminary of priests of the St. Sulpice Order who were encouraging settlers by grants of land on easy terms, hoping to establish a barrier of settlements between themselves and the Indians, made enemies to the French by Champlain's actions when founding Quebec. The Superior of the seminary, learning of LaSalle's arrival, gratuitously offered him a grant of land on the St. Lawrence, eight miles above Montreal. The grant, though dangerously near the hostile Indians, was accepted, and LaSalle soon enjoyed an excellent trade in furs. While employed in developing his claim, he learned of the great unknown route, and burned with a desire to solve its existence. He applied himself closely to the study of Indian dialects, and in three years is said to have made great progress in their language. While on his farm his thoughts often turned to the unknown land away to the west, and, like all men of his day, he desired to explore the route to the Western sea, and thence obtain an easy trade with China and Japan. The "Great River, which flowed to the sea," must, thought they, find an outlet in the Gulf of California. While musing on these things, Marquette and Joliet were preparing to descend the Wisconsin; and LaSalle himself learned from a wandering band of Senecas that a river, called the Ohio, arose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it would require eight months to reach its mouth. This must be the Great River, or a part of it: for all geographers of the day considered the Mississippi and its tributary as one stream. Placing great confidence on this hypothesis, La Salle repaired to Quebec to obtain the sanction of Gov. Courcelles. His plausible statements soon won him the Governor and M. Talon, and letters patent were issued granting the exploration. No pecuniary aid was offered, and La Salle, having expended all his means in improving his

estate, was obliged to sell it to procure the necessary outfit. The Superior of the seminary being favorably disposed toward him, purchased the greater part of his improvement, and realizing 2,800 livres, he purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the expedition. The seminary was, at the same time, preparing for a similar exploration. The priests of this order, emulating the Jesuits, had established missions on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. Hearing of populous tribes still further west, they resolved to attempt their conversion, and deputed two of their number for the purpose. On going to Quebec to procure the necessary supplies, they were advised of La Salle's expedition down the Ohio, and resolved to unite themselves with it. La Salle did not altogether favor their attempt, as he believed the Jesuits already had the field, and would not care to have any aid from a rival order. His disposition also would not well brook the part they assumed, of asking him to be a co-laborer rather than a leader. However, the expeditions, merged into one body, left the mission on the St. Lawrence on the 6th of July, 1669, in seven canoes. The party numbered twenty-four persons, who were accompanied by two canoes filled with Indians who had visited La Salle, and who now acted as guides. Their guides led them up the St. Lawrence, over the expanse of Lake Ontario, to their village on the banks of the Genesee, where they expected to find guides to lead them on to the Ohio. As La Salle only partially understood their language, he was compelled to confer with them by means of a Jesuit stationed at the village. The Indians refused to furnish him the expected aid, and even burned before his eyes a prisoner, the only one who could give him any knowledge he desired. He surmised the Jesuits were at the bottom of the matter, fearful lest the disciples of St. Sulpice should gain a foothold in the west. He lingered here a month, with the hope of accomplishing his object, when, by chance, there came by an Iroquois Indian, who assured them that at his colony, near the head of the lake, they could find guides; and offered to conduct them thither. Coming along the southern shore of the lake, they passed, at its western extremity, the mouth of the Niagara River, where they heard for the first time the thunder of the mighty cataract between the two lakes. At the village of the Iroquois they met a friendly reception, and were informed by a Shawanese prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks' time, and that he

would guide them there. While preparing to commence the journey, they heard of the missions to the northwest, and the priests resolved to go there and convert the natives, and find the river by that route. It appears that Louis Joliet met them here, on his return from visiting the copper mines of Lake Superior, under command of M. Talon. He gave the priests a map of the country, and informed them that the Indians of those regions were in great need of spiritual advisers. This strengthened their intention, though warned by La Salle, that the Jesuits were undoubtedly there. The authority for Joliet's visit to them here is not clearly given, and may not be true, but the same letter which gives the account of the discovery of the Ohio at this time by La Salle, states it as a fact, and it is hence inserted. The missionaries and La Salle separated, the former to find, as he had predicted, the followers of Loyola already in the field, and not wanting their aid. Hence they return from a fruitless tour.

La Salle, now left to himself and just recovering from a violent fever, went on his journey. From the paper from which these statements are taken, it appears he went on to Onondaga, where he procured guides to a tributary of the Ohio, down which he proceeded to the principal stream, on whose bosom he continued his way till he came to the falls at the present city of Louisville, Ky. It has been asserted that he went on down to its mouth, but that is not well authenticated and is hardly true. The statement that he went as far as the falls is, doubtless, correct. He states, in a letter to Count Frontenac in 1677, that he discovered the Ohio, and that he descended it to the falls. Moreover, Joliet, in a measure his rival, for he was now preparing to go to the northern lakes and from them search the river, made two maps representing the lakes and the Mississippi, on both of which he states that La Salle had discovered the Ohio. Of its course beyond the falls, La Salle does not seem to have learned anything definite, hence his discovery did not in any way settle the great question, and elicited but little comment. Still, it stimulated La Salle to more effort, and while musing on his plans, Joliet and Marquette push on from Green Bay, and discover the river and ascertain the general course of its outlet. On Joliet's return in 1673, he seems to drop from further notice. Other and more venturesome souls were ready to finish the work begun by himself and the zealous Marquette, who, left among the far-away nations, laid down his life. The spirit of

La Salle was equal to the enterprise, and as he now had returned from one voyage of discovery, he stood ready to solve the mystery, and gain the country for his King. Before this could be accomplished, however, he saw other things must be done, and made preparations on a scale, for the time, truly marvelous.

Count Frontenac, the new Governor, had no sooner established himself in power than he gave a searching glance over the new realm to see if any undeveloped resources lay yet unnoticed, and what country yet remained open. He learned from the exploits of La Salle on the Ohio, and from Joliet, now returned from the West, of that immense country, and resolving in his mind on some plan whereby it could be formally taken, entered heartily into the plans of La Salle, who, anxious to solve the mystery concerning the outlet of the Great River, gave him the outline of a plan, sagacious in its conception and grand in its comprehension. La Salle had also informed him of the endeavors of the English on the Atlantic coast to divert the trade with the Indians, and partly to counteract this, were the plans of La Salle adopted. They were, briefly, to build a chain of forts from Canada, or New France, along the lakes to the Mississippi, and on down that river, thereby holding the country by power as well as by discovery. A fort was to be built on the Ohio as soon as the means could be obtained, and thereby hold that country by the same policy. Thus to La Salle alone may be ascribed the bold plan of gaining the whole West, a plan only thwarted by the force of arms. Through the aid of Frontenac, he was given a proprietary and the rank of nobility, and on his proprietary was erected a fort, which he, in honor of his Governor, called Fort Frontenac. It stood on the site of the present city of Kingston, Canada. Through it he obtained the trade of the Five Nations, and his fortune was so far assured. He next repaired to France, to perfect his arrangements, secure his title and obtain means.

On his return he built the fort alluded to, and prepared to go on in the prosecution of his plan. A civil discord arose, however, which for three years prevailed, and seriously threatened his projects. As soon as he could extricate himself, he again repaired to France, receiving additional encouragement in money, grants, and the exclusive privilege of a trade in buffalo skins, then considered a source of great wealth. On his return, he was accompanied by Henry Tonti, son of an illustrious Italian nobleman, who had fled from his

own country during one of its political revolutions. Coming to France, he made himself famous as the founder of Tontine Life Insurance. Henry Tonti possessed an indomitable will, and though he had suffered the loss of one of his hands by the explosion of a grenade in one of the Sicilian wars, his courage was undaunted, and his ardor undimmed. La Salle also brought recruits, mechanics, sailors, cordage and sails for rigging a ship, and merchandise for traffic with the natives. At Montreal, he secured the services of M. La Motte, a person of much energy and integrity of character. He also secured several missionaries before he reached Fort Frontenac. Among them were Louis Hennepin, Gabriel Ribourde and Zenabe Membre. All these were Flemings, all Recollets. Hennepin, of all of them, proved the best assistant. They arrived at the fort early in the autumn of 1678, and preparations were at once made to erect a vessel in which to navigate the lakes, and a fort at the mouth of the Niagara River. The Senecas were rather adverse to the latter proposals when La Motte and Hennepin came, but by the eloquence of the latter, they were pacified and rendered friendly. After a number of vexatious delays, the vessel, the Griffin, the first on the lakes, was built, and on the 7th of August, a year after La Salle came here, it was launched, passed over the waters of the northern lakes, and, after a tempestuous voyage, landed at Green Bay. It was soon after stored with furs and sent back, while La Salle and his men awaited its return. It was never afterward heard of. La Salle, becoming impatient, erected a fort, pushed on with a part of his men, leaving part at the fort, and passed over the St. Joseph and Kankakee Rivers, and thence to the Illinois, down whose flood they proceeded to Peoria Lake, where he was obliged to halt, and return to Canada for more men and supplies. He left Tonti and several men to complete a fort, called Fort "Crevecoeur"—broken-hearted. The Indians drove the French away, the men mutinied, and Tonti was obliged to flee. When La Salle returned, he found no one there, and going down as far as the mouth of the Illinois, he retraced his steps, to find some trace of his garrison. Tonti was found safe among the Pottawatomies at Green Bay, and Hennepin and his two followers, sent to explore the head-waters of the Mississippi, were again home, after a captivity among the Sioux.

La Salle renewed his force of men, and the third time set out for the outlet of the Great River.

He left Canada early in December, 1681, and by February 6, 1682, reached the majestic flood of the mighty stream. On the 24th, they ascended the Chickasaw Bluffs, and, while waiting to find a sailor who had strayed away, erected Fort Prudhomme. They passed several Indian villages further down the river, in some of which they met with no little opposition. Proceeding onward, ere long they encountered the tide of the sea, and April 6, they emerged on the broad bosom of the Gulf, "tossing its restless billows, limitless, voiceless and lonely as when born of chaos, without a sign of life."

Coasting about a short time on the shores of the Gulf, the party returned until a sufficiently dry place was reached to effect a landing. Here another cross was raised, also a column, on which was inscribed these words:

"LOUIS LE GRAND, ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE, REGNE; LE NEUVIEME, AVRIL, 1682." *

"The whole party," says a "proces verbal," in the archives of France, "chanted the *Te Deum*, the *Exaudiat* and the *Domine saluum fac Regem*, and then after a salute of fire-arms and cries of *Vive le Roi*, La Salle, standing near the column, said in a loud voice in French:

"In the name of the most high, mighty, invincible and victorious Prince, Louis the Great, by the grace of God, King of France and of Navarre, Fourteenth of that name, this ninth day of April, one thousand six hundred and eighty two, I, in virtue of the commission of His Majesty, which I hold in my hand, and which may be seen by all whom it may concern, have taken, and do now take, in the name of His Majesty and of his successors to the crown, possession of this country of Louisiana, the seas, harbor, ports, bays, adjacent straights, and all the nations, people, provinces, cities, towns, villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, streams and rivers, comprised in the extent of said Louisiana, from the north of the great river St. Louis, otherwise called the Ohio, Alighin, Sipore or Chukagoga, and this with the consent of the Chavunons, Chickachaws, and other people dwelling therein, with whom we have made alliance; as also along the river Colbert or Mississippi, and rivers which discharge themselves therein from its source beyond the Kiou or Nadoussious, and this with their consent, and with the consent of the Illinois, Mesigameas, Natchez, Koroas, which are the most considerable nations dwelling therein, with whom also

we have made alliance, either by ourselves or others in our behalf, as far as its mouth at the sea or Gulf of Mexico, about the twenty-seventh degree of its elevation of the North Pole, and also to the mouth of the River of Palms; upon the assurance which we have received from all these nations that we are the first Europeans who have descended or ascended the river Colbert, hereby protesting against all those who may in future undertake to invade any or all of these countries, peoples or lands, to the prejudice of the right of His Majesty, acquired by the consent of the nations herein named."

The whole assembly responded with shouts and the salutes of fire-arms. The *Sieur de La Salle* caused to be planted at the foot of the column a plate of lead, on one side of which was inscribed the arms of France and the following Latin inscription:

Robertus Cavellier, cum Domino de Tonly, Legato, R. P. Zenobi Membro, Recollecto, et, Viginti Gallis Primos Hoc Flumen inde ab illoerum Pago, enavigavit. ejusque ostium fecit Perivium, nono Aprilis cdo ice LXXXII.

The whole proceedings were acknowledged before La Metairie, a notary, and the conquest was considered complete.

Thus was the foundation of France laid in the new republic, and thus did she lay claim to the Northwest, which now includes Ohio, and the county, whose history this book perpetuates.

La Salle and his party returned to Canada soon after, and again that country, and France itself, rang with anthems of exultation. He went on to France, where he received the highest honors. He was given a fleet, and sailors as well as colonists to return to the New World by way of a southern voyage, expecting to find the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean course. Sailing past the outlets, he was wrecked on the coast of Texas, and in his vain endeavors to find the river or return to Canada, he became lost on the plains of Arkansas, where he, in 1687, was basely murdered by one of his followers. "You are down now, Grand Bashaw," exclaimed his slayer, and despoiling his remains, they left them to be devoured by wild beasts. To such an ignominious end came this daring, bold adventurer. Alone in the wilderness, he was left, with no monument but the vast realm he had discovered, on whose bosom he was left without covering and without protection.

"For force of will and vast conception; for various knowledge, and quick adaptation of his genius

* Louis the Great, King of France and of Navarre, reigning the ninth day of April, 1662.

to untried circumstances; for a sublime magnanimity, that resigned itself to the will of Heaven, and yet triumphed over affliction by energy of purpose and unflinching hope—he had no superior among his countrymen. He had won the affections of the governor of Canada, the esteem of Colbert, the confidence of Seignelay, the favor of Louis XIV. After the beginning of the colonization of Upper Canada, he perfected the discovery of the Mississippi from the Falls of St. Anthony to its mouth; and he will be remembered through all time as the father of colonization in the great central valley of the West.*

Avarice, passion and jealousy were not calmed by the blood of La Salle. All of his conspirators perished by ignoble deaths, while only seven of the sixteen succeeded in continuing the journey until they reached Canada, and thence found their way to France.

Tonti, who had been left at Fort St. Louis, on "Starved Rock" on the Illinois, went down in search of his beloved commander. Failing to find him, he returned and remained here until 1700, thousands of miles away from friends. Then he went down the Mississippi to join D'Iberville, who had made the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean voyage. Two years later, he went on a mission to the Chickasaws, but of his subsequent history nothing is known.

The West was now in possession of the French. La Salle's plans were yet feasible. The period of exploration was now over. The great river and its outlet was known, and it only remained for that nation to enter in and occupy what to many a Frenchman was the "Promised Land." Only eighteen years had elapsed since Marquette and Joliet had descended the river and shown the course of its outlet. A spirit, less bold than La Salle's would never in so short a time have penetrated for more than a thousand miles an unknown wilderness, and solved the mystery of the world.

When Joutel and his companions reached France in 1688, all Europe was on the eve of war. Other nations than the French wanted part of the New World, and when they saw that nation greedily and rapidly accumulating territory there, they endeavored to stay its progress. The league of Augsburg was formed in 1687 by the princes of the Empire to restrain the ambition of Louis XIV, and in 1688, he began hostilities by the capture of Philipsburg. The next year, England, under the

lead of William III, joined the alliance, and Louis found himself compelled, with only the aid of the Turks, to contend against the united forces of the Empires of England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Yet the tide of battle wavered. In 1689, the French were defeated at Walecourt, and the Turks at Widin; but in 1690, the French were victorious at Charleroy, and the Turks at Belgrade. The next year, and also the next, victory inclined to the French, but in 1693, Louvois and Luxembourg were dead and Namur surrendered to the allies. The war extended to the New World, where it was maintained with more than equal success by the French, though the English population exceeded it more than twenty to one. In 1688, the French were estimated at about twelve thousand souls in North America, while the English were more than two hundred thousand. At first the war was prosecuted vigorously. In 1689, De. Ste. Helene and D'Iberville, two of the sons of Charles le Morne, crossed the wilderness and reduced the English forts on Hudson's Bay. But in August of the same year, the Iroquois, the hereditary foes of the French, captured and burned Montreal. Frontenac, who had gone on an expedition against New York by sea, was recalled. Fort Frontenac was abandoned, and no French posts left in the West between Trois Rivieres and Mackinaw, and were it not for the Jesuits the entire West would now have been abandoned. To recover their influence, the French planned three expeditions. One resulted in the destruction of Schenectady, another, Salmon Falls, and the third, Casco Bay. On the other hand, Nova Scotia was reduced by the colonies, and an expedition against Montreal went as far as to Lake Champlain, where it failed, owing to the dissensions of the leaders. Another expedition, consisting of twenty-four vessels, arrived before Quebec, which also failed through the incompetency of Sir William Phipps. During the succeeding years, various border conflicts occurred, in all of which border scenes of savage cruelty and savage ferocity were enacted. The peace of Ryswick, in 1697, closed the war. France retained Hudson's Bay, and all the places of which she was in possession in 1688; but the boundaries of the English and French claims in the New World were still unsettled.

The conclusion of the conflict left the French at liberty to pursue their scheme of colonization in the Mississippi Valley. In 1698, D'Iberville was sent to the lower province, which, ere long, was made a separate independency, called Louisiana.

* Piquero.

Fort were erected on Mobile Bay, and the division of the territory between the French and the Spaniards was settled. Trouble existed between the French and the Chickasaws, ending in the cruel deaths of many of the leaders, in the fruitless endeavors of the Canadian and Louisianian forces combining against the Chickasaws. For many years the conflict raged, with unequal successes, until the Indian power gave way before superior military tactics. In the end, New Orleans was founded, in 1718, and the French power secured.

Before this was consummated, however, France became entangled in another war against the allied powers, ending in her defeat and the loss of Nova Scotia, Hudson's Bay and Newfoundland. The peace of Utrecht closed the war in 1713.

The French, weary with prolonged strife, adopted the plan, more peaceful in its nature, of giving out to distinguished men the monopoly of certain districts in the fur trade, the most prosperous of any avocation then. Crozat and Cadillac—the latter the founder of Detroit, in 1701—were the chief ones concerned in this. The founding of the villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Vincennes, and others in the Mississippi and Wabash Valleys, led to the rapid development, according to the French custom of all these parts of the West, while along all the chief water-courses, other trading posts and forts were established, rapidly fulfilling the hopes of La Salle, broached so many years before.

The French had, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, four principal routes to their western towns, two of which passed over the soil of Ohio. The first of these was the one followed by Marquette and Joliet, by way of the Lakes to Green Bay, in Wisconsin; thence across a portage to the Wisconsin River, down which they floated to the Mississippi. On their return they came up the Illinois River, to the site of Chicago, whence Joliet returned to Quebec by the Lakes. La Salle's route was first by the Lakes to the St. Joseph's River, which he followed to the portage to the Kankakee, and thence downward to the Mississippi. On his second and third attempt, he crossed the lower peninsula of Michigan to the Kankakee, and again traversed its waters to the Illinois. The third route was established about 1716. It followed the southern shores of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Maumee River; following this stream, the voyagers went on to the

junction between it and the St. Mary's, which they followed to the "Oubache"—Wabash—and then to the French villages in Vigo and Knox Counties, in Indiana. Vincennes was the oldest and most important one here. It had been founded in 1702 by a French trader, and was, at the date of the establishment of the third route, in a prosperous condition. For many years, the traders crossed the plains of Southern Illinois to the French towns on the bottoms opposite St. Louis. They were afraid to go on down the "Waba" to the Ohio, as the Indians had frightened them with accounts of the great monsters below. Finally, some adventurous spirit went down the river, found it emptied into the Ohio, and solved the problem of the true outlet of the Ohio, heretofore supposed to be a tributary of the Wabash.

The fourth route was from the southern shore of Lake Erie, at Presqueville, over a portage of fifteen miles to the head of French Creek, at Waterford, Penn.; thence down that stream to the Ohio, and on to the Mississippi. Along all these routes, ports and posts were carefully maintained. Many were on the soil of Ohio, and were the first attempts of the white race to possess its domain. Many of the ruins of these posts are yet found on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and at the outlets of streams flowing into the lake and the Ohio River. The principal forts were at Mackinaw, at Presqueville, at the mouth of the St. Joseph's, on Starved Rock, and along the Father of Waters. Yet another power was encroaching on them: a sturdy race, clinging to the inhospitable Atlantic shores, were coming over the mountains. The murmurs of a conflict were already heard—a conflict that would change the fate of a nation.

The French were extending their explorations beyond the Mississippi; they were also forming a political organization, and increasing their influence over the natives. Of a passive nature, however, their power and their influence could not withstand a more aggressive nature, and they were obliged, finally, to give way. They had the fruitful valleys of the West more than a century; yet they developed no resources, opened no mines of wealth, and left the country as passive as they found it.

Of the growth of the West under French rule, but little else remains to be said. The sturdy Anglo-Saxon race on the Atlantic coast, and their progenitors in England, began, now, to turn their attention to this vast country. The voluptuousness

of the French court, their neglect of the true basis of wealth, agriculture, and the repressive tendencies laid on the colonists, led the latter to adopt a hunter's life, and leave the country undeveloped and ready for the people who claimed the country from "sea to sea." Their explorers were now at work. The change was at hand.

Occasional mention has been made in the history of the State, in preceding pages, of settlements and trading-posts of the French traders, explorers and missionaries, within the limits of Ohio. The French were the first white men to occupy the northwestern part of the New World, and though their stay was brief, yet it opened the way to a sinewy race, living on the shores of the Atlantic, who in time came, saw, and conquered that part of America, making it what the people of to-day enjoy.

As early as 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette, La Salle, the famous explorer, discovered the Ohio River, and paddled down its gentle current as far as the falls at the present city of Louisville, but he, like others of the day, made no settlement on its banks, only claiming the country for his King by virtue of this discovery.

Early in the beginning of the eighteenth century, French traders and voyagers passed along the southern shores of Lake Erie, to the mouth of the Maumee, up whose waters they rowed their bark canoes, on their way to their outposts in the Wabash and Illinois Valleys, established between 1675 and 1700. As soon as they could, without danger from their inveterate enemies, the Iroquois, masters of all the lower lake country, erect a trading-post at the mouth of this river, they did so. It was made a depot of considerable note, and was, probably, the first permanent habitation of white men in Ohio. It remained until after the peace of 1763, the termination of the French and Indian war, and the occupancy of this country by the English. On the site of the French trading-post, the British, in 1791, erected Fort Miami, which they garrisoned until the country came under the control of Americans. Now, Maumee City covers the ground.

The French had a trading-post at the mouth of the Huron River, in what is now Erie County. When it was built is not now known. It was, however, probably one of their early outposts, and may have been built before 1750. They had another on the shore of the bay, on or near the site of Sandusky City. Both this and the one at the

mouth of the Huron River were abandoned before the war of the Revolution. On Lewis Evan's map of the British Middle Colonies, published in 1755, a French fort, called "Fort Junandat, built in 1751," is marked on the east bank of the Sandusky River, several miles below its mouth. Fort Sandusky, on the western bank, is also noted. Several Wyandot towns are likewise marked. But very little is known concerning any of these trading-posts. They were, evidently, only temporary, and were abandoned when the English came into possession of the country.

The mouth of the Cuyahoga River was another important place. On Evan's map there is marked on the west bank of the Cuyahoga, some distance from its mouth, the words "*French House*," doubtless, the station of a French trader. The ruins of a house, found about five miles from the mouth of the river, on the west bank, are supposed to be those of the trader's station.

In 1786, the Moravian missionary, Zeisberger, with his Indian converts, left Detroit in a vessel called the Mackinaw, and sailed to the mouth of the Cuyahoga. From there they went up the river about ten miles, and settled in an abandoned Ottawa village, where Independence now is, which place they called "*Saint's Rest*." Their stay was brief, for the following April, they left for the Huron River, and settled near the site of Milan, Erie County, at a locality they called New Salem.

There are but few records of settlements made by the French until after 1750. Even these can hardly be called settlements, as they were simply trading-posts. The French easily affiliated with the Indians, and had little energy beyond trading. They never cultivated fields, laid low forests, and subjugated the country. They were a half-Indian race, so to speak, and hence did little if anything in developing the West.

About 1749, some English traders came to a place in what is now Shelby County, on the banks of a creek since known as Loramie's Creek, and established a trading-station with the Indians. This was the first English trading-place or attempt at settlement in the State. It was here but a short time, however, when the French, hearing of its existence, sent a party of soldiers to the Twigtwees, among whom it was founded, and demanded the traders as intruders upon French territory. The Twigtwees refusing to deliver up their friends, the French, assisted by a large party of Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked the trading-house, probably a block-house, and, after a severe

battle, captured it. The traders were taken to Canada. This fort was called by the English "Pickawillany," from which "Piqua" is probably derived. About the time that Kentucky was settled, a Canadian Frenchman, named Loramie, established a store on the site of the old fort. He was a bitter enemy of the Americans, and for a long time Loramie's store was the headquarters of mischief toward the settlers.

The French had the faculty of endearing themselves to the Indians by their easy assimilation of their habits; and, no doubt, Loramie was equal to any in this respect, and hence gained great influence over them. Col. Johnston, many years an Indian Agent from the United States among the Western tribes, stated that he had often seen the "Indians burst into tears when speaking of the times when their French father had dominion over them; and their attachment always remained unabated."

So much influence had Loramie with the Indians, that, when Gen. Clarke, from Kentucky, invaded the Miami Valley in 1782, his attention was attracted to the spot. He came on and burnt the Indian settlement here, and destroyed the store of the Frenchman, selling his goods among the men at auction. Loramie fled to the Shawanees, and, with a colony of that nation, emigrated west of the Mississippi, to the Spanish possessions, where he again began his life of a trader.

In 1794, during the Indian war, a fort was built on the site of the store by Wayne, and named Fort Loramie. The last officer who had command here was Capt. Butler, a nephew of Col. Richard Butler, who fell at St. Clair's defeat. While here with his family, he lost an interesting boy, about eight years of age. About his grave, the sorrowing father and mother built a substantial picket-fence, planted honeysuckles over it, which, long after, remained to mark the grave of the soldier's boy.

The site of Fort Loramie was always an important point, and was one of the places defined on the boundary line at the Greenville treaty. Now a barn covers the spot.

At the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers, on the site of Fort Defiance, built by Gen. Wayne in 1794, was a settlement of traders, established some time before the Indian war began. "On the high ground extending from the Maumee a quarter of a mile up the Auglaize, about two hundred yards in width, was an open space, on the west and south of which were oak

woods, with hazel undergrowth. Within this opening, a few hundred yards above the point, on the steep bank of the Auglaize, were five or six cabins and log houses, inhabited principally by Indian traders. The most northerly, a large hewed-log house, divided below into three apartments, was occupied as a warehouse, store and dwelling, by George Ironside, the most wealthy and influential of the traders on the point. Next to his were the houses of Pirault (Pero) a French baker, and McKenzie, a Scot, who, in addition to merchandising, followed the occupation of a silversmith, exchanging with the Indians his brooches, ear-drops and other silver ornaments, at an enormous profit, for skins and furs.

Still further up were several other families of French and English; and two American prisoners, Henry Ball, a soldier taken in St. Clair's defeat, and his wife, Polly Meadows, captured at the same time, were allowed to live here and pay their masters the price of their ransom—he, by boating to the rapids of the Maumee, and she by washing and sewing. Fronting the house of Ironside, and about fifty yards from the bank, was a small stockade, inclosing two hewed-log houses, one of which was occupied by James Girty (a brother of Simon), the other, occasionally, by Elliott and McKee, British Indian Agents living at Detroit."*

The post, cabins and all they contained fell under the control of the Americans, when the British evacuated the shores of the lakes. While they existed, they were an undoubted source of Indian discontent, and had much to do in prolonging the Indian war. The country hereabouts did not settle until some time after the creation of the State government.

As soon as the French learned the true source of the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, both were made a highway to convey the products of their hunters. In coursing down the Ohio, they made trading-places, or depots, where they could obtain furs of the Indians, at accessible points, generally at the mouths of the rivers emptying into the Ohio. One of these old forts or trading-places stood about a mile and a half south of the outlet of the Scioto. It was here in 1740; but when it was erected no one could tell. The locality must have been pretty well known to the whites, however; for, in 1785, three years before the settlement of Marietta was made, four families

* Narrative of O. M. Spencer.

made an ineffectual attempt to settle near the same place. They were from Kentucky, but were driven away by the Indians a short time after they arrived, not being allowed to build cabins, and had only made preparations to plant corn and other necessities of life. While the men were encamped near the vicinity of Piketown, in Pike County, when on a hunting expedition, they were surprised by the Indians, and two of them slain. The others hastened back to the encampment at the mouth of the Scioto, and hurriedly gathering the families together, fortunately got them on a flat-boat, at that hour on its way down the river. By the aid of the boat, they were enabled to reach Maysville, and gave up the attempt to settle north of the Ohio.

The famous "old Scioto Salt Works," in Jackson County, on the banks of Salt Creek, a tributary of the Scioto, were long known to the whites before any attempt was made to settle in Ohio. They were indicated on the maps published in 1755. They were the resort, for generations, of the Indians in all parts of the West, who annually came here to make salt. They often brought white prisoners with them, and thus the salt works became known. There were no attempts made to settle here, however, until after the Indian war, which closed in 1795. As soon as peace was assured, the whites came here for salt, and soon after made a settlement. Another early salt spring was in what is now Trumbull County. It is also noted on Evan's map of 1755. They were occupied by the Indians, French, and by the Americans as early as 1780, and perhaps earlier.

As early as 1761 Moravian missionaries came among the Ohio Indians and began their labors. In a few years, under the lead of Revs. Fredrick Post and John Heckewelder, permanent stations were established in several parts of the State, chiefly on the Tuscarawas River in Tuscarawas County. Here were the three Indian villages—Shoenburn, Gnadenhutzen and Salem. The site of the first is about two miles south of New Philadelphia; Gnadenhutzen was seven miles further south, and about five miles still on was Salem, a short distance from the present village of Port Washington. The first and last named of these villages were on the west side of the Tuscarawas River, near the margin of the Ohio Canal. Gnadenhutzen was on the east side of the river. It was here that the brutal massacre of these Christian Indians, by the rangers under Col. Williamson, occurred March 8, 1782. The account of the massacre and of these tribes

appears in these pages, and it only remains to notice what became of them.

The hospitable and friendly character of these Indians had extended beyond their white brethren on the Ohio. The American people at large looked on the act of Williamson and his men as an outrage on humanity. Congress felt its influence, and gave them a tract of twelve thousand acres, embracing their former homes, and induced them to return from the northern towns whither they had fled. As the whites came into the country, their manners degenerated until it became necessary to remove them. Through Gen. Cass, of Michigan, an agreement was made with them, whereby Congress paid them over \$6,000, an annuity of \$400, and 24,000 acres in some territory to be designated by the United States. This treaty, by some means, was never effectually carried out, and the principal part of them took up their residence near a Moravian missionary station on the River Thames, in Canada. Their old churchyard still exists on the Tuscarawas River, and here rest the bones of several of their devoted teachers. It is proper to remark here, that Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the missionary, is generally believed to have been the first white child born in Ohio. However, this is largely conjecture. Captive women among the Indians, before the birth of Mary Heckewelder, are known to have borne children, which afterward, with their mothers, were restored to their friends. The assertion that Mary Heckewelder was the first child born in Ohio, is therefore incorrect. She is the first of whom any definite record is made.

These outposts are about all that are known to have existed prior to the settlement at Marietta. About one-half mile below Bolivar, on the western line of Tuscarawas County, are the remains of Fort Laurens, erected in 1778, by a detachment of 1,000 men under Gen. McIntosh, from Fort Pitt. It was, however, occupied but a short time, vacated in August, 1779, as it was deemed untenable at such a distance from the frontier.

During the existence of the six years' Indian war, a settlement of French emigrants was made on the Ohio River, that deserves notice. It illustrates very clearly the extreme ignorance and credulity prevalent at that day. In May or June of 1788, Joel Barlow left this country for Europe, "authorized to dispose of a very large body of land in the West." In 1790, he distributed proposals in Paris for the disposal of lands at five

shillings per acre, which, says Volney, "promised a climate healthy and delightful; scarcely such a thing as a frost in the winter; a river, called by way of eminence 'The Beautiful,' abounding in fish of an enormous size; magnificent forests of a tree from which sugar flows, and a shrub which yields candles; venison in abundance; no military enrollments, and no quarters to find for soldiers." Purchasers became numerous, individuals and whole families sold their property, and in the course of 1791 many embarked at the various French sea-ports, each with his title in his pocket. Five hundred settlers, among whom were many wood carvers and guilders to His Majesty, King of France, coachmakers, friseurs and peruke makers, and other artisans and *artistes*, equally well fitted for a frontier life, arrived in the United States in 1791-92, and acting without concert, traveling without knowledge of the language, customs and roads, at last managed to reach the spot designated for their residence. There they learned they had been cruelly deceived, and that the titles they held were worthless. Without food, shelterless, and danger closing around them, they were in a position that none but a Frenchman could be in without despair. Who brought them thither, and who was to blame, is yet a disputed point. Some affirm that those to whom large grants of land were made when the Ohio Company procured its charter, were the real instigators of the movement. They failed to pay for their lands, and hence the title reverted to the Government. This, coming to the ears of the poor Frenchmen, rendered their situation more distressing. They never paid for their lands, and only through the clemency of Congress, who afterward gave them a grant of land, and confirmed them in its title, were they enabled to secure a foothold. Whatever doubt there may be as to the

causes of these people being so grossly deceived, there can be none regarding their sufferings. They had followed a jack-o-lantern into the howling wilderness, and must work or starve. The land upon which they had been located was covered with immense forest trees, to level which the coachmakers were at a loss. At last, hoping to conquer by a *coup de main*, they tied ropes to the branches, and while a dozen pulled at them as many fell at the trunk with all sorts of edged tools, and thus soon brought the monster to the earth. Yet he was a burden. He was down, to be sure, but as much in the way as ever. Several lopped off the branches, others dug an immense trench at his side, into which, with might and main, all rolled the large log, and then buried him from sight. They erected their cabins in a cluster, as they had seen them in their own native land, thus affording some protection from marauding bands of Indians. Though isolated here in the lonely wilderness, and nearly out of funds with which to purchase provisions from descending boats, yet once a week they met and drowned care in a merry dance, greatly to the wonderment of the scout or lone Indian who chanced to witness their revelry. Though their vivacity could work wonders, it would not pay for lands nor buy provisions. Some of those at Gallipolis (for such they called their settlement, from Gallia, in France) went to Detroit, some to Kaskaskia, and some bought land of the Ohio Company, who treated them liberally. Congress, too, in 1795, being informed of their sufferings, and how they had been deceived, granted them 24,000 acres opposite Little Sandy River, to which grant, in 1798, 12,000 acres more were added. The tract has since been known as French Grant. The settlement is a curious episode in early Western history, and deserves a place in its annals.



CHAPTER III.

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS—TRADERS—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN THE WEST—ENGLISH POSSESSION.

AS has been noted, the French title rested on the discoveries of their missionaries and traders, upon the occupation of the country, and upon the construction of the treaties of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle. The English claims to the same region were based on the fact of a prior occupation of the corresponding coast, on an opposite construction of the same treaties, and an alleged cession of the rights of the Indians. The rights acquired by discovery were conventional, and in equity were good only between European powers, and could not affect the rights of the natives, but this distinction was disregarded by all European powers. The inquiry of an Indian chief embodies the whole controversy: "Where are the Indian lands, since the French claim all on the north side of the Ohio and the English all on the south side of it?"

The English charters expressly granted to all the original colonies the country westward to the South Sea, and the claims thus set up in the West, though held in abeyance, were never relinquished. The primary distinction between the two nations governed their actions in the New World, and led finally to the supremacy of the English. They were fixed agricultural communities. The French were mere trading-posts. Though the French were the prime movers in the exploration of the West, the English made discoveries during their occupation, however, mainly by their traders, who penetrated the Western wilderness by way of the Ohio River, entering it from the two streams which uniting form that river. Daniel Coxie, in 1722, published, in London, "A description of the English province of Carolina, by the Spaniards called Florida, and by the French called La Louisiane, as also the great and famous river Meschacebe, or Mississippi, the five vast navigable lakes of fresh water, and the parts adjacent, together with an account of the commodities of the growth and production of the said province." The title of this work exhibits very clearly the opinions of the English people respecting the West. As early as 1630, Charles I granted to Sir Robert Heath "All that part of America lying between thirty-

one and thirty-six degrees north latitude, from sea to sea," out of which the limits of Carolina were afterward taken. This immense grant was conveyed in 1638, to the Earl of Arundel, and afterward came into the possession of Dr. Daniel Coxie. In the prosecution of this claim, it appeared that Col. Wood, of Virginia, from 1654 to 1664, explored several branches of the Ohio and "Meschacebe," as they spell the Mississippi. A Mr. Needham, who was employed by Col. Wood, kept a journal of the exploration. There is also the account of some one who had explored the Mississippi to the Yellow, or Missouri River, before 1676. These, and others, are said to have been there when La Salle explored the outlet of the Great River, as he found tools among the natives which were of European manufacture. They had been brought here by English adventurers. Also, when Iberville was colonizing the lower part of Louisiana, these same persons visited the Chickasaws and stirred them up against the French. It is also stated that La Salle found that some one had been among the Natchez tribes when he returned from the discovery of the outlet of the Mississippi, and excited them against him. There is, however, no good authority for these statements, and they are doubtless incorrect. There is also an account that in 1678, several persons went from New England as far south as New Mexico, "one hundred and fifty leagues beyond the Meschacebe," the narrative reads, and on their return wrote an account of the expedition. This, also, cannot be traced to good authority. The only accurate account of the English reaching the West was when Bienville met the British vessel at the "English Turn," about 1700. A few of their traders may have been in the valley west of the Alleghany Mountains before 1700, though no reliable accounts are now found to confirm these suppositions. Still, from the earliest occupation of the Atlantic Coast by the English, they claimed the country, and, though the policy of its occupation rested for a time, it was never fully abandoned. Its revival dates from 1710 properly, though no immediate endeavor was made for many years after. That

year, Alexander Spotswood was made Governor of Virginia. No sooner did he assume the functions of ruler, than, casting his eye over his dominion, he saw the great West beyond the Alleghany Mountains unoccupied by the English, and rapidly filling with the French, who he observed were gradually confining the English to the Atlantic Coast. His prophetic eye saw at a glance the animus of the whole scheme, and he determined to act promptly on the defensive. Through his representation, the Virginia Assembly was induced to make an appropriation to defray the expense of an exploration of the mountains, and see if a suitable pass could not then be found where they could be crossed. The Governor led the expedition in person. The pass was discovered, a route marked out for future emigrants, and the party returned to Williamsburg. There the Governor established the order of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," presented his report to the Colonial Assembly and one to his King. In each report, he exposed with great boldness the scheme of the French, and advised the building of a chain of forts across to the Ohio, and the formation of settlements to counteract them. The British Government, engrossed with other matters, neglected his advice. Forty years after, they remembered it, only to regret that it was so thoughtlessly disregarded.

Individuals, however, profited by his advice. By 1730, traders began in earnest to cross the mountains and gather from the Indians the stores beyond. They now began to adopt a system, and abandoned the heretofore renegade habits of those who had superseded them, many of whom never returned to the Atlantic Coast. In 1742, John Howard descended the Ohio in a skin canoe, and, on the Mississippi was taken prisoner by the French. His captivity did not in the least deter others from coming. Indeed, the date of his voyage was the commencement of a vigorous trade with the Indians by the English, who crossed the Alleghanies by the route discovered by Gov. Spotswood. In 1748, Conrad Weiser, a German of Herenberg, who had acquired in early life a knowledge of the Mohawk tongue by a residence among them, was sent on an embassy to the Shawanees on the Ohio. He went as far as Logstown, a Shawanee village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here he met the chiefs in counsel, and secured their promise of aid against the French.

The principal ground of the claims of the English in the Northwest was the treaty with the

Five Nations—the Iroquois. This powerful confederation claimed the jurisdiction over an immense extent of country. Their policy differed considerably from other Indian tribes. They were the only confederation which attempted any form of government in America. They were often termed the "Six Nations," as the entrance of another tribe into the confederacy made that number. They were the conquerors of nearly all tribes from Lower Canada, to and beyond the Mississippi. They only exacted, however, a tribute from the conquered tribes, leaving them to manage their own internal affairs, and stipulating that to them alone did the right of cession belong. Their country, under these claims, embraced all of America north of the Cherokee Nation, in Virginia; all Kentucky, and all the Northwest, save a district in Ohio and Indiana, and a small section in Southwestern Illinois, claimed by the Miami Confederacy. The Iroquois, or Six Nations, were the terror of all other tribes. It was they who devastated the Illinois country about Rock Fort in 1680, and caused wide-spread alarm among all the Western Indians. In 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the Iroquois at Albany, when, at the request of Col. Duncan, of New York, they placed themselves under the protection of the English. They made a deed of sale then, by treaty, to the British Government, of a vast tract of country south and east of the Illinois River, and extending into Canada. In 1726, another deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the national confederacy by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by His Majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs."*

If the Six Nations had a good claim to the Western country, there is but little doubt but England was justified in defending their country against the French, as, by the treaty of Utrecht, they had agreed not to invade the lands of Britain's Indian allies. This claim was vigorously contested by France, as that country claimed the Iroquois had no lawful jurisdiction over the West. In all the disputes, the interests of the contending nations was, however, the paramount consideration. The rights of the Indians were little regarded.

The British also purchased land by the treaty of Lancaster, in 1744, wherein they agreed to pay the Six Nations for land settled unlawfully in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. The In-

* *Annals of the West.*

dians were given goods and gold amounting to near a thousand pounds sterling. They were also promised the protection of the English. Had this latter provision been faithfully carried out, much blood would have been saved in after years. The treaties with the Six Nations were the real basis of the claims of Great Britain to the West; claims that were only settled by war. The Shawnee Indians, on the Ohio, were also becoming hostile to the English, and began to assume a threatening exterior. Peter Chartier, a half-breed, residing in Philadelphia, escaped from the authorities, those by whom he was held for a violation of the laws, and joining the Shawnees, persuaded them to join the French. Soon after, in 1743 or 1744, he placed himself at the head of 400 of their warriors, and lay in wait on the Alleghany River for the provincial traders. He captured two, exhibited to them a captain's commission from the French, and seized their goods, worth £1,600. The Indians, after this, emboldened by the aid given them by the French, became more and more hostile, and Weiser was again sent across the mountains in 1748, with presents to conciliate them and sound them on their feelings for the rival nations, and also to see what they thought of a settlement of the English to be made in the West. The visit of Conrad Weiser was successful, and Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine Washington, brothers of George Washington, formed a company which they styled the Ohio Company, and, in 1748, petitioned the King for a grant beyond the mountains. The monarch approved the petition and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant the Company 500,000 acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghanies, 200,000 of which were to be located at once. This provision was to hold good for ten years, free of quit rent, provided the Company would settle 100 families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient for their protection. These terms the Company accepted, and sent at once to London for a cargo suitable for the Indian trade. This was the beginning of English Companies in the West; this one forming a prominent part in the history of Ohio, as will be seen hereafter. Others were also formed in Virginia, whose object was the colonization of the West. One of these, the Loyal Company, received, on the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of 800,000 acres, from the line of Canada on the north and west, and on the 29th of October, 1751, the Greenbriar Company received a grant of 100,000 acres.

To these encroachments, the French were by no means blind. They saw plainly enough that if the English gained a foothold in the West, they would inevitably endeavor to obtain the country, and one day the issue could only be decided by war. Vaudreuil, the French Governor, had long anxiously watched the coming struggle. In 1774, he wrote home representing the consequences that would surely come, should the English succeed in their plans. The towns of the French in Illinois were producing large amounts of bread-stuffs and provisions which they sent to New Orleans. These provinces were becoming valuable, and must not be allowed to come under control of a rival power. In 1749, Louis Celeron was sent by the Governor with a party of soldiers to plant leaden plates, suitably inscribed, along the Ohio at the mouths of the principal streams. Two of these plates were afterward exhumed. One was sent to the Maryland Historical Society, and the inscription* deciphered by De Witt Clinton. On these plates was clearly stated the claims of France, as will be seen from the translation below.

England's claim, briefly and clearly stated, read as follows: "That all lands, or countries westward from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea, between 48 and 34 degrees of North Latitude, were expressly included in the grant of King James the First, to divers of his subjects, so long time since as the year 1606, and afterwards confirmed in the year 1620; and under this grant, the colony of Virginia claims extent so far west as the South Sea, and the ancient colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut, were by their respective charters, made to extend to the said South Sea, so that not only the right to the sea coast, but to all the inland countries from sea to sea, has at all times been asserted by the Crown of England."†

To make good their titles, both nations were now doing their utmost. Professedly at peace, it only needed a torch applied, as it were, to any point, to instantly precipitate hostilities. The French were

*The following is the translation of the inscription of the plate found at Venango: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV. King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, Commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages in these Cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Torolackoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the River Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; and of all the land on both sides, as far as the sources of said rivers; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and by treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

† Colonial Records of Pennsylvania.

busily engaged erecting forts from the southern shores of Lake Erie to the Ohio, and on down in the Illinois Valley; up at Detroit, and at all its posts, preparations were constantly going on for the crisis, now sure to come. The issue between the two governments was now fully made up. It admitted of no compromise but the sword. To that, however, neither power desired an immediate appeal, and both sought rather to establish and fortify their interests, and to conciliate the Indian tribes. The English, through the Ohio Company, sent out Christopher Gist in the fall of 1750, to explore the regions west of the mountains. He was instructed to examine the passes, trace the courses of the rivers, mark the falls, seek for valuable lands, observe the strength, and to conciliate the friendship of the Indian tribes. He was well fitted for such an enterprise. Hardy, sagacious, bold, an adept in Indian character, a hunter by occupation, no man was better qualified than he for such an undertaking. He visited Logstown, where he was jealously received, passed over to the Muskingum River and Valley in Ohio, where he found a village of Wyandots, divided in sentiment. At this village he met Crogan, another equally famous frontiersman, who had been sent out by Pennsylvania. Together they held a council with the chiefs, and received assurance of the friendship of the tribe. This done, they passed to the Shawnee towns on the Scioto, received their assurances of friendship, and went on to the Miami Valley, which they crossed, remarking in Crogan's journal of its great fertility. They made a raft of logs on which they crossed the Great Miami, visited Piqua, the chief town of the Pickawillanies, and here made treaties with the Weas and Piankeshaws. While here, a deputation of the Ottawas visited the Miami Confederacy to induce them to unite with the French. They were repulsed through the influence of the English agents, the Miamis sending Gist word that they would "stand like the mountains." Crogan now returned and published an account of their wanderings. Gist followed the Miami to its mouth, passed down the Ohio till within fifteen miles of the falls, then returned by way of the Kentucky River, over the highlands of Kentucky to Virginia, arriving in May, 1751. He had visited the Mingoes, Delawares, Wyandots, Shawnees and Miamis, proposed a union among these tribes, and appointed a grand council to meet at Logstown to form an alliance among themselves and with Virginia. His journey was marvelous for the day. It was extremely hazardous, as he

was part of the time among hostile tribes, who could have captured him and been well rewarded by the French Government. But Gist knew how to act, and was successful.

While Gist was doing this, some English traders established themselves at a place in what is now known as Shelby County, Ohio, and opened a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This was clearly in the limits of the West, claimed by the French, and at once aroused them to action. The fort or stockade stood on the banks of Loramie's Creek, about sixteen miles northwest of the present city of Sydney. It received the name Loramie from the creek by the French, which received its name in turn from the French trader of that name, who had a trading-post on this creek. Loramie had fled to the Spanish country west of the Mississippi, and for many years was a trader there; his store being at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri, near the present city of Kansas City, Mo. When the English traders came to Loramie's Creek, and erected their trading-place, they gave it the name of Pickawillany, from the tribe of Indians there. The Miami confederacy granted them this privilege as the result of the presents brought by Crogan and Gist. It is also asserted that Andrew Montour, a half-breed, son of a Seneca chief and the famous Catharine Montour, who was an important factor afterward in the English treaties with the Indians, was with them, and by his influence did much to aid in securing the privilege. Thus was established the first English trading-post in the Northwest Territory and in Ohio. It, however, enjoyed only a short duration. The French could not endure so clear an invasion of their country, and gathering a force of Ottawas and Chippewas, now their allies, they attacked the stockade in June, 1752. At first they demanded of the Miamis the surrender of the fort, as they were the real cause of its location, having granted the English the privilege. The Miamis not only refused, but aided the British in the defense. In the battle that ensued, fourteen of the Miamis were slain, and all the traders captured. One account says they were burned, another, and probably the correct one, states that they were taken to Canada as prisoners of war. It is probable the traders were from Pennsylvania, as that commonwealth made the Miamis presents as condolence for their warriors that were slain.

Blood had now been shed. The opening gun of the French and Indian war had been fired, and both

nations became more deeply interested in affairs in the West. The English were determined to secure additional title to the West, and, in 1752, sent Messrs. Fry, Lomax and Patton as commissioners to Logstown to treat with the Indians, and confirm the Lancaster treaty. They met the Indians on the 9th of June, stated their desires, and on the 11th received their answer. At first, the savages were not inclined to recognize the Lancaster treaty, but agreed to aid the English, as the French had already made war on the Twigtees (at Pickawillany), and consented to the establishment of a fort and trading-post at the forks of the Ohio. This was not all the Virginians wanted, however, and taking aside Andrew Montour, now chief of the Six Nations, persuaded him to use his influence with the red men. By such means, they were induced to treat, and on the 13th they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement southwest of the Ohio, and covenanting that it should not be disturbed by them. By such means was obtained the treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

All this time, the home governments were endeavoring to out-manuever each other with regard to the lands in the West, though there the outlook only betokened war. The French understood better than the English how to manage the Indians, and succeeded in attaching them firmly to their cause. The English were not honest in their actions with them, and hence, in after years, the massacres that followed.

At the close of 1752, Gist was at work, in conformity with the Lancaster and Logstown treaties, laying out a fort and town on Chartier's Creek, about ten miles below the fork. Eleven families had crossed the mountains to settle at Gist's residence west of Laurel Hill, not far from the Youghiogheny. Goods had come from England for the Ohio Company, which were carried as far West as Will's Creek, where Cumberland now stands; and where they were taken by the Indians and traders.

On the other hand, the French were gathering cannon and stores on Lake Erie, and, without treaties or deeds of land, were gaining the good will of the inimical tribes, and preparing, when all was ready, to strike the blow. Their fortifications consisted of a chain of forts from Lake Erie to the Ohio, on the border. One was at Presque Isle, on the site of Erie; one on French Creek, on the site of Waterford, Penn.; one at the mouth of French Creek, in Venango County, Penn.; while opposite it was another, effectually commanding

that section of country. These forts, it will be observed, were all in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. The Governor informed the Assembly of their existence, who voted £600 to be used in purchasing presents for the Indians near the forts, and thereby held their friendship. Virginia, also, took similar measures. Trent was sent, with guns and ammunition and presents, to the friendly tribes, and, while on his mission, learned of the plates of lead planted by the French. In October, 1753, a treaty was consummated with representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanees, Twigtees and Wyandots, by commissioners from Pennsylvania, one of whom was the philosopher Franklin. At the conferences held at this time, the Indians complained of the actions of the French in forcibly taking possession of the disputed country, and also bitterly denounced them for using rum to intoxicate the red men, when they desired to gain any advantage. Not long after, they had similar grounds of complaint against the English, whose lawless traders cared for nothing but to gain the furs of the savage at as little expense as possible.

The encroachments of the French on what was regarded as English territory, created intense feeling in the colonies, especially in Virginia. The purpose of the French to inclose the English on the Atlantic Coast, and thus prevent their extension over the mountains, became more and more apparent, and it was thought that this was the opening of a scheme already planned by the French Court to reduce all North America under the dominion of France. Gov. Dinwiddie determined to send an ambassador to the French posts, to ascertain their real intentions and to observe the amount and disposition of their forces. He selected a young Virginian, then in his twenty-first year, a surveyor by trade and one well qualified for the duty. That young man afterward led the American Colonies in their struggle for liberty. George Washington and one companion, Mr. Gist, successfully made the trip, in the solitude of a severe winter, received assurance from the French commandant that they would by no means abandon their outposts, and would not yield unless compelled by force of arms. The commandant was exceedingly polite, but firm, and assured the young American that "we claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discovery of La Salle (in 1669) and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

During Washington's absence steps were taken to fortify the point formed by the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany; and when, on his return, he met seventeen horses loaded with materials and stores for a fort at the forks of the Ohio, and, soon after, some families going out to settle, he knew the defense had begun. As soon as Washington made his report, Gov. Dinwiddie wrote to the Board of Trade, stating that the French were building a fort at Venango, and that, in March, twelve or fifteen hundred men would be ready to descend the river with their Indian allies, for which purpose three hundred canoes had been collected; and that Logstown was to be made headquarters, while forts were to be built in other places. He sent expresses to the Governors of Pennsylvania and New York, apprising them of the nature of affairs, and calling upon them for assistance. He also raised two companies, one of which was raised by Washington, the other by Trent. The one under Trent was to be raised on the frontiers, and was, as soon as possible, to repair to the Fork and erect there a fort, begun by the Ohio Company. Owing to various conflicting opinions between the Governor of Pennsylvania and his Assembly, and the conference with the Six Nations, held by New York, neither of those provinces put forth any vigorous measures until stirred to action by the invasions on the frontiers, and until directed by the Earl of Holderness, Secretary of State.

The fort at Venango was finished by the French in April, 1754. All along the creek resounded the clang of arms and the preparations for war. New York and Pennsylvania, though inactive, and debating whether the French really had invaded English territory or not, sent aid to the Old Dominion, now all alive to the conquest. The two companies had been increased to six; Washington was raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and made second under command of Joshua Fry. Ten cannon, lately from England, were forwarded from Alexandria; wagons were got ready to carry westward provisions and stores through the heavy spring roads; and everywhere men were enlisting under the King's promise of two hundred thousand acres of land to those who would go. They were gathering along Will's Creek and far beyond, while Trent, who had come for more men and supplies, left a little band of forty-one men, working away in hunger and want at the Fork, to which both nations were looking with anxious eyes. Though no enemy was near, and only a few Indian scouts were seen, keen eyes had observed the low

fortifications at the Fork. Swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and though Ensign Ward, left in command, felt himself secure, on the 17th of April he saw a sight that made his heart sick. Sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes were coming down the Alleghany. The commandant sent him a summons, which evaded no words in its meaning. It was useless to contend, that evening he supped with his conqueror; the next day he was bowed out by the polite Frenchman, and with his men and tools marched up the Monongahela. The first birds of spring were filling the air with their song; the rivers rolled by, swollen by April showers and melting snows; all nature was putting on her robes of green; and the fortress, which the English had so earnestly strived to obtain and fortify, was now in the hands of the French. Fort Du Quesne arose on the incomplete fortifications. The seven years' war that followed not only affected America, but spread to all quarters of the world. The war made England a great imperial power; drove the French from Asia and America; dispelled the brilliant and extended scheme of Louis and his voluptuous empire.

The active field of operations was in the Canadas principally, and along the western borders of Pennsylvania. There were so few people then in the present confines of Ohio, that only the possession of the country, in common with all the West, could be the animus of the conflict. It so much concerned this part of the New World, that a brief resumé of the war will be necessary to fully understand its history.

The fall of the post at the fork of the Ohio. Fort Du Quesne, gave the French control of the West. Washington went on with his few militia to retake the post. Though he was successful at first, he was in the end defeated, and surrendered, being allowed to return with all his munitions of war. The two governments, though trying to come to a peaceful solution of the question, were getting ready for the conflict. France went steadily on, though at one time England gave, in a measure, her consent to allow the French to retain all the country west of the Alleghanies and south of the lakes. Had this been done, what a different future would have been in America! Other destinies were at work, however, and the plan fell stillborn.

England sent Gen. Braddock and a fine force of men, who marched directly toward the post on the Ohio. His ill-fated expedition resulted only in the total defeat of his army, and his own death.

Washington saved a remnant of the army, and made his way back to the colonies. The English needed a leader. They next planned four campaigns; one against Fort Du Quesne; one against Crown Point; one against Niagara, and one against the French settlements in Nova Scotia. Nearly every one proved a failure. The English were defeated on sea and on land, all owing to the incapacity of Parliament, and the want of a suitable, vigorous leader. The settlements on the frontiers, now exposed to a cruel foe, prepared to defend themselves, and already the signs of a government of their own, able to defend itself, began to appear. They received aid from the colonies. Though the French were not repulsed, they and their red allies found they could not murder with impunity. Self-preservation was a stronger incentive in conflict than aggrandizement, and the cruelty of the Indians found avengers.

The great Pitt became Prime Minister June 29, 1757. The leader of the English now appeared. The British began to regain their losses on sea and land, and for them a brighter day was at hand. The key to the West must be retaken, and to Gen. Forbes was assigned the duty. Preceding him, a trusty man was sent to the Western Indians at the head-waters of the Ohio, and along the Monongahela and Alleghany, to see if some compromise with them could not be made, and their aid secured. The French had been busy through their traders inciting the Indians against the English. The lawless traders were another source of trouble. Caring nothing for either nation, they carried on a distressing traffic in direct violation of the laws, continually engendering ill-feeling among the natives. "Your traders," said one of them, "bring scarce anything but rum and flour. They bring little powder and lead, or other valuable goods. The rum ruins us. We beg you would prevent its coming in such quantities by regulating the traders. * * * These wicked whisky sellers, when they have got the Indians in liquor, make them sell the very clothes off their backs. If this practice be continued, we must be inevitably ruined. We most earnestly, therefore, beseech you to remedy it." They complained of the French traders the same way. They were also beginning to see the animus of the whole conflict. Neither power cared as much for them as for their land, and flattered and bullied by turns as served their purposes best.

The man selected to go upon this undertaking was Christian Frederic Post, a Moravian, who had lived among the Indians seventeen years, and mar-

ried into one of their tribes. He was a missionary, and though obliged to cross a country whose every stream had been dyed by blood, and every hillside rung with the death-yell, and grown red with the light of burning huts, he went willingly on his way. Of his journey, sufferings and doings, his own journal tells the story. He left Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1758, and on the 7th of August safely passed the French post at Venango, went on to Big Beaver Creek, where he held a conference with the chiefs of the Indians gathered there. It was decided that a great conference should be held opposite Fort Du Quesne, where there were Indians of eight nations. "We will bear you in our bosoms," said the natives, when Post expressed a fear that he might be delivered over to the French, and royally they fulfilled their promises. At the conference, it was made clear to Post that all the Western Indians were wavering in their allegiance to the French, owing largely to the failure of that nation to fulfill their promises of aid to prevent them from being deprived of their land by the Six Nations, and through that confederacy, by the English. The Indians complained bitterly, moreover, of the disposition of the whites in over-running and claiming their lands. "Why did you not fight your battles at home or on the sea, instead of coming into our country to fight them?" they asked again and again, and mournfully shook their heads when they thought of the future before them. "Your heart is good," said they to Post. "You speak sincerely; but we know there is always a great number who wish to get rich; they have enough; look! we do not want to be rich and take away what others have. The white people think we have no brains in our heads; that they are big, and we are a handful; but remember when you hunt for a rattlesnake, you cannot always find it, and perhaps it will turn and bite you before you see it."* When the war of Pontiac came, and all the West was desolated, this saying might have been justly remembered. After concluding a peace, Post set out for Philadelphia, and after incredible hardships, reached the settlement uninjured early in September. His mission had more to do than at first is apparent, in the success of the English. Had it not been for him, a second Braddock's defeat might have befallen Forbes, now on his way to subjugate Fort Du Quesne.

Through the heats of August, the army hewed its way toward the West. Early in September it

* Post's Journal.

reached Raystown, whither Washington had been ordered with his troops. Sickness had prevented him from being here already. Two officers were sent out to reconnoiter the fort, who returned and gave a very good account of its condition. Gen. Forbes desired to know more of it, and sent out Maj. Grant, with 800 men, to gain more complete knowledge. Maj. Grant, supposing not more than 200 soldiers to be in the fort, marched near it and made a feint to draw them out, and engage them in battle. He was greatly misinformed as to the strength of the French, and in the engagement that followed he was badly beaten—270 of his men killed, 42 wounded, and several, including himself, taken prisoners. The French, elated with their victory, attacked the main army, but were repulsed and obliged to retreat to the fort. The army continued on its march. On the 24th of November they reached Turtle Creek, where a council of war was held, and where Gen. Forbes, who had been so ill as to be carried on a litter from the start, declared, with a mighty oath, he would sleep that night in the fort, or in a worse place. The Indians had, however, carried the news to the French that the English were as plenty as the trees of the woods, and in their fright they set fire to the fort in the night and left up and down the Ohio River. The next morning the English, who had heard the explosion of the magazine, and seen the light of the burning walls, marched in and took peaceable possession. A small fortification was thrown up on the bank, and, in honor of the great English statesman, it was called Fort Pitt. Col. Hugh Mercer was left in command, and the main body of the army marched back to the settlements. It reached Philadelphia January 17, 1759. On the 11th of March, Gen. Forbes died, and was buried in the chancel of Christ's Church, in that city.

Post was now sent on a mission to the Six Nations, with a report of the treaty of Easton. He was again instrumental in preventing a coalition of the Indians and the French. Indeed, to this obscure Moravian missionary belongs, in a large measure, the honor of the capture of Fort Du Quesne, for by his influence had the Indians been restrained from attacking the army on its march.

The garrison, on leaving the fort, went up and down the Ohio, part to Presque Isle by land, part to Fort Venango, while some of them went on down the Ohio nearly to the Mississippi, and there, in what is now Massac County, Ill., erected a fort, called by them Fort Massac. It was afterward named by many Fort Massacre, from the erroneous

supposition that a garrison had been massacred there.

The French, though deprived of the key to the West, went on preparing stores and ammunition, expecting to retake the fort in the spring. Before they could do this, however, other places demanded their attention.

The success of the campaign of 1758 opened the way for the consummation of the great scheme of Pitt—the complete reduction of Canada. Three expeditions were planned, by which Canada, already well nigh annihilated and suffering for food, was to be subjugated. On the west, Prideaux was to attack Niagara; in the center, Amherst was to advance on Ticonderoga and Crown Point; on the east, Wolfe was to besiege Quebec. All these points gained, the three armies were to be united in the center of the province.

Amherst appeared before Ticonderoga July 22. The French blew up their works, and retired to Crown Point. Driven from there, they retreated to Isle Aux Nois and entrenched themselves. The lateness of the season prevented further action, and Amherst went into winter quarters at Crown Point. Early in June, Wolfe appeared before Quebec with an army of 8,000 men. On the night of September 12, he silently ascended the river, climbed the heights of Abraham, a spot considered impregnable by the French, and on the summit trained his army of 5,000 men. Montcalm, the French commander, was compelled to give battle. The British columns, flushed with success, charged his half-formed lines, and dispersed them.

"They fly! they fly!" heard Wolfe, just as he expired from the effect of a mortal wound, though not till he had ordered their retreat cut off, and exclaimed, "Now, God be praised, I die happy." Montcalm, on hearing from the surgeon that death would come in a few hours, said, "I am glad of it. I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec." At five the next morning he died happy.

Prideaux moved up Lake Ontario, and on the 6th of July invested Niagara. Its capture would cut off the French from the west, and every endeavor was made to hold it. Troops, destined to take the small garrison at Fort Pitt, were held to assist in raising the siege of Niagara. M. de Aubry, commandant in Illinois, came up with 400 men and 200,000 pounds of flour. Cut off by the abandonment of Fort Du Quesne from the Ohio route, he ascended that river as far as the Wabash, thence to portage of Fort Miami, or Fort Wayne,

down the Maumee to Lake Erie, and on to Presqueville, or Presque Isle, over the portage to Le Bœuf, and thence down French Creek to Fort Venango. He was chosen to lead the expedition for the relief of Niagara. They were pursued by Sir William Johnson, successor to Prideaux, who had lost his life by the bursting of a cannon, and were obliged to flee. The next day Niagara, cut off from succor, surrendered.

All America rang with exultation. Towns were bright with illuminations; the hillsides shone with bonfires. From press, from pulpit, from platform, and from speakers' desks, went up one glad song of rejoicing. England was victorious everywhere. The colonies had done their full share, and now learned their strength. That strength was needed now, for ere long a different conflict raged on the soil of America—a conflict ending in the birth of a new nation.

The English sent Gen. Stanwix to fortify Fort Pitt, still looked upon as one of the principal fortresses in the West. He erected a good fortification there, which remained under British control fifteen years. Now nothing of the fort is left. No memorial of the British possession remains in the West but a single redoubt, built in 1764 by Col. Bouquet, outside of the fort. Even this can hardly now be said to exist.

The fall of Quebec did not immediately produce the submission of Canada. M. de Levi, on whom the command devolved, retired with the French Army to Montreal. In the spring of 1760, he besieged Quebec, but the arrival of an English fleet caused him to again retreat to Montreal.

Amherst and Johnson, meanwhile, effected a union of their forces, the magnitude of whose armies convinced the French that resistance would be useless, and on the 8th of September, M. de Vaudreuil, the Governor of Canada, surrendered Montreal, Quebec, Detroit, Mackinaw and all other posts in Canada, to the English commander-in-chief, Amherst, on condition that the French inhabitants should, during the war, be "protected in the full and free exercise of their religion, and the full enjoyment of their civil rights, leaving their future destinies to be decided by the treaty of peace."

Though peace was concluded in the New World, on the continent the Powers experienced some difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement. It was finally settled by what is known in history as the "family compact." France and Spain saw in the conquest the growing power of England,

and saw, also, that its continuance only extended that power. Negotiations were re-opened, and on the 3d of November, 1762, preliminaries were agreed to and signed, and afterward ratified in Paris, in February, 1763. By the terms of the compact, Spain ceded to Great Britain East and West Florida. To compensate Spain, France ceded to her by a secret article, all Louisiana west of the Mississippi.

The French and Indian war was now over. Canada and all its dependencies were now in possession of the English, who held undisputed sway over the entire West as far as Mississippi. It only remained for them to take possession of the outposts. Major Robert Rogers was sent to take possession of Detroit and establish a garrison there. He was a partisan officer on the borders of New Hampshire, where he earned a name for bravery, but afterward tarnished it by treasonable acts. On his way to Detroit, on the 7th of November, 1760, he was met by the renowned chief, Pontiac, who authoritatively commanded him to pause and explain his acts. Rogers replied by explaining the conquest of Canada, and that he was acting under orders from his King. Through the influence of Pontiac, the army was saved from the Indians sent out by the French, and was allowed to proceed on its way. Pontiac had assured his protection as long as the English treated him with due deference. Beletre, the commandant at Detroit, refused to surrender to the English commander, until he had received positive assurance from his Governor, Vaudreuil, that the country was indeed conquered. On the 29th of September, the colors of France gave way to the ensign of Great Britain amid the shouts of the soldiery and the astonishment of the Indians, whose savage natures could not understand how such a simple act declared one nation victors of another, and who wondered at the forbearance displayed. The lateness of the season prevented further operations, but early the next spring, Mackinaw, Green Bay, St. Marie, St. Joseph and the Ojibwa surrounded, and nothing was left but the Illinois towns. These were secured as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made.

Though the English were now masters of the West, and had, while many of these events narrated were transpiring, extended their settlements beyond the Alleghanies, they were by no means secure in their possession. The woods and prairies were full of Indians, who, finding the English like the French, caring more for gain than the welfare

of the natives, began to exhibit impatience and resentment as they saw their lands gradually taken from them. The English policy differed very materially from the French. The French made the Indian, in a measure, independent and taught him a desire for European goods. They also affiliated easily with them, and became thereby strongly endeared to the savage. The French were a merry, easy-going race, fond of gayety and delighting in adventure. The English were harsh, stern, and made no advances to gain the friendship of the savage. They wanted land to cultivate and drove away the Indian's game, and forced him farther west. "Where shall we go?" said the Indian, dependently; "you drive us farther and farther west; by and by you will want all the land." And the Anglo-Saxon went sturdily on, paying no heed to the complaints. The French

traders incited the Indian to resent the encroachment. "The English will annihilate you and take all your land," said they. "Their father, the King of France, had been asleep, now he had awakened and was coming with a great army to reclaim Canada, that had been stolen from him while he slept."

Discontent under such circumstances was but natural. Soon all the tribes, from the mountains to the Mississippi, were united in a plot. It was discovered in 1761, and arrested. The next summer, another was detected and arrested. The officers, and all the people, failed to realize the danger. The rattlesnake, though not found, was ready to strike. It is only an Indian discontent, thought the people, and they went on preparing to occupy the country. They were mistaken—the crisis only needed a leader to direct it. That leader appeared.

CHAPTER IV.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY—ITS FAILURE—BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION—OCCUPATION BY THE ENGLISH.

PONTIAC, the great chief of the Ottawas, was now about fifty years old. He had watched the conflict between the nations with a jealous eye, and as he saw the gradual growth of the English people, their encroachment on the lands of the Indians, their greed, and their assumption of the soil, his soul was stirred within him to do something for his people. He had been a true friend of the French, and had led the Indians at the defeat of Braddock. Amid all the tumult, he alone saw the true state of affairs. The English would inevitably crush out the Indians. To save his race he saw another alliance with the French was necessary, and a restoration of their power and rights needed. It was the plan of a statesman. It only failed because of the perfidy of the French. Maturing his plans late in the autumn of 1762, he sent messengers to all the Western and Southern tribes, with the black wampum and red tomahawk, emblems of war, from the great Pontiac. "On a certain day in the next year," said the messenger, "all the tribes are to rise, seize all the English posts, and then attack the whole frontier."

The great council of all the tribes was held at the river Ecerees, on the 27th of April, 1763. There, before the assembled chiefs, Pontiac deliv-

ered a speech, full of eloquence and art. He recounted the injuries and encroachments of the English, and disclosed their designs. The French king was now awake and would aid them. Should they resign their homes and the graves of their fathers without an effort? Were their young men no longer brave? Were they squaws? The Great Master of Life had chided them for their inactivity, and had sent his commands to drive the "Red Dogs" from the earth. The chiefs eagerly accepted the wampum and the tomahawk, and separated to prepare for the coming strife.

The post at Detroit was informed of the plot the evening before it was to occur, by an Ojibway girl of great beauty, the mistress of the commander, Major Gladwin. Pontiac was foiled here, his treachery discovered, and he was sternly ordered from the conference. A regular siege followed, but he could not prevail. He exhibited a degree of sagacity unknown in the annals of savage warfare, but all to no purpose; the English were too strong for him.

At all the other posts, save one, however, the plans of Pontiac were carried out, and atrocities, unheard of before in American history, resulted. The Indians attacked Detroit on the first of May,

and, foiled in their plans, a siege immediately followed. On the 16th, a party of Indians appeared before the fort at Sandusky. Seven of them were admitted. Suddenly, while smoking, the massacre begins. All but Ensign Panlli, the commander, fall. He is carried as a trophy to Pontiac.

At the mouth of the St. Joseph's, the missionaries had maintained a mission station over sixty years. They gave way to an English garrison of fourteen soldiers and a few traders. On the morning of May 25, a deputation of Pottawatomies are allowed to enter. In less than two minutes, all the garrison but the commander are slain. He is sent to Pontiac.

Near the present city of Fort Wayne, Ind., at the junction of the waters, stood Fort Miami, garrisoned by a few men. Holmes, the commander, is asked to visit a sick woman. He is slain on the way, the sergeant following is made prisoner, and the nine soldiers surrender.

On the night of the last day of May, the wampum reaches the Indian village below La Fayette, Ind., and near Fort Outenon. The commander of the fort is lured into a cabin, bound, and his garrison surrender. Through the clemency of French settlers, they are received into their houses and protected.

At Michilimackinac, a game of ball is projected. Suddenly the ball is thrown through the gate of the stockade. The Indians press in, and, at a signal, almost all are slain or made prisoners.

The fort at Presque Isle, now Erie, was the point of communication between Pittsburgh and Niagara and Detroit. It was one of the most tenable, and had a garrison of four and twenty men. On the 22d of June, the commander, to save his forces from total annihilation, surrenders, and all are carried prisoners to Detroit.

The capitulation at Erie left *Le Bœuf* without hope. He was attacked on the 18th, but kept off the Indians till midnight, when he made a successful retreat. As they passed *Venango*, on their way to Fort Pitt, they saw only the ruins of that garrison. Not one of its inmates had been spared.

Fort Pitt was the most important station west of the Alleghenies. "Escape!" said Turtle's Heart, a Delaware warrior; "you will all be slain. A great army is coming." "There are three large English armies coming to my aid," said *Beuyer*, the commander. "I have enough provisions and ammunition to stand a siege of three years' time." A second and third attempt was

made by the savages to capture the post, but all to no avail. Baffled on all sides here, they destroy *Ligonier*, a few miles below, and massacre men, women and children. Fort Pitt was besieged till the last day of July, but withstood all attacks. Of all the outposts, only it and Detroit were left. All had been captured, and the majority of the garrison slain. Along the frontier, the war was waged with fury. The Indians were fighting for their homes and their hunting-grounds; and for these they fought with the fury and zeal of fanatics.

Detachments sent to aid Detroit are cut off. The prisoners are burnt, and Pontiac, infusing his zealous and demoniacal spirit into all his savage allies, pressed the siege with vigor. The French remained neutral, yet Pontiac made requisitions on them and on their neighbors in Illinois, issuing bills of credit on birch-bark, all of which were faithfully redeemed. Though these two posts could not be captured, the frontier could be annihilated, and vigorously the Indians pursued their policy. Along the borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia a relentless warfare was waged, sparing no one in its way. Old age, feeble infancy, strong man and gentle woman, fair girl and hopeful boy—all fell before the scalping-knife of the merciless savage. The frontiers were devastated. Thousands were obliged to flee, leaving their possessions to the torch of the Indian.

The colonial government, under British direction, was inimical to the borders, and the colonists saw they must depend only upon their own arms for protection. Already the struggle for freedom was upon them. They could defend only themselves. They must do it, too; for that defense is now needed in a different cause than settling disputes between rival powers. "We have millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute," said they, and time verified the remark.

Gen. Amherst bestirred himself to aid the frontiers. He sent Col. Henry Bouquet, a native of Switzerland, and now an officer in the English Army, to relieve the garrison at Fort Pitt. They followed the route made by Gen. Forbes, and on the way relieved Forts Bedford and Ligonier, both beleaguered by the Indians. About a day's journey beyond *Ligonier*, he was attacked by a body of Indians at a place called *Bushy Run*. For awhile, it seemed that he and all his army would be destroyed; but Bouquet was bold and brave and, under a feint of retreat, routed the savages. He passed on, and relieved the garrison at Fort

Pitt, and thus secured it against the assaults of the Indians.

The campaign had been disastrous to the English, but fatal to the plans of Pontiac. He could not capture Detroit, and he knew the great scheme must fail. The battle of Bushy Run and the relief of Fort Pitt closed the campaign, and all hope of co-operation was at an end. Circumstances were combined against the confederacy, and it was fast falling to pieces. A proclamation was issued to the Indians, explaining to them the existing state of affairs, and showing to them the futility of their plans. Pontiac, however, would not give up. Again he renewed the siege of Detroit, and Gen. Gage, now in command of the army in the colonies, resolved to carry the war into their own country. Col. Bradstreet was ordered to lead one army by way of the lakes, against the Northern Indians, while Col. Bouquet was sent against the Indians of the Ohio. Col. Bradstreet went on his way at the head of 1,200 men, but trusting too much to the natives and their promises, his expedition proved largely a failure. He relieved Detroit in August, 1764, which had been confined in the garrison over fifteen months, and dispersed the Indians that yet lay around the fort. But on his way back, he saw how the Indians had duped him, and that they were still plundering the settlements. His treaties were annulled by Gage, who ordered him to destroy their towns. The season was far advanced, his provisions were getting low, and he was obliged to return to Niagara chagrined and disappointed.

Col. Bouquet knew well the character of the Indians, and shaped his plans accordingly. He had an army of 1,500 men, 500 regulars and 1,000 volunteers. They had had experience in fighting the savages, and could be depended on. At Fort Loudon, he heard of Bradstreet's ill luck, and saw through the deception practiced by the Indians. He arrived at Fort Pitt the 17th of September, where he arrested a deputation of chiefs, who met him with the same promises that had deceived Bradstreet. He sent one of their number back, threatening to put to death the chiefs unless they allowed his messengers to safely pass through their country to Detroit. The decisive tone of his words convinced them of the fate that awaited them unless they complied. On the 3d of October the army left Fort Pitt, marched down the river to and across the Tuscarawas, arriving in the vicinity of Fredrick Post's late mission on the 17th. There a conference was held with the assembled

tribes. Bouquet sternly rebuked them for their faithlessness, and when told by the chiefs they could not restrain their young men, he as sternly told them they were responsible for their acts. He told them he would trust them no longer. If they delivered up all their prisoners within twelve days they might hope for peace, otherwise there would be no mercy shown them. They were completely humbled, and, separating hastily, gathered their captives. On the 25th, the army proceeded down to the Tuscarawas, to the junction with White Woman River, near the town of Coshocton, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and there made preparations for the reception of the captives. There they remained until the 18th of November; from day to day prisoners were brought in—men, women and children—and delivered to their friends. Many were the touching scenes enacted during this time. The separated husband and wife met, the latter often carrying a child born in captivity. Brothers and sisters, separated in youth, met; lovers rushed into each other's arms; children found their parents, mothers their sons, fathers their daughters, and neighbors those from whom they had been separated many years. Yet, there were many distressing scenes. Some looked in vain for long-lost relatives and friends, that never should return. Others, that had been captured in their infancy, would not leave their savage friends, and when force was used some fled away. One mother looked in vain for a child she had lost years before. Day by day, she anxiously watched, but no daughter's voice reached her ears. One, clad in savage attire, was brought before her. It could not be her daughter, she was grown. So was the maiden before her. "Can not you remember some mark?" asked Bouquet, whose sympathies were aroused in this case. "There is none," said the anxious and sorrowful mother. "Sing a song you sang over her cradle, she may remember," suggested the commander. One is sung by her mother. As the song of childhood floats out among the trees the maiden stops and listens, then approaches. Yes, she remembers. Mother and daughter are held in a close embrace, and the stern Bouquet wipes away a tear at the scene.

On the 18th, the army broke up its encampment and started on its homeward march. Bouquet kept six principal Indians as hostages, and returned to the homes of the captives. The Indians kept their promises faithfully, and the next year representatives of all the Western tribes met Sir William Johnson, at the German Flats, and made

a treaty of peace. A tract of land in the Indian country was ceded to the whites for the benefit of those who had suffered in the late war. The Indians desired to make a treaty with Johnson, whereby the Alleghany River should be the western boundary of the English, but he excused himself on the ground of proper power.

Not long after this the Illinois settlements, too remote to know much of the struggle or of any of the great events that had convulsed an empire, and changed the destiny of a nation, were brought under the English rule. There were five villages at this date: Kaskaskia, Cahokia, St. Philip, Vincennes and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres, the military headquarters of these French possessions. They were under the control or command of M. de Abadie, at New Orleans. They had also extended explorations west of the Mississippi, and made a few settlements in what was Spanish territory. The country had been, however, ceded to France, and in February, 1764, the country was formally taken possession of and the present city of St. Louis laid out.

As soon as the French knew of the change of government, many of them went to the west side of the river, and took up their residence there. They were protected in their religion and civil rights by the terms of the treaty, but preferred the rule of their own King.

The British took possession of this country early in 1765. Gen. Gage sent Capt. Stirling, of the English Army, who arrived before summer, and to whom St. Ange, the nominal commandant, surrendered the authority. The British, through a succession of commanders, retained control of the country until defeated by George Rogers Clarke, and his "ragged Virginia militia."

After a short time, the French again ceded the country west of the Mississippi to Spain, and relinquished forever their control of all the West in the New World.

The population of Western Louisiana, when the exchange of governments occurred, was estimated to be 13,538, of which 891 were in the Illinois country—as it was called—west of the Mississippi. East of the river, and before the French crossed into Spanish country, the population was estimated to be about 3,000. All these had grown into communities of a peculiar character. Indeed, that peculiarity, as has been observed, never changed until a gradual amalgamation with the American people effected it, and that took more than a century of time to accomplish.

The English now owned the Northwest. True, they did not yet occupy but a small part of it, but traders were again crossing the mountains, explorers for lands were on the Ohio, and families for settlement were beginning to look upon the West as their future home. Companies were again forming to purchase large tracts in the Ohio country, and open them for emigration. One thing yet stood in the way—a definite boundary line. That line, however, was between the English and the Indians, and not, as had heretofore been the case, between rival European Powers. It was necessary to arrange some definite boundary before land companies, who were now actively pushing their claims, could safely survey and locate their lands.

Sir William Johnson, who had at previous times been instrumental in securing treaties, wrote repeatedly to the Board of Trade, who controlled the greater part of the commercial transactions in the colonies—and who were the first to exclaim against extending English settlements beyond a limit whereby they would need manufactures, and thereby become independent of the Mother Country—urging upon them, and through them the Crown, the necessity of a fixed boundary, else another Indian war was probable. The Indians found themselves gradually hemmed in by the growing power of the whites, and began to exhibit hostile feelings. The irritation became so great that in the summer of 1767, Gage wrote to the Governor of Pennsylvania concerning it. The Governor communicated his letter to the General Assembly, who sent representatives to England, to urge the immediate settlement of the question. In compliance with these requests, and the letters of prominent citizens, Franklin among the number, instructions were sent to Johnson, ordering him to complete the purchase from the Six Nations, and settle all differences. He sent word to all the Western tribes to meet him at Fort Stanwix, in October, 1768. The conference was held on the 24th of that month, and was attended by colonial representatives, and by Indians from all parts of the Northwest. It was determined that the line should begin on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cherokee (Tennessee), thence up the river to the Alleghany and on to Kittanning, and thence across to the Susquehanna. By this line, the whole country south of the Ohio and Alleghany, to which the Six Nations had any claim, was transferred. Part of this land was made to compensate twenty-two traders, whose goods had been stolen in 1763. The deeds made, were upon the express agreement that no claims should

ever be based on the treaties of Lancaster. Logstown, etc., and were signed by the chiefs of the Six Nations for themselves, their allies and dependents, and the Shawanees, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, and others; though the Shawanees and Delaware deputies did not sign them. On this treaty, in a great measure, rests the title by purchase to Kentucky, Western Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. The rights of the Cherokees were purchased by Col. Donaldson, either for the King, Virginia, or for himself, it is impossible to say which.

The grant of the northern confederacy was now made. The white man could go in and possess these lands, and know that an army would protect him if necessary. Under such a guarantee, Western lands came rapidly into market. In addition to companies already in existence for the purchase of land, others, the most notable of these being the "Walpole" and the "Mississippi" Land Companies, were formed. This latter had among its organizers such men as Francis Lightfoot Lee, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington and Arthur Lee. Before any of these companies, some of whom absorbed the Ohio Company, could do anything, the Revolution came on, and all land transactions were at an end. After its close, Congress would not sanction their claims, and they fell through. This did not deter settlers, however, from crossing the mountains, and settling in the Ohio country. In

spite of troubles with the Indians—some of whom regarded the treaties with the Six Nations as unlawful, and were disposed to complain at the rapid influx of whites—and the failure of the land companies, settlers came steadily during the decade from 1768 to 1778, so that by the close of that time, there was a large population south of the Ohio River; while scattered along the northern banks, extending many miles into the wilderness, were hardy adventurers, who were carving out homes in the magnificent forests everywhere covering the country.

Among the foremost speculators in Western lands, was George Washington. As early as 1763, he employed Col. Crawford, afterward the leader in "Crawford's campaign," to purchase lands for him. In 1770, he crossed the mountains in company with several gentlemen, and examined the country along the Ohio, down which stream he passed to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, where he shot some buffalo, then plenty, camped out a few nights, and returned, fully convinced, it seems, that one day the West would be the best part of the New-World. He owned, altogether, nearly fifty thousand acres in the West, which he valued at \$3.33 per acre. Had not the war of the Revolution just then broken out, he might have been a resident of the West, and would have been, of course, one of its most prominent citizens.

CHAPTER V.

AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS—DUNMORE'S WAR—CAMPAIGN OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE— LAND TROUBLES—SPAIN IN THE REVOLUTION—MURDER OF THE MORAVIAN INDIANS.

MEANWHILE, Kentucky was filling with citizens, and though considerable trouble was experienced with the Indians, and the operations of Col. Richard Henderson and others, who made unlawful treaties with the Indians, yet Daniel Boone and his associates had established a commonwealth, and, in 1777, a county was formed, which, ere long, was divided into three. Louisville was laid out on land belonging to Tories, and an important start made in this part of the West. Emigrants came down the Ohio River, saw the northern shores were inviting, and sent back such accounts that the land north of the river rapidly grew in favor with Eastern people.

One of the most important Western characters, Col. (afterward Gen.) George Rogers Clarke, had had much to do in forming its character. He was born November 19, 1752, in Albemarle County, Va., and early came West. He had an unusually sagacious spirit, was an excellent surveyor and general, and took an active interest in all State and national affairs. He understood the animus of the Revolution, and was prepared to do his part. Col. Clarke was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness, and one that had more to do with the success of America in the struggle for independence than at first appears. He saw through the whole plan of the British,

who held all the outposts, Kaskaskia, Detroit, Vincennes and Niagara, and determined to circumvent them and wrest the West from their power. The British hoped to encircle the Americans by these outposts, and also unite the Indians in a common war against them. That had been attempted by the French when the English conquered them. Then the French had a powerful ally in the person of Pontiac, yet the brave frontiersmen held their homes in many places, though the Indians "drank the blood of many a Briton, scooping it up in the hollow of joined hands." Now the Briton had no Pontiac to lead the scattered tribes—tribes who now feared the unerring aim of a settler, and would not attack him openly—Clarke knew that the Delawares were divided in feeling and that the Shawanees were but imperfectly united in favor of England since the murder of their noted chiefs. He was convinced that, if the British could be driven from the Western posts, the natives could easily be awed into submission, or bribed into neutrality or friendship. They admired, from their savage views of valor, the side that became victorious. They cared little for the cause for which either side was fighting. Clarke sent out spies among them to ascertain the feasibility of his plans. The spies were gone from April 20 to June 22, and fully corroborated his views concerning the English policy and the feelings of the Indians and French.

Before proceeding in the narrative of this expedition, however, it will be well to notice a few acts transpiring north of the Ohio River, especially relating to the land treaties, as they were not without effect on the British policy. Many of the Indians north and south of the Ohio would not recognize the validity of the Fort Stanwix treaty, claiming the Iroquois had no right to the lands, despite their conquest. These discontented natives harassed the emigrants in such a manner that many Indians were slain in retaliation. This, and the working of the French traders, who at all times were bitterly opposed to the English rule, filled the breasts of the natives with a malignant hate, which years of bloodshed could not wash out. The murder of several Indians by lawless whites fanned the coal into a blaze, and, by 1774, several retaliatory murders occurred, committed by the natives in revenge for their fallen friends. The Indian slew any white man he found, as a revenge on some friend of his slain; the frontiersman, acting on the same principle, made the borders extremely dangerous to invaders and invaded. Another cause

of fear occurred about this time, which threatened seriously to retard emigration.

Pittsburgh had been claimed by both Pennsylvania and Virginia, and, in endeavoring to settle the dispute, Lord Dunmore's war followed. Dr. John Connelly, an ambitious, intriguing person, induced Lord Dunmore to assert the claims of Virginia, in the name of the King. In attempting to carry out his intentions, he was arrested by Arthur St. Clair, representing the proprietors of Pennsylvania, who was at Pittsburgh at the time. Connelly was released on bail, but went at once to Staunton, where he was sworn in as a Justice of Peace. Returning, he gathered a force of one hundred and fifty men, suddenly took possession of Pittsburgh, refused to allow the magistrates to enter the Court House, or to exercise the functions of their offices, unless in conformity to his will. Connelly refused any terms offered by the Pennsylvania deputies, kept possession of the place, acted very harshly toward the inhabitants, stirred up the neutral Indians, and, for a time, threatened to make the boundary line between the two colonies a very serious question. His actions led to hostile deeds by some Indians, when the whites, no doubt urged by him, murdered seven Indians at the mouth of the Captina River, and at the house of a settler named Baker, where the Indians were decoyed under promises of friendship and offers of rum. Among those murdered at the latter place, was the entire family of the famous Mingoe chief, Logan. This has been charged to Michael Cresap; but is untrue. Daniel Greathouse had command of the party, and though Cresap may have been among them, it is unjust to lay the blame at his feet. Both murders, at Captina and Yellow Creek, were cruel and unwarranted, and were, without doubt, the cause of the war that followed, though the root of the matter lay in Connelly's arbitrary actions, and in his needlessly alarming the Indians. Whatever may have been the facts in relation to the murder of Logan's family, they were of such a nature as to make all feel sure of an Indian war, and preparations were made for the conflict.

An army was gathered at Wheeling, which, some time in July, under command of Col. McDonald, descended the Ohio to the mouth of Captina Creek. They proposed to march against an Indian town on the Muskingum. The Indians sued for peace, but their pretensions being found spurious, their towns and crops were destroyed. The army then retreated to Williamsburg, having accomplished but little.

The Delawares were anxious for peace; even the Mingoes, whose relatives had been slain at Yellow Creek, and Captina, were restrained; but Logan, who had been turned to an inveterate foe to the Americans, came suddenly upon the Monongahela settlements, took thirteen scalps in revenge for the loss of his family, returned home and expressed himself ready to treat with the Long Knives, the Virginians. Had Connelly acted properly at this juncture, the war might have been ended; but his actions only incensed both borderers and Indians. So obnoxious did he become that Lord Dunmore lost faith in him, and severely reprimanded him.

To put a stop to the depredations of the Indians, two large bodies of troops were gathered in Virginia, one under Gen. Andrew Lewis, and one under command of Dunmore himself. Before the armies could meet at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, their objective point, Lewis' army, which arrived first, was attacked by a furious band of Delawares, Shawanees, Iroquois and Wyandots. The conflict was bitterly prolonged by the Indians, who, under the leadership of Cornstalk, were determined to make a decisive effort, and fought till late at night (October 10, 1774), and then only by a strategic move of Lewis' command—which resulted in the defeat of the Indians, compelling them to cross the Ohio—was the conflict ended. Meanwhile, Dunmore's army came into the enemy's country, and, being joined by the remainder of Lewis' command, pressed forward intending to annihilate the Indian towns. Cornstalk and his chiefs, however, sued for peace, and the conflict closed. Dunmore established a camp on Sippo Creek, where he held conferences with the natives and concluded the war. When he left the country, he stationed 100 men at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, a few more at Pittsburgh, and another corps at Wheeling, then called Fort Fincaastle. Dunmore intended to return to Pittsburgh the next spring, meet the Indians and form a definite peace; but the revolt of the colonies prevented. However, he opened several offices for the sale of lands in the West, some of which were in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. This led to the old boundary dispute again; but before it could be settled, the Revolution began, and Lord Dunmore's, as well as almost all other land speculations in the West, were at an end.

In 1775 and 1776, the chief events transpiring in the West relate to the treaties with the Indians, and the endeavor on the part of the Americans to

have them remain neutral in the family quarrel now coming on, which they could not understand. The British, like the French, however, could not let them alone, and finally, as a retaliatory measure, Congress, under advice of Washington, won some of them over to the side of the colonies, getting their aid and holding them neutral. The colonies only offered them rewards for *prisoners*; never, like the British, offering rewards for *scalps*. Under such rewards, the atrocities of the Indians in some quarters were simply horrible. The scalp was enough to get a reward, that was a mark of Indian valor, too, and hence, helpless innocence and decrepit old age were not spared. They stirred the minds of the pioneers, who saw the protection of their fire-sides a vital point, and led the way to the scheme of Col. Clarke, who was now, as has been noted, the leading spirit in Kentucky. He saw through the scheme of the British, and determined, by a quick, decisive blow, to put an end to it, and to cripple their power in the West.

Among the acts stimulating Clarke, was the attack on Fort Henry, a garrison about one-half mile above Wheeling Creek, on the Ohio, by a renegade white man, Simon Girty, an agent in the employ of the British, it is thought, and one of the worst wretches ever known on the frontier. When Girty attacked Fort Henry, he led his red allies in regular military fashion, and attacked it without mercy. The defenders were brave, and knew with whom they were contending. Great bravery was displayed by the women in the fort, one of whom, a Miss Zane, carried a keg of gunpowder from a cabin to the fort. Though repeatedly fired at by the savages, she reached the fort in safety. After awhile, however, the effect of the frontiersmen's shots began to be felt, and the Indians sullenly withdrew. Re-enforcements coming, the fort was held, and Girty and his band were obliged to flee.

Clarke saw that if the British once got control over the Western Indians the scene at Fort Henry would be repeated, and would not likely, in all cases, end in favor of the Americans. Without communicating any of his designs, he left Harrodsburg about the 1st of October, 1777, and reached the capital of Virginia by November 5. Still keeping his mind, he awaited a favorable opportunity to broach his plans to those in power, and, in the meanwhile, carefully watched the existing state of feeling. When the opportunity came, Clarke broached his plans to Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, who at once entered warmly into them, recognizing their great importance.

Through his aid, Clarke procured the necessary authority to prosecute his plans, and returned at once to Pittsburgh. He intended raising men about this post, but found them fearful of leaving their homes unprotected. However, he secured three companies, and, with these and a number of volunteers, picked up on the way down the Ohio River, he fortified Corn Island, near the falls, and made ready for his expedition. He had some trouble in keeping his men, some of those from Kentucky refusing to aid in subduing stations out of their own country. He did not announce his real intentions till he had reached this point. Here Col. Bowman joined him with his Kentucky militia, and, on the 24th of June, 1778, during a total eclipse of the sun, the party left the fort. Before his start, he learned of the capture of Burgoyne, and, when nearly down to Fort Massac, he met some of his spies, who informed him of the exaggerated accounts of the ferocity of the Long Knives that the French had received from the British. By proper action on his part, Clarke saw both these items of information could be made very beneficial to him. Leaving the river near Fort Massac, he set out on the march to Kaskaskia, through a hot summer's sun, over a country full of savage foes. They reached the town unnoticed, on the evening of July 4, and, before the astonished British and French knew it, they were all prisoners. M. Rocheblave, the English commander, was secured, but his wife adroitly concealed the papers belonging to the garrison. In the person of M. Gibault, the French priest, Clarke found a true friend. When the true character of the Virginians became apparent, the French were easily drawn to the American side, and the priest secured the surrender and allegiance of Cahokia through his personal influence. M. Gibault told him he would also secure the post at St. Vincent's, which he did, returning from the mission about the 1st of August. During the interval, Clarke re-enlisted his men, formed his plans, sent his prisoners to Kentucky, and was ready for future action when M. Gibault arrived. He sent Capt. Helm and a single soldier to Vincennes to hold that fort until he could put a garrison there. It is but proper to state that the English commander, Col. Hamilton, and his band of soldiers, were absent at Detroit when the priest secured the village on the "Oubache." When Hamilton returned, in the autumn, he was greatly surprised to see the American flag floating from the ramparts of the fort, and when approaching the gate he was abruptly

halted by Capt. Helm, who stood with a lighted fuse in his hand by a cannon, answering Hamilton's demand to surrender with the imperative inquiry, "Upon what terms, sir?" "Upon the honors of war," answered Hamilton, and he marched in greatly chagrined to see he had been halted by two men. The British commander sat quietly down, intending to go on down the river and subdue Kentucky in the spring, in the mean time offering rewards for American scalps, and thereby gaining the epithet "Hair-buyer General." Clarke heard of his actions late in January, 1779, and, as he says, "I knew if I did not take him he would take me," set out early in February with his troops and marched across the marshy plains of Lower Illinois, reaching the Wabash post by the 22d of that month. The unerring aim of the Westerner was effectual. "They will shoot your eyes out," said Helm to the British troops. "There, I told you so," he further exclaimed, as a soldier ventured near a port-hole and received a shot directly in his eye. On the 24th the fort surrendered. The American flag waved again over its ramparts. The "Hair-buyer General" was sent a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement for his cruel acts. Clarke returned to Kaskaskia, perfected his plans to hold the Illinois settlements, went on to Kentucky, from where he sent word to the colonial authorities of the success of his expedition. Had he received the aid promised him, Detroit, in easy reach, would have fallen too, but Gen. Green, failing to send it as promised, the capture of that important post was delayed.

Had Clarke failed, and Hamilton succeeded, the whole West would have been swept, from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi. But for this small army of fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of American history changed. America owes Clarke and his band more than it can ever pay. Clarke reported the capture of Kaskaskia and the Illinois country early after its surrender, and in October the county of Illinois was established, extending over an unlimited expanse of country, by the Virginia Legislature. John Todd was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor. In November, Clarke and his men received the thanks of the same body, who, in after years, secured them a grant of land, which they selected on the right bank of the Ohio River, opposite Louisville. They expected here a city would rise one day, to be the peer of Louisville, then coming

into prominence as an important place. By some means, their expectations failed, and only the dilapidated village of Clarkesburg perpetuates their hopes.

The conquest of Clarke changed the face of affairs in relation to the whole country north of the Ohio River, which would, in all probability, have been made the boundary between Canada and the United States. When this was proposed, the strenuous arguments based on this conquest, by the American Commissioners, secured the present boundary line in negotiating the treaty of 1793.

Though Clarke had failed to capture Detroit, Congress saw the importance of the post, and resolved on securing it. Gen. McCosh, commander at Fort Pitt, was put in command, and \$1,000,000 and 3,000 men placed at his disposal. By some dilatory means, he got no further than the Tuscarawas River, in Ohio, where a half-way house, called Fort Laurens, for the President of Congress, was built. It was too far out to be of practicable value, and was soon after abandoned.

Indian troubles and incursions by the British were the most absorbing themes in the West. The British went so far as Kentucky at a later date, while they intended reducing Fort Pitt, only abandoning it when learning of its strength. Expeditions against the Western Indians were led by Gen. Sullivan, Col. Daniel Broadhead, Col. Bowman and others, which, for awhile, silenced the natives and taught them the power of the Americans. They could not organize so readily as before, and began to attach themselves more closely to the British, or commit their depredations in bands, fleeing into the wilderness as soon as they struck a blow. In this way, several localities suffered, until the settlers became again exasperated; other expeditions were formed, and a second chastisement given. In 1781, Col. Broadhead led an expedition against the Central Ohio Indians. It did not prove so successful, as the Indians were led by the noted chief Brant, who, though not cruel, was a foe to the Americans, and assisted the British greatly in their endeavors to secure the West.

Another class of events occurred now in the West, civil in their relations, yet destined to form an important part of its history—its land laws.

It must be borne in mind, that Virginia claimed the greater portion of the country north of the Ohio River, as well as a large part south. The other colonies claimed land also in the West under the old Crown grants, which extended to the South or Western Sea. To more complicate mat-

ters, several land companies held proprietary rights to portions of these lands gained by grants from the Crown, or from the Colonial Assemblies. Others were based on land warrants issued in 1763; others on selection and survey and still others on settlement. In this state of mixed affairs, it was difficult to say who held a secure claim. It was a question whether the old French grants were good or not, especially since the change in government, and the eminent prospect of still another change. To, in some way, aid in settling these claims, Virginia sent a commission to the West to sit as a court and determine the proprietorship of these claims. This court, though of as doubtful authority as the claims themselves, went to work in Kentucky and along the Ohio River in 1779, and, in the course of one year, granted over three thousand certificates. These were considered as good authority for a definite title, and were so regarded in after purchases. Under them, many pioneers, like Daniel Boone, lost their lands, as all were required to hold some kind of a patent, while others, who possessed no more principle than "land-sharks" of to-day, acquired large tracts of land by holding a patent the court was bound to accept. Of all the colonies, Virginia seemed to have the best title to the Northwest, save a few parcels, such as the Connecticut or Western Reserve and some similar tracts held by New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey. When the territory of the Northwest was ceded to the General Government, this was recognized, and that country was counted as a Virginia county.

The Spanish Government, holding the region west of the Mississippi, and a portion east toward its outlet, became an important but secret ally of the Americans. When the French revolt was suppressed by O'Reilly, and the Spanish assumed the government of Louisiana, both Upper and Lower, there was a large tract of country, known as Florida (East and West), claimed by England, and duly regarded as a part of her dominion. The boundaries had been settled when the French first occupied Lower Louisiana. The Spaniards adopted the patriarchal form of rule, as much as was consistent with their interests, and allowed the French full religious and civil liberty, save that all tribunals were after the Spanish fashion, and governed by Spanish rules. The Spaniards, long jealous of England's growing power, secretly sent the Governors of Louisiana word to aid the Americans in their struggle for freedom. Though

they controlled the Mississippi River, they allowed an American officer (Capt. Willing) to descend the river in January, 1778, with a party of fifty men, and ravage the British shore from Manchey Bayou to Natchez.

On the 8th of May, 1779, Spain declared war against Great Britain; and, on the 8th of July, the people of Louisiana were allowed to take a part in the war. Accordingly, Galvez collected a force of 1,400 men, and, on the 7th of September, took Fort Manchac. By the 21st of September, he had taken Baton Rouge and Natchez. Eight vessels were captured by the Spaniards on the Mississippi and on the lakes. In 1780 Mobile fell; in March, 1781, Pensacola, the chief British post in West Florida, succumbed after a long siege, and, on the 9th of May, all West Florida was surrendered to Spain.

This war, or the war on the Atlantic Coast, did not immediately affect Upper Louisiana. Great Britain, however, attempted to capture St. Louis. Though the commander was strongly suspected of being bribed by the English, yet the place stood the siege from the combined force of Indians and Canadians, and the assailants were dispersed. This was done during the summer of 1680, and in the autumn, a company of Spanish and French residents, under La Balme, went on an expedition against Detroit. They marched as far north as the British trading-post Ke-ki-ong-a, at the head of the Maumee River, but being surprised in the night, and the commander slain, the expedition was defeated, having done but little.

Spain may have had personal interests in aiding the Americans. She was now in control of the Mississippi River, the natural outlet of the Northwest, and, in 1780, began the troubles relative to the navigation of that stream. The claims of Spain were considered very unjust by the Continental Congress, and, while deliberating over the question, Virginia, who was jealously alive to her Western interests, and who yet held jurisdiction over Kentucky, sent through Jefferson, the Governor, Gen. George Rogers Clarke, to erect a fort below the mouth of the Ohio. This proceeding was rather unwarrantable, especially as the fort was built in the country of the Chickasaws, who had thus far been true friends to the Americans, and who looked upon the fort as an innovation on their territory. It was completed and occupied but a short time, Clarke being recalled.

Virginia, in 1780, did a very important thing; namely, establishing an institution for higher edu-

cation. The Old Dominion confiscated the lands of "Robert McKenzie, Henry Collins and Alexander McKee, Britons, eight thousand acres," and invested the proceeds of the sale in a public seminary. Transylvania University now lives, a monument to that spirit.

While Clarke was building Fort Jefferson, a force of British and Indians, under command of Capt. Bryd, came down from Canada and attacked the Kentucky settlements, getting into the country before any one was aware. The winter before had been one of unusual severity, and game was exceedingly scarce, hence the army was not prepared to conduct a campaign. After the capture of Ruddle's Station, at the south fork of the Licking, Bryd abandoned any further attempts to reduce the settlements, except capturing Martin's Station, and returned to Detroit.

This expedition gave an additional motive for the chastisement of the Indians, and Clarke, on his return from Fort Jefferson, went on an expedition against the Miami Indians. He destroyed their towns at Loramie's store, near the present city of Sydney, Ohio, and at Piqua, humbling the natives. While on the way, a part of the army remained on the north bank of the Ohio, and erected two block-houses on the present site of Cincinnati.

The exploits of Clarke and his men so effectually chastised the Indians, that, for a time, the West was safe. During this period of quiet, the measures which led to the cession of Western lands to the General Government, began to assume a definite form. All the colonies claiming Western lands were willing to cede them to the Government, save Virginia, which colony wanted a large scope of Southern country southeast of the Ohio, as far as South Carolina. All recognized the justice of all Western lands becoming public property, and thereby aiding in extinguishing the debts caused by the war of the Revolution, now about to close. As Virginia held a somewhat different view, the cession was not made until 1783.

The subject, however, could not be allowed to rest. The war of the Revolution was now drawing to a close; victory on the part of the colonies was apparent, and the Western lands must be a part of the public domain. Subsequent events brought about the desired cession, though several events transpired before the plan of cession was consummated.

Before the close of 1780, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act, establishing the "town of Louisville," and confiscated the lands of John

Connelly, who was one of its original proprietors, and who distinguished himself in the commencement of Lord Dunmore's war, and who was now a Tory, and doing all he could against the patriot cause. The proceeds of the sale of his lands were divided between Virginia and the county of Jefferson. Kentucky, the next year, was divided into three counties, Jefferson, Lincoln and Fayette. Courts were appointed in each, and the entry and location of lands given into their hands. Settlers, in spite of Indian troubles and British intrigue, were pouring over the mountains, particularly so during the years 1780 and 1781. The expeditions of Clarke against the Miami Indians; Boone's captivity, and escape from them; their defeat when attacking Boonesboro, and other places—all combined to weaken their power, and teach them to respect a nation whose progress they could not stay.

The pioneers of the West, obliged to depend on themselves, owing to the struggle of the colonies for freedom, grew up a hardy, self-reliant race, with all the vices and virtues of a border life, and with habits, manners and customs necessary to their peculiar situation, and suited to their peculiar taste. A resume of their experiences and daily lives would be quite interesting, did the limits of this history admit it here. In the part relating directly to this county, the reader will find such lives given; here, only the important events can be noticed.

The last event of consequence occurring in the West before the close of the Revolution, is one that might well have been omitted. Had such been the case, a great stain would have been spared the character of Western pioneers. Reference is made to the massacre of the Moravian Christian Indians.

These Indians were of the Delaware nation chiefly, though other Western tribes were visited and many converts made. The first converts were made in New York and Connecticut, where, after a good start had been made, and a prospect of many souls being saved, they incurred the enmity of the whites, who, becoming alarmed at their success, persecuted them to such an extent that they were driven out of New York into Pennsylvania, where, in 1744, four years after their arrival in the New World, they began new missions. In 1748, the New York and Connecticut Indians followed their teachers, and were among the founders of Friedenshutzen, "Tents of Peace," a hamlet near Bethlehem, where their teachers were sta-

tioned. Other hamlets grew around them, until in the interior of the colony, existed an Indian community, free from all savage vices, and growing up in Christian virtues. As their strength grew, lawless whites again began to oppress them. They could not understand the war of 1754, and were, indeed, in a truly embarrassing position. The savages could form no conception of any cause for neutrality, save a secret sympathy with the English; and if they could not take up the hatchet, they were in the way, and must be removed. Failing to do this, their red brothers became hostile. The whites were but little better. The old suspicions which drove them from New York were aroused. They were secret Papists, in league with the French, and furnished them with arms and intelligence; they were interfering with the liquor traffic; they were enemies to the Government, and the Indian and the white man combined against them. They were obliged to move from place to place; were at one time protected nearly a year, near Philadelphia, from lawless whites, and finally were compelled to go far enough West to be out of the way of French and English arms, or the Iroquois and Cherokee hatchets. They came finally to the Muskingum, where they made a settlement called Schonbrun, "beautiful clear spring," in what is now Tuscarawas County. Other settlements gathered from time to time, as the years went on, till in 1772 large numbers of them were within the borders of the State.

Until the war of independence broke out, they were allowed to peacefully pursue their way. When that came, they were between Fort Pitt and Detroit, one of which contained British, the other Americans. Again they could not understand the struggle, and could not take up the hatchet. This brought on them the enmity of both belligerent parties, and that of their own forest companions, who could not see wherein their natures could change. Among the most hostile persons, were the white renegades McKee, Girty and Elliott. On their instigation, several of them were slain, and by their advice they were obliged to leave their fields and homes, where they had many comforts, and where they had erected good chapels in which to worship. It was just before one of these forced removals that Mary, daughter of the missionary Heckewelder, was born. She is supposed to be the first white female child born north of the Ohio River. Her birth occurred April 16, 1781. It is but proper to say here, that it is an open question, and one that will probably never be decided,

i. e. Who was the first white child born in Ohio? In all probability, the child was born during the captivity of its mother, as history plainly shows that when white women were released from the Indians, some of them carried children born while among the natives.

When the Moravians were forced to leave their settlements on the Muskingum, and taken to Sandusky, they left growing fields of corn, to which they were obliged to return, to gather food. This aroused the whites, only wanting some pretext whereby they might attack them, and a party, headed by Col. David Williamson, determined to exterminate them. The Moravians, hearing of their approach, fled, but too late to warn other settlements, and Gnadenhutzen, Salem and one or two smaller settlements, were surprised and taken. Under deceitful promises, the Indians gave up all their arms, showed the whites their treasures, and went unknowingly to a terrible death. When apprised of their fate, determined on by a majority of the rangers, they begged only time to prepare. They were led two by two, the men into one, the women and children into another "slaughter-house," as it was termed, and all but two lads were wantonly slain. An infamous and more bloody deed never darkened the pages of feudal times; a deed that, in after years, called aloud for vengeance, and in some measure received it. Some of Williamson's men wrung their hands at the cruel fate, and endeavored, by all the means in their power, to prevent it; but all to no purpose. The blood of the rangers was up, and they would not spare "man, woman or child, of all that peaceful band."

Having completed their horrible work, (March 8, 1782), Williamson and his men returned to Pittsburgh. Everywhere, the Indians lamented the untimely death of their kindred, their savage relatives determining on their revenge; the Christian ones could only be resigned and weep.

Williamson's success, for such it was viewed by many, excited the borderers to another invasion, and a second army was raised, this time to go to the Sandusky town, and annihilate the Wyandots. Col. William Crawford was elected leader; he accepted reluctantly; on the way, the army was met by hordes of savages on the 5th of

June, and totally routed. They were away north, in what is now Wyandot County, and were obliged to flee for their lives. The blood of the murdered Moravians called for revenge. The Indians desired it; were they not relatives of the fallen Christians? Crawford and many of his men fell into their hands; all suffered unheard-of tortures, that of Crawford being as cruel as Indian cruelty could devise. He was pounded, pierced, cut with knives and burned, all of which occupied nearly three hours, and finally lay down insensible on a bed of coals, and died. The savage captors, in demoniacal glee, danced around him, and upbraided him for the cruel murder of their relatives, giving him this only consolation, that had they captured Williamson, he might go free, but he must answer for Williamson's brutality.

The war did not cease here. The Indians, now aroused, carried their attack as far south as into Kentucky, killing Capt. Estill, a brave man, and some of his companions. The British, too, were active in aiding them, and the 14th of August a large force of them, under Girty, gathered silently about Bryant's Station. They were obliged to retreat. The Kentuckians pursued them, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The attack on Bryant's Station aroused the people of Kentucky to strike a blow that would be felt. Gen. Clarke was put at the head of an army of one thousand and fifty men, and the Miami country was a second time destroyed. Clarke even went as far north as the British trading-post at the head of the Miami, where he captured a great amount of property, and destroyed the post. Other outposts also fell, the invading army suffering but little, and, by its decisive action, practically closing the Indian wars in the West. Pennsylvania suffered some, losing Hannahstown and one or two small settlements. Williamson's and Crawford's campaigns aroused the fury of the Indians that took time and much blood and war to subdue. The Revolution was, however, drawing to a close. American arms were victorious, and a new nation was now coming into existence, who would change the whole current of Western matters, and make of the Northwest a land of liberty, equality and union. That nation was now on the stage.

CHAPTER VI.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION—INDIAN CLAIMS—SURVEYS—EARLY LAND COMPANIES—COMPACT OF 1787—ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY—EARLY AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE OHIO VALLEY—FIRST TERRITORIAL OFFICERS—ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

THE occupation of the West by the American, really dates from the campaign of Gen. Clarke in 1778, when he captured the British posts in the Illinois country, and Vincennes on the Wabash. Had he been properly supported, he would have reduced Detroit, then in easy reach, and poorly defended. As it was, however, that post remained in charge of the British till after the close of the war of the Revolution. They also held other lake posts; but these were included in the terms of peace, and came into the possession of the Americans. They were abandoned by the British as soon as the different commanders received notice from their chiefs, and British rule and English occupation ceased in that part of the New World.

The war virtually closed by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., October 19, 1781. The struggle was prolonged, however, by the British, in the vain hope that they could retrieve the disaster, but it was only a useless waste of men and money. America would not be subdued. "If we are to be taxed, we will be represented," said they, "else we will be a free government, and regulate our own taxes." In the end, they were free.

Provisional articles of peace between the United States and Great Britain were signed in Paris on the 30th of November, 1782. This was followed by an armistice negotiated at Versailles on the 20th of January, 1783; and finally, a definite treaty of peace was concluded at Paris on the 3d of the next September, and ratified by Congress on the 4th of January, 1784. By the second article of the definite treaty of 1783, the boundaries of the United States were fixed. A glance at the map of that day shows the boundary to have been as follows: Beginning at Passamaquoddy Bay, on the coast of Maine, the line ran north a little above the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, when it diverged southwesterly, irregularly, until it reached that parallel, when it followed it until it reached the St. Lawrence River. It followed that river to Lake Ontario, down its center; up the Niagara River; through Lake Erie,

up the Detroit River and through Lakes Huron and Superior, to the northwest extremity of the latter. Then it pursued another irregular western course to the Lake of the Woods, when it turned southward to the Mississippi River. The commissioners insisted that should be the western boundary, as the lakes were the northern. It followed the Mississippi south until the mouth of Red River was reached, when, turning east, it followed almost a direct line to the Atlantic Coast, touching the coast a little north of the outlet of St. John's River.

From this outline, it will be readily seen what boundary the United States possessed. Not one-half of its present domain.

At this date, there existed the original thirteen colonies: Virginia occupying all Kentucky and all the Northwest, save about half of Michigan and Wisconsin, claimed by Massachusetts; and the upper part of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the lower part (a narrow strip) of Michigan, claimed by Connecticut. Georgia included all of Alabama and Mississippi. The Spaniards claimed all Florida and a narrow part of lower Georgia. All the country west of the Father of Waters belonged to Spain, to whom it had been secretly ceded when the family compact was made. That nation controlled the Mississippi, and gave no small uneasiness to the young government. It was, however, happily settled finally, by the sale of Louisiana to the United States.

Pending the settlement of these questions and the formation of the Federal Union, the cession of the Northwest by Virginia again came before Congress. That body found itself unable to fulfill its promises to its soldiers regarding land, and again urged the Old Dominion to cede the Territory to the General Government, for the good of all. Congress forbade settlers from occupying the Western lands till a definite cession had been made, and the title to the lands in question made good. But speculation was stronger than law, and without waiting for the slow processes of courts,

the adventurous settlers were pouring into the country at a rapid rate, only retarded by the rifle and scalping-knife of the savage—a temporary check. The policy of allowing any parties to obtain land from the Indians was strongly discouraged by Washington. He advocated the idea that only the General Government could do that, and, in a letter to James Duane, in Congress, he strongly urged such a course, and pointed out the danger of a border war, unless some such measure was stringently followed.

Under the circumstances, Congress pressed the claims of cession upon Virginia, and finally induced the Dominion to modify the terms proposed two years before. On the 20th of December, 1783, Virginia accepted the proposal of Congress, and authorized her delegates to make a deed to the United States of all her right in the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The Old Dominion stipulated in her deed of cession, that the territory should be divided into States, to be admitted into the Union as any other State, and to bear a proportionate share in the maintenance of that Union; that Virginia should be re-imbursed for the expense incurred in subduing the British posts in the territory; that the French and Canadian inhabitants should be protected in their rights; that the grant to Gen. George Rogers Clarke and his men, as well as all other similar grants, should be confirmed, and that the lands should be considered as the common property of the United States, the proceeds to be applied to the use of the whole country. Congress accepted these conditions, and the deed was made March 1, 1784. Thus the country came from under the dominion of Virginia, and became common property.

A serious difficulty arose about this time, that threatened for awhile to involve England and America anew in war. Virginia and several other States refused to abide by that part of the treaty relating to the payment of debts, especially so, when the British carried away quite a number of negroes claimed by the Americans. This refusal on the part of the Old Dominion and her abettors, caused the English to retain her Northwestern outposts. Detroit, Mackinaw, etc. She held these till 1786, when the questions were finally settled, and then readily abandoned them.

The return of peace greatly augmented emigration to the West, especially to Kentucky. When the war closed, the population of that county (the three counties having been made one judicial district, and Danville designated as the seat of gov-

ernment) was estimated to be about twelve thousand. In one year, after the close of the war, it increased to 30,000, and steps for a State government were taken. Owing to the divided sentiment among its citizens, its perplexing questions of land titles and proprietary rights, nine conventions were held before a definite course of action could be reached. This prolonged the time till 1792, when, in December of that year, the election for persons to form a State constitution was held, and the vexed and complicated questions settled. In 1783, the first wagons bearing merchandise came across the mountains. Their contents were received on flat-boats at Pittsburgh, and taken down the Ohio to Louisville, which that spring boasted of a store, opened by Daniel Broadhead. The next year, James Wilkinson opened one at Lexington.

Pittsburgh was now the principal town in the West. It occupied the same position regarding the outposts that Omaha has done for several years to Nebraska. The town of Pittsburgh was laid out immediately after the war of 1764, by Col. Campbell. It then consisted of four squares about the fort, and received its name from that citadel. The treaty with the Six Nations in 1768, conveyed to the proprietaries of Pennsylvania all the lands of the Alleghany below Kittanning, and all the country south of the Ohio, within the limits of Penn's charter. This deed of cession was recognized when the line between Pennsylvania and Virginia was fixed, and gave the post to the Keystone State. In accordance with this deed, the manor of Pittsburgh was withdrawn from market in 1769, and was held as the property of the Penn family. When Washington visited it in 1770, it seems to have declined in consequence of the afore-mentioned act. He mentions it as a "town of about twenty log houses, on the Monongahela, about three hundred yards from the fort." The Penn's remained true to the King, and hence all their land that had not been surveyed and returned to the land office, was confiscated by the commonwealth. Pittsburgh, having been surveyed, was still left to them. In the spring of 1784, Tench Francis, the agent of the Penns, was induced to lay out the manor into lots and offer them for sale. Though, for many years, the place was rather unpromising, it eventually became the chief town in that part of the West, a position it yet holds. In 1786, John Scull and Joseph Hall started the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, the first paper published west of the mountains. In the initial number, appeared a lengthy article from the pen of H. H. Brackenridge,

afterward one of the most prominent members of the Pennsylvania bar. He had located in Pittsburgh in 1781. His letter gives a most hopeful prospect in store for the future city, and is a highly descriptive article of the Western country. It is yet preserved in the "Western Annals," and is well worth a perusal.

Under the act of peace in 1783, no provision was made by the British for their allies, especially the Six Nations. The question was ignored by the English, and was made a handle by the Americans in gaining them to their cause before the war had fully closed. The treaties made were regarded by the Indians as alliances only, and when the English left the country the Indians began to assume rather a hostile bearing. This excited the whites, and for a while a war with that formidable confederacy was imminent. Better councils prevailed, and Congress wisely adopted the policy of acquiring their lands by purchase. In accordance with this policy, a treaty was made at Fort Stanwix with the Six Nations, in October, 1784. By this treaty, all lands west of a line drawn from the mouth of Oswego Creek, about four miles east of Niagara, to the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and on to the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, thence west along that boundary to its western extremity, thence south to the Ohio River, should be ceded to the United States. (They claimed west of this line by conquest.) The Six Nations were to be secured in the lands they inhabited, reserving only six miles square around Oswego fort for the support of the same. By this treaty, the indefinite claim of the Six Nations to the West was extinguished, and the question of its ownership settled.

It was now occupied by other Western tribes, who did not recognize the Iroquois claim, and who would not yield without a purchase. Especially was this the case with those Indians living in the northern part. To get possession of that country by the same process, the United States, through its commissioners, held a treaty at Fort McIntosh on the 21st of January, 1785. The Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa tribes were present, and, through their chiefs, sold their lands to the Government. The Wyandot and Delaware nations were given a reservation in the north part of Ohio, where they were to be protected. The others were allotted reservations in Michigan. To all was given complete control of their lands, allowing them to punish any white man attempting to settle thereon, and guaranteeing them in their rights.

By such means Congress gained Indian titles to the vast realms north of the Ohio, and, a few months later, that legislation was commenced that should determine the mode of its disposal and the plan of its settlements.

To facilitate the settlement of lands thus acquired, Congress, on May 20, 1785, passed an act for disposing of lands in the Northwest Territory. Its main provisions were: A surveyor or surveyors should be appointed from the States; and a geographer, and his assistants to act with them. The surveyors were to divide the territory into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and east and west. The starting-place was to be on the Ohio River, at a point where the western boundary of Pennsylvania crossed it. This would give the first range, and the first township. As soon as seven townships were surveyed, the maps and plats of the same were to be sent to the Board of the Treasury, who would record them and proceed to place the land in the market, and so on with all the townships as fast as they could be prepared ready for sale. Each township was to be divided into thirty-six sections, or lots. Out of these sections, numbers 3, 11, 26 and 29 were reserved for the use of the Government, and lot No. 16, for the establishment of a common-school fund. One-third of all mines and minerals was also reserved for the United States. Three townships on Lake Erie were reserved for the use of officers, men and others, refugees from Canada and from Nova Scotia, who were entitled to grants of land. The Moravian Indians were also exempt from molestation, and guaranteed in their homes. Soldiers' claims, and all others of a like nature, were also recognized, and land reserved for them.

Without waiting for the act of Congress, settlers had been pouring into the country, and, when ordered by Congress to leave undisturbed Indian lands, refused to do so. They went into the Indian country at their peril, however, and when driven out by the Indians could get no redress from the Government, even when life was lost.

The Indians on the Wabash made a treaty at Fort Finney, on the Miami, January 31, 1786, promising allegiance to the United States, and were allowed a reservation. This treaty did not include the Piankeshaws, as was at first intended. These, refusing to live peaceably, stirred up the Shawanees, who began a series of predatory excursions against the settlements. This led to an expedition against them and other restless tribes. Gen. Clarke commanded part of the army on that expedition,

but got no farther than Vincennes, when, owing to the discontent of his Kentucky troops, he was obliged to return. Col. Benjamin Logan, however, marched, at the head of four or five hundred mounted riflemen, into the Indian country, penetrating as far as the head-waters of Mad River. He destroyed several towns, much corn, and took about eighty prisoners. Among these, was the chief of the nation, who was wantonly slain, greatly to Logan's regret, who could not restrain his men. His expedition taught the Indians submission, and that they must adhere to their contracts.

Meanwhile, the difficulties of the navigation of the Mississippi arose. Spain would not relinquish the right to control the entire southern part of the river, allowing no free navigation. She was secretly hoping to cause a revolt of the Western provinces, especially Kentucky, and openly favored such a move. She also claimed, by conquest, much of the land on the east side of the river. The slow movements of Congress; the failure of Virginia to properly protect Kentucky, and the inherent restlessness in some of the Western men, well-nigh precipitated matters, and, for a while, serious results were imminent. The Kentuckians, and, indeed, all the people of the West, were determined the river should be free, and even went so far as to raise a regiment, and forcibly seize Spanish property in the West. Great Britain stood ready, too, to aid the West should it succeed, providing it would make an alliance with her. But while the excitement was at its height, Washington counseled better ways and patience. The decisive tone of the new republic, though almost overwhelmed with a burden of debt, and with no credit, debarred the Spanish from too forcible measures to assert their claims, and held back the disloyal ones from attempting a revolt.

New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut ceded their lands, and now the United States were ready to fulfill their promises of land grants, to the soldiers who had preserved the nation. This did much to heal the breach in the West, and restore confidence there; so that the Mississippi question was overlooked for a time, and Kentucky forgot her animosities.

The cession of their claims was the signal for the formation of land companies in the East; companies whose object was to settle the Western country, and, at the same time, enrich the founders of the companies. Some of these companies had been formed in the old colonial days, but the recent war

had put a stop to all their proceedings. Congress would not recognize their claims, and new companies, under old names, were the result. By such means, the Ohio Company emerged from the past, and, in 1786, took an active existence.

Benjamin Tupper, a Revolutionary soldier, and since then a government surveyor, who had been west as far as Pittsburgh, revived the question. He was prevented from prosecuting his surveys by hostile Indians, and returned to Massachusetts. He broached a plan to Gen. Rufus Putnam, as to the renewal of their memorial of 1783, which resulted in the publication of a plan, and inviting all those interested, to meet in February in their respective counties, and choose delegates to a convention to be held at the "Bunch-of-grapes Tavern," in Boston, on the first of March, 1786. On the day appointed, eleven persons appeared, and by the 3d of March an outline was drawn up, and subscriptions under it began at once. The leading features of the plan were: "A fund of \$1,000,000, mainly in Continental certificates, was to be raised for the purpose of purchasing lands in the Western country; there were to be 1,000 shares of \$1,000 each, and upon each share \$10 in specie were to be paid for contingent expenses. One year's interest was to be appropriated to the charges of making a settlement, and assisting those unable to move without aid. The owners of every twenty shares were to choose an agent to represent them and attend to their interests, and the agents were to choose the directors. The plan was approved, and in a year's time from that date, the Company was organized."*

By the time this Company was organized, all claims of the colonies in the coveted territory were done away with by their deeds of cession, Connecticut being the last.

While troubles were still existing south of the Ohio River, regarding the navigation of the Mississippi, and many urged the formation of a separate, independent State, and while Congress and Washington were doing what they could to allay the feeling north of the Ohio, the New England associates were busily engaged, now that a Company was formed, to obtain the land they wished to purchase. On the 8th of March, 1787, a meeting of the agents chose Gen. Parsons, Gen. Putnam and the Rev. Mannasseh Cutler, Directors for the Company. The last selection was quite a fitting one for such an enterprise. Dr. Cutler was

* Historical Collections.

an accomplished scholar, an excellent gentleman, and a firm believer in freedom. In the choice of him as the agent of the Company, lies the fact, though unforeseen, of the beginning of anti-slavery in America. Through him the famous "compact of 1787," the true corner-stone of the Northwest, originated, and by him was safely passed. He was a good "wire-puller," too, and in this had an advantage. Mr. Hutchins was at this time the geographer for the United States, and was, probably, the best-posted man in America regarding the West. Dr. Cutler learned from him that the most desirable portions were on the Muskingum River, north of the Ohio, and was advised by him to buy there if he could.

Congress wanted money badly, and many of the members favored the plan. The Southern members, generally, were hostile to it, as the Doctor would listen to no grant which did not embody the New England ideas in the charter. These members were finally won over, some bribery being used, and some of their favorites made officers of the Territory, whose formation was now going on. This took time, however, and Dr. Cutler, becoming impatient, declared they would purchase from some of the States, who held small tracts in various parts of the West. This intimation brought the tardy ones to time, and, on the 23d of July, Congress authorized the Treasury Board to make the contract. On the 26th, Messrs. Cutler and Sargent, on behalf of the Company, stated in writing their conditions; and on the 27th, Congress referred their letter to the Board, and an order of the same date was obtained. Of this Dr. Cutler's journal says:

"By this grant we obtained near five millions of acres of land, amounting to \$3,500,000; 1,500,000 acres for the Ohio Company, and the remainder for a private speculation, in which many of the principal characters of America are concerned. Without connecting this speculation, similar terms and advantages for the Ohio Company could not have been obtained."

Messrs. Cutler and Sargent at once closed a verbal contract with the Treasury Board, which was executed in form on the 27th of the next October.*

By this contract, the vast region bounded on the south by the Ohio, west by the Scioto, east by the seventh range of townships then surveying, and north by a due west line, drawn from the north

boundary of the tenth township from the Ohio, direct to the Scioto, was sold to the Ohio associates and their secret copartners, for \$1 per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies.

The whole tract was not, however, paid for nor taken by the Company—even their own portion of a million and a half acres, and extending west to the eighteenth range of townships, was not taken; and in 1792, the boundaries of the purchase proper were fixed as follows: the Ohio on the south, the seventh range of townships on the east, the sixteenth range on the west, and a line on the north so drawn as to make the grant 750,000 acres, besides reservations; this grant being the portion which it was originally agreed the Company might enter into at once. In addition to this, 214,285 acres were granted as army bounties, under the resolutions of 1779 and 1780, and 100,000 acres as bounties to actual settlers; both of the latter tracts being within the original grant of 1787, and adjoining the purchase as before mentioned.

While these things were progressing, Congress was bringing into form an ordinance for the government and social organization of the Northwest Territory. Virginia made her cession in March, 1784, and during the month following the plan for the temporary government of the newly acquired territory came under discussion. On the 19th of April, Mr. Spaight, of North Carolina, moved to strike from the plan reported by Mr. Jefferson, the emancipationist of his day, a provision for the prohibition of slavery north of the Ohio after the year 1800. The motion prevailed. From that day till the 23d, the plan was discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously with the exception of South Carolina. The South would have slavery, or defeat every measure. Thus this hideous monster early began to assert himself. By the proposed plan, the Territory was to have been divided into States by parallels of latitude and meridian lines. This division, it was thought, would make ten States, whose names were as follows, beginning at the northwest corner, and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Cheresonisus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illinoisia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.*

A more serious difficulty existed, however, to this plan, than its catalogue of names—the number of States and their boundaries. The root of the evil was in the resolution passed by Congress in October,

* Land Laws.

* Spark's Washington.

1780, which fixed the size of the States to be formed from the ceded lands, at one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles square. The terms of that resolution being called up both by Virginia and Massachusetts, further legislation was deemed necessary to change them. July 7, 1786, this subject came up in Congress, and a resolution passed in favor of a division into not less than three nor more than five States. Virginia, at the close of 1788, assented to this proposition, which became the basis upon which the division should be made. On the 29th of September, Congress having thus changed the plan for dividing the Northwestern Territory into ten States, proceeded again to consider the terms of an ordinance for the government of that region. At this juncture, the genius of Dr. Cutler displayed itself. A graduate in medicine, law and divinity; an ardent lover of liberty; a celebrated scientist, and an accomplished, portly gentleman, of whom the Southern senators said they had never before seen so fine a specimen from the New England colonies, no man was better prepared to form a government for the new Territory, than he. The Ohio Company was his real object. He was backed by them, and enough Continental money to purchase more than a million acres of land. This was augmented by other parties until, as has been noticed, he represented over five million acres. This would largely reduce the public debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded to the General Government. Jefferson's policy was to provide for the national credit, and still check the growth of slavery. Here was a good opportunity. Massachusetts owned the Territory of Maine, which she was crowding into market. She opposed the opening of the Northwest. This stirred Virginia. The South caught the inspiration and rallied around the Old Dominion and Dr. Cutler. Thereby he gained the credit and good will of the South, an auxiliary he used to good purpose. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested in the Ohio Company. Thus the Doctor, using all the arts of the lobbyist, was enabled to hold the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any statute-book. Jefferson gave it the term, "Articles of Compact," and rendered him valuable aid in its construction. This "Compact" preceded the Federal Constitution, in both of which are seen Jefferson's master-mind. Dr. Cutler followed closely the constitution of Mas-

sachusetts, adopted three years before. The prominent features were: The exclusion of slavery from the Territory forever. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary, and every sixteenth section. (That gave one thirty-sixth of all the land for public education.) A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that would nullify pre-existing contracts.

The compact further declared that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

The Doctor planted himself firmly on this platform, and would not yield. It was that or nothing. Unless they could make the land desirable, it was not wanted, and, taking his horse and buggy, he started for the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. His influence succeeded. On the 13th of July, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage and was unanimously adopted. Every member from the South voted for it; only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voted against the measure; but as the vote was made by States, his vote was lost, and the "Compact of 1787" was beyond repeal. Thus the great States of the Northwest Territory were consecrated to freedom, intelligence and morality. This act was the opening step for freedom in America. Soon the South saw their blunder, and endeavored, by all their power, to repeal the compact. In 1803, Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported the ordinance was a compact and could not be repealed. Thus it stood, like a rock, in the way of slavery, which still, in spite of these provisions, endeavored to plant that infernal institution in the West. Witness the early days of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. But the compact could not be violated; New England ideas could not be put down, and her sons stood ready to defend the soil of the West from that curse.

The passage of the ordinance and the grant of land to Dr. Cutler and his associates, were soon followed by a request from John Cleve Symmes, of New Jersey, for the country between the Miamis. Symmes had visited that part of the West in 1786, and, being pleased with the valleys of the Miamis, had applied to the Board of the Treasury for their purchase, as soon as they were open to settlement. The Board was empowered to act by Congress, and, in 1788, a contract was signed, giving him the country he desired. The terms of his

purchase were similar to those of the Ohio Company. His application was followed by others, whose success or failure will appear in the narrative.

The New England or Ohio Company was all this time busily engaged perfecting its arrangements to occupy its lands. The Directors agreed to reserve 5,760 acres near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum for a city and commons, for the old ideas of the English plan of settling a country yet prevailed. A meeting of the Directors was held at Bracket's tavern, in Boston, November 23, 1787, when four surveyors, and twenty-two attendants, boat-builders, carpenters, blacksmiths and common workmen, numbering in all forty persons, were engaged. Their tools were purchased, and wagons were obtained to transport them across the mountains. Gen. Rufus Putnam was made superintendent of the company, and Ebenezer Sproat, of Rhode Island, Anselm Tupper and John Matthews, from Massachusetts, and R. J. Meigs, from Connecticut, as surveyors. At the same meeting, a suitable person to instruct them in religion, and prepare the way to open a school when needed, was selected. This was Rev. Daniel Storey, who became the first New England minister in the Northwest.

The Indians were watching this outgrowth of affairs, and felt, from what they could learn in Kentucky, that they would be gradually surrounded by the whites. This they did not relish, by any means, and gave the settlements south of the Ohio no little uneasiness. It was thought best to hold another treaty with them. In the mean time, to insure peace, the Governor of Virginia, and Congress, placed troops at Venango, Forts Pitt and McIntosh, and at Miami, Vincennes, Louisville, and Muskingum, and the militia of Kentucky were held in readiness should a sudden outbreak occur. These measures produced no results, save insuring the safety of the whites, and not until January, 1789, was Clarke able to carry out his plans. During that month, he held a meeting at Fort Harmar,* at the mouth of the Muskingum, where the New England Colony expected to locate.

The hostile character of the Indians did not deter the Ohio Company from carrying out its plans. In the winter of 1787, Gen. Rufus Put-

nam and forty-seven pioneers advanced to the mouth of the Youghiogheny River, and began building a boat for transportation down the Ohio in the spring. The boat was the largest craft that had ever descended the river, and, in allusion to their Pilgrim Fathers, it was called the Mayflower. It was 45 feet long and 12 feet wide, and estimated at 50 tons burden. Truly a formidable affair for the time. The bows were raking and curved like a galley, and were strongly timbered. The sides were made bullet-proof, and it was covered with a deck roof. Capt. Devol, the first ship-builder in the West, was placed in command. On the 2d of April, the Mayflower was launched, and for five days the little band of pioneers sailed down the Monongahela and the Ohio, and, on the 7th, landed at the mouth of the Muskingum. There, opposite Fort Harmar, they chose a location, moored their boat for a temporary shelter, and began to erect houses for their occupation.

Thus was begun the first English settlement in the Ohio Valley. About the 1st of July, they were re-enforced by the arrival of a colony from Massachusetts. It had been nine weeks on the way. It had hauled its wagons and driven its stock to Wheeling, where, constructing flat-boats, it had floated down the river to the settlement.

In October preceding this occurrence, Arthur St. Clair had been appointed Governor of the Territory by Congress, which body also appointed Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John Armstrong Judges. Subsequently Mr. Armstrong declined the appointment, and Mr. Symmes was given the vacancy. None of these were on the ground when the first settlement was made, though the Judges came soon after. One of the first things the colony found necessary to do was to organize some form of government, whereby difficulties might be settled, though to the credit of the colony it may be said, that during the first three months of its existence but one difference arose, and that was settled by a compromise.* Indeed, hardly a better set of men for the purpose could have been selected. Washington wrote concerning this colony:

"No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there

* Fort Harmar was built in 1785, by a detachment of United States soldiers, under command of Maj. John Donaghy. It was named in honor of Col. Josiah Harmar, to whose regiment Maj. Donaghy was attached. It was the first military post erected by the Americans within the limits of Ohio, except Fort Laurens, a temporary structure built in 1778. When Marietta was founded it was the military post of that part of the country, and was for many years an important station.

*—Western Monthly Magazine."

never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

On the 2d of July, a meeting of the Directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum for the purpose of naming the newborn city and its squares. As yet, the settlement had been merely "The Muskingum;" but the name Marietta was now formally given it, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the blockhouses stood was called *Campus Martius*; Square No. 19, *Capitolium*; Square No. 61, *Cecilia*, and the great road running through the covert-way, *Sacra Via*.* Surely, classical scholars were not scarce in the colony.

On the Fourth, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, one of the Judges, and a public demonstration held. Five days after, the Governor arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The ordinance of 1787 provided two distinct grades of government, under the first of which the whole power was under the Governor and the three Judges. This form was at once recognized on the arrival of St. Clair. The first law established by this court was passed on the 25th of July. It established and regulated the militia of the Territory. The next day after its publication, appeared the Governor's proclamation erecting all the country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River, into the county of Washington. Marietta was, of course, the county seat, and, from that day, went on prosperously. On September 2, the first court was held with becoming ceremonies. It is thus related in the *American Pioneer*:

"The procession was formed at the Point (where the most of the settlers resided), in the following order: The High Sheriff, with his drawn sword; the citizens; the officers of the garrison at Fort Harmar; the members of the bar; the Supreme Judges; the Governor and clergyman; the newly appointed Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper.

"They marched up the path that had been cleared through the forest to Campus Martius Hall (stockade), where the whole countermarched, and the Judges (Putnam and Tupper) took their seats. The clergyman, Rev. Dr. Cutler, then invoked the divine blessing. The Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sproat, proclaimed with his solemn 'Oh yes!' that a court is open for the administration of

even-handed justice, to the poor and to the rich, to the guilty and to the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without a trial of their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case.

"Although this scene was exhibited thus early in the settlement of the West, few ever equaled it in the dignity and exalted character of its principal participators. Many of them belonged to the history of our country in the darkest, as well as the most splendid, period of the Revolutionary war."

Many Indians were gathered at the same time to witness the (to them) strange spectacle, and for the purpose of forming a treaty, though how far they carried this out, the *Pioneer* does not relate.

The progress of the settlement was quite satisfactory during the year. Some one writing a letter from the town says:

"The progress of the settlement is sufficiently rapid for the first year. We are continually erecting houses, but arrivals are constantly coming faster than we can possibly provide convenient covering. Our first ball was opened about the middle of December, at which were fifteen ladies, as well accomplished in the manner of polite circles as any I have ever seen in the older States. I mention this to show the progress of society in this new world, where, I believe, we shall vie with, if not excel, the old States in every accomplishment necessary to render life agreeable and happy."

The emigration westward at this time was, indeed, exceedingly large. The commander at Fort Harmar reported 4,500 persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788, many of whom would have stopped there, had the associates been prepared to receive them. The settlement was free from Indian depredations until January, 1791, during which interval it daily increased in numbers and strength.

Symmes and his friends were not idle during this time. He had secured his contract in October, 1787, and, soon after, issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his purchase and the mode he intended to follow in the disposal of the lands. His plan was, to issue warrants for not less than one-quarter section, which might be located anywhere, save on reservations, or on land previously entered. The locator could enter an entire section should he desire to do so. The price was to be 60½ cents per acre till May, 1788; then, till November, \$1; and

* "Carey's Museum," Vol. 4.

after that time to be regulated by the demand for land. Each purchaser was bound to begin improvements within two years, or forfeit one-sixth of the land to whoever would settle thereon and remain seven years. Military bounties might be taken in this, as in the purchase of the associates. For himself, Symmes reserved one township near the mouth of the Miami. On this he intended to build a great city, rivaling any Eastern port. He offered any one a lot on which to build a house, providing he would remain three years. Continental certificates were rising, owing to the demand for land created by these two purchases, and Congress found the burden of debt correspondingly lessened. Symmes soon began to experience difficulty in procuring enough to meet his payments. He had also some trouble in arranging his boundary with the Board of the Treasury. These, and other causes, laid the foundation for another city, which is now what Symmes hoped his city would one day be.

In January, 1788, Mathias Denman, of New Jersey, took an interest in Symmes' purchase, and located, among other tracts, the sections upon which Cincinnati has since been built. Retaining one-third of this purchase, he sold the balance to Robert Patterson and John Filson, each getting the same share. These three, about August, agreed to lay out a town on their land. It was designated as opposite the mouth of the Licking River, to which place it was intended to open a road from Lexington, Ky. These men little thought of the great emporium that now covers the modest site of this town they laid out that summer. Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, and was of a somewhat poetic nature, was appointed to name the town. In respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed races that were in after years to dwell there, he named it *Losantiville*,* "which, being interpreted," says the "*Western Annals*," "means *vill*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L*, of Licking. This may well put to the blush the *Campus Martius* of the Marietta scholars, and the *Fort Solon* of the Spaniards."

Meanwhile, Symmes was busy in the East, and, by July, got thirty people and eight four-horse wagons under way for the West. These reached Limestone by September, where they met Mr. Stites, with several persons from Redstone. All

came to Symmes' purchase, and began to look for homes.

Symmes' mind was, however, ill at rest. He could not meet his first payment on so vast a realm, and there also arose a difference of opinion between him and the Treasury Board regarding the Ohio boundary. Symmes wanted all the land between the two Miamis, bordering on the Ohio, while the Board wished him confined to no more than twenty miles of the river. To this proposal he would not agree, as he had made sales all along the river. Leaving the bargain in an unsettled state, Congress considered itself released from all its obligations, and, but for the representations of many of Symmes' friends, he would have lost all his money and labor. His appointment as Judge was not favorably received by many, as they thought that by it he would acquire unlimited power. Some of his associates also complained of him, and, for awhile, it surely seemed that ruin only awaited him. But he was brave and hopeful, and determined to succeed. On his return from a visit to his purchase in September, 1788, he wrote Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, one of his best friends and associates, that he thought some of the land near the Great Miami "positively worth a silver dollar the acre in its present state."

A good many changes were made in his original contract, growing out of his inability to meet his payments. At first, he was to have not less than a million acres, under an act of Congress passed in October, 1787, authorizing the Treasury Board to contract with any one who could pay for such tracts, on the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, whose fronts should not exceed one-third of their depth.

Dayton and Marsh, Symmes' agents, contracted with the Board for one tract on the Ohio, beginning twenty miles up the Ohio from the mouth of the Great Miami, and to run back for quantity between the Miami and a line drawn from the Ohio, parallel to the general course of that river. In 1791, three years after Dayton and Marsh made the contract, Symmes found this would throw the purchase too far back from the Ohio, and applied to Congress to let him have all between the Miamies, running back so as to include 1,000,000 acres, which that body, on April 12, 1792, agreed to do. When the lands were surveyed, however, it was found that a line drawn from the head of the Little Miami due west to the Great Miami, would include south of it less than six hundred thousand acres. Even this Symmes could not pay for, and when his patent was issued in September, 1794, it

* Judge Burnett, in his notes, disputes the above account of the origin of the city of Cincinnati. He says the name "*Losantiville*" was determined on, but not adopted, when the town was laid out. This version is probably the correct one, and will be found fully given in the detailed history of the settlements.

gave him and his associates 248,540 acres, exclusive of reservations which amounted to 63,142 acres. This tract was bounded by the Ohio, the two Miamis and a due east and west line run so as to include the desired quantity. Symmes, however, made no further payments, and the rest of his purchase reverted to the United States, who gave those who had bought under him ample pre-emption rights.

The Government was able, also, to give him and his colonists but little aid, and as danger from hostile Indians was in a measure imminent (though all the natives were friendly to Symmes), settlers were slow to come. However, the band led by Mr. Stites arrived before the 1st of January, 1789, and locating themselves near the mouth of the Little Miami, on a tract of 10,000 acres which Mr. Stites had purchased from Symmes, formed the second settlement in Ohio. They were soon afterward joined by a colony of twenty-six persons, who assisted them to erect a block-house, and gather their corn. The town was named Columbia. While here, the great flood of January, 1789, occurred, which did much to ensure the future growth of Losantiville, or more properly, Cincinnati. Symmes City, which was laid out near the mouth of the Great Miami, and which he vainly strove to make the city of the future, Marietta and Columbia, all suffered severely by this flood, the greatest, the Indians said, ever known. The site of Cincinnati was not overflowed, and hence attracted the attention of the settlers. Denman's warrants had designated his purchase as opposite the mouth of the Licking; and that point escaping the overflow, late in December the place was visited by Israel Ludlow, Symmes' surveyor, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Denman, and about fourteen others, who left Maysville to "form a station and lay off a town opposite the Licking." The river was filled with ice "from shore to shore;" but, says Symmes in May, 1789, "Perseverance triumphing over difficulty, and they landed safe on a most delightful bank of the Ohio, where they founded the town of Losantiville, which populates considerably." The settlers of Losantiville built a few log huts and block-houses, and proceeded to improve the town. Symmes, noticing the location, says: "Though they placed their dwellings in the most marked position, yet they suffered nothing from the freshet." This would seem to give credence to Judge Burnett's notes regarding the origin of Cincinnati, who states the settlement was made at this time, and not at the time mentioned when

Mr. Filson named the town. It is further to be noticed, that, before the town was located by Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Patterson, Mr. Filson had been killed by the Miami Indians, and, as he had not paid for his one-third of the site, the claim was sold to Mr. Ludlow, who thereby became one of the original owners of the place. Just what day the town was laid out is not recorded. All the evidence tends to show it must have been late in 1788, or early in 1789.

While the settlements on the north side of the Ohio were thus progressing, south of it fears of the Indians prevailed, and the separation sore was kept open. The country was, however, so torn by internal factions that no plan was likely to succeed, and to this fact, in a large measure, may be credited the reason it did not secede, or join the Spanish or French faction, both of which were intriguing to get the commonwealth. During this year the treasonable acts of James Wilkinson came into view. For a while he thought success was in his grasp, but the two governments were at peace with America, and discountenanced any such efforts. Wilkinson, like all traitors, relapsed into nonentity, and became mistrusted by the governments he attempted to befriend. Treason is always odious.

It will be borne in mind, that in 1778 preparations had been made for a treaty with the Indians, to secure peaceful possession of the lands owned in the West. Though the whites held these by purchase and treaty, yet many Indians, especially the Wabash and some of the Miami Indians, objected to their occupation, claiming the Ohio boundary as the original division line. Clarke endeavored to obtain, by treaty at Fort Harmar, in 1778, a confirmation of these grants, but was not able to do so till January, 9, 1789. Representatives of the Six Nations, and of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Sacs, met him at this date, and confirmed and extended the treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh, the one in 1784, the other in 1785. This secured peace with the most of them, save a few of the Wabash Indians, whom they were compelled to conquer by arms. When this was accomplished, the borders were thought safe, and Virginia proposed to withdraw her aid in support of Kentucky. This opened old troubles, and the separation dogma came out afresh. Virginia offered to allow the erection of a separate State, providing Kentucky would assume part of the old debts. This the young commonwealth would not

do, and sent a remonstrance. Virginia withdrew the proposal, and ordered a ninth convention, which succeeded in evolving a plan whereby Kentucky took her place among the free States of the Union.

North of the Ohio, the prosperity continued. In 1789, Rev. Daniel Story, who had been appointed missionary to the West, came out as a teacher of the youth and a preacher of the Gospel. Dr. Cutler had preceded him, not in the capacity of a minister, though he had preached; hence Mr. Story is truly the first missionary from the Protestant Church who came to the Ohio Valley in that capacity. When he came, in 1789, he found nine associations on the Ohio Company's purchase, comprising two hundred and fifty persons in all; and, by the close of 1790, eight settlements had been made: two at Belpre (belle prairie), one at Newbury, one at Wolf Creek, one at Duck Creek, one at the mouth of Meigs' Creek, one at Anderson's Bottom, and one at Big Bottom. An extended sketch of all these settlements will be found farther on in this volume.

Symmes had, all this time, strenuously endeavored to get his city—called Cleves City—favorably noticed, and filled with people. He saw a rival in Cincinnati. That place, if made military headquarters to protect the Miami Valley, would out-rival his town, situated near the bend of the Miami, near its mouth. On the 15th of June, Judge Symmes received news that the Wabash Indians threatened the Miami settlements, and as he had received only nineteen men for defense, he applied for more. Before July, Maj. Doughty arrived at the "Slaughter House"—as the Miami was sometimes called, owing to previous murders that had, at former times, occurred therein. Through the influence of Symmes, the detachment landed at the North Bend, and, for awhile, it was thought the fort would be erected there. This was what Symmes wanted, as it would secure him the headquarters of the military, and aid in getting the headquarters of the civil government. The truth was, however, that neither the proposed city on the Miami—North Bend, as it afterward became known, from its location—or South Bend, could compete, in point of natural advantages, with the plain on which Cincinnati is built. Had Fort Washington been built elsewhere, after the close of the Indian war, nature would have asserted her advantages, and insured the growth of a city, where even the ancient and mysterious dwellers of the Ohio had reared the earthen

walls of one of their vast temples. Another fact is given in relation to the erection of Fort Washington at Losantiville, which partakes somewhat of romance. The Major, while waiting to decide at which place the fort should be built, happened to make the acquaintance of a black-eyed beauty, the wife of one of the residents. Her husband, noticing the affair, removed her to Losantiville. The Major followed; he told Symmes he wished to see how a fort would do there, but promised to give his city the preference. He found the beauty there, and on his return Symmes could not prevail on him to remain. If the story be true, then the importance of Cincinnati owes its existence to a trivial circumstance, and the old story of the ten years' war which terminated in the downfall of Troy, which is said to have originated owing to the beauty of a Spartan dame, was re-enacted here. Troy and North Bend fell because of the beauty of a woman; Cincinnati was the result of the downfall of the latter place.

About the first of January, 1790, Governor St. Clair, with his officers, descended the Ohio River from Marietta to Fort Washington. There he established the county of Hamilton, comprising the immense region of country contiguous to the Ohio, from the Hocking River to the Great Miami; appointed a corps of civil and military officers, and established a Court of Quarter Sessions. Some state that at this time, he changed the name of the village of Losantiville to Cincinnati, in allusion to a society of that name which had recently been formed among the officers of the Revolutionary army, and established it as the seat of justice for Hamilton. This latter fact is certain; but as regards changing the name of the village, there is no good authority for it. With this importance attached to it, Cincinnati began at once an active growth, and from that day Cleves' city declined. The next summer, frame houses began to appear in Cincinnati, while at the same time forty new log cabins appeared about the fort.

On the 8th of January, the Governor arrived at the falls of the Ohio, on his way to establish a government at Vincennes and Kaskaskia. From Clarksville, he dispatched a messenger to Major Hamtramck, commander at Vincennes, with speeches to the various Indian tribes in this part of the Northwest, who had not fully agreed to the treaties. St. Clair and Sargent followed in a few days, along an Indian trail to Vincennes, where he organized the county of Knox, comprising all the

country along the Ohio, from the Miami to the Wabash, and made Vincennes the county seat. Then they proceeded across the lower part of Illinois to Kaskaskia, where he established the county of St. Clair (so named by Sargent), comprising all the country from the Wabash to the Mississippi. Thus the Northwest was divided into three counties, and courts established therein. St. Clair called upon the French inhabitants at Vincennes and in the Illinois country, to show the titles to their lands, and also to defray the expense of a survey. To this latter demand they replied through their priest, Pierre Gibault, showing their poverty, and inability to comply. They were confirmed in their grants, and, as they had been good friends to the patriot cause, were relieved from the expense of the survey.

While the Governor was managing these affairs, Major Hamtramck was engaged in an effort to conciliate the Wabash Indians. For this purpose, he sent Antoine Gamelin, an intelligent French merchant, and a true friend of America, among them to carry messages sent by St. Clair and the Government, and to learn their sentiments and dispositions. Gamelin performed this important mission in the spring of 1790 with much sagacity, and, as the

French were good friends of the natives, he did much to conciliate these half-hostile tribes. He visited the towns of these tribes along the Wabash and as far north and east as the Miami village, Ke-ki-on-ga—St. Mary's—at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers (Fort Wayne).

Gamelin's report, and the intelligence brought by some traders from the Upper Wabash, were conveyed to the Governor at Kaskaskia. The reports convinced him that the Indians of that part of the Northwest were preparing for a war on the settlements north of the Ohio, intending, if possible, to drive them south of it; that river being still considered by them as the true boundary. St. Clair left the administration of affairs in the Western counties to Sargent, and returned at once to Fort Washington to provide for the defense of the frontier.

The Indians had begun their predatory incursions into the country settled by the whites, and had committed some depredations. The Kentuckians were enlisted in an attack against the Scioto Indians. April 18, Gen. Harmar, with 100 regulars, and Gen. Scott, with 230 volunteers, marched from Limestone, by a circuitous route, to the Scioto, accomplishing but little. The savages had fled.

CHAPTER VII.

THE INDIAN WAR OF 1795—HARMAR'S CAMPAIGN—ST. CLAIR'S CAMPAIGN—WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN—CLOSE OF THE WAR.

A GREAT deal of the hostility at this period was directly traceable to the British. They yet held Detroit and several posts on the lakes, in violation of the treaty of 1783. They alleged as a reason for not abandoning them, that the Americans had not fulfilled the conditions of the treaty regarding the collection of debts. Moreover, they did all they could to remain at the frontier and enjoy the emoluments derived from the fur trade. That they aided the Indians in the conflict at this time, is undeniable. Just *how*, it is difficult to say. But it is well known the savages had all the ammunition and fire-arms they wanted, more than they could have obtained from American and French renegade traders. They were also well supplied with clothing, and were able to prolong the war some time. A great confederation was on the eve of formation. The leading spirits were

Cornplanter, Brant, Little Turtle and other noted chiefs, and had not the British, as Brant said, "encouraged us to the war, and promised us aid, and then, when we were driven away by the Americans, shut the doors of their fortresses against us and refused us food, when they saw us nearly conquered, we would have effected our object."

McKee, Elliott and Girty were also actively engaged in aiding the natives. All of them were in the interest of the British, a fact clearly proven by the Indians themselves, and by other traders.

St. Clair and Gen. Harmar determined to send an expedition against the Maumee towns, and secure that part of the country. Letters were sent to the militia officers of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, calling on them for militia to co-operate with the regular troops in the campaign. According to the plan of the campaign,

300 militia were to rendezvous at Fort Steuben (Jeffersonville), march thence to Fort Knox, at Vincennes, and join Maj. Hamtramck in an expedition up the Wabash; 700 were to rendezvous at Fort Washington to join the regular army against the Maumee towns.

While St. Clair was forming his army and arranging for the campaign, three expeditions were sent out against the Miami towns. One against the Miami villages, not far from the Wabash, was led by Gen. Harmar. He had in his army about fourteen hundred men, regulars and militia. These two parts of the army could not be made to affiliate, and, as a consequence, the expedition did little beyond burning the villages and destroying corn. The militia would not submit to discipline, and would not serve under regular officers. It will be seen what this spirit led to when St. Clair went on his march soon after.

The Indians, emboldened by the meager success of Harmar's command, continued their depredations against the Ohio settlements, destroying the community at Big Bottom. To hold them in check, and also punish them, an army under Charles Scott went against the Wabash Indians. Little was done here but destroy towns and the standing corn. In July, another army, under Col. Wilkinson, was sent against the Eel River Indians. Becoming entangled in extensive morasses on the river, the army became endangered, but was finally extricated, and accomplished no more than either the other armies before it. As it was, however, the three expeditions directed against the Miamis and Shawanees, served only to exasperate them. The burning of their towns, the destruction of their corn, and the captivity of their women and children, only aroused them to more desperate efforts to defend their country and to harass their invaders. To accomplish this, the chiefs of the Miamis, Shawanees and the Delawares, Little Turtle, Blue Jacket and Buckongahelas, were engaged in forming a confederacy of all the tribes of the Northwest, strong enough to drive the whites beyond the Ohio. Pontiac had tried that before, even when he had open allies among the French. The Indians now had secret allies among the British, yet, in the end, they did not succeed. While they were preparing for the contest, St. Clair was gathering his forces, intending to erect a chain of forts from the Ohio, by way of the Miami and Maumee valleys, to the lakes, and thereby effectually hold the savages in check. Washington warmly seconded this plan, and designated the

junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers as an important post. This had been a fortification almost from the time the English held the valley, and only needed little work to make it a formidable fortress. Gen. Knox, the Secretary of War, also favored the plan, and gave instructions concerning it. Under these instructions, St. Clair organized his forces as rapidly as he could, although the numerous drawbacks almost, at times, threatened the defeat of the campaign. Through the summer the arms and accouterments of the army were put in readiness at Fort Washington. Many were found to be of the poorest quality, and to be badly out of repair. The militia came poorly armed, under the impression they were to be provided with arms. While waiting in camp, habits of idleness engendered themselves, and drunkenness followed. They continued their accustomed freedom, disdaining to drill, and refused to submit to the regular officers. A bitter spirit broke out between the regular troops and the militia, which none could heal. The insubordination of the militia and their officers, caused them a defeat afterward, which they in vain attempted to fasten on the busy General, and the regular troops.

The army was not ready to move till September 17. It was then 2,300 strong. It then moved to a point upon the Great Miami, where they erected Fort Hamilton, the first in the proposed chain of fortresses. After its completion, they moved on forty-four miles farther; and, on the 12th of October, began the erection of Fort Jefferson, about six miles south of the present town of Greenville, Darke County. On the 24th, the army again took up its line of march, through a wilderness, marshy and boggy, and full of savage foes. The army rapidly declined under the hot sun; even the commander was suffering from an indisposition. The militia deserted, in companies at a time, leaving the bulk of the work to the regular troops. By the 3d of November, the army reached a stream twelve yards wide, which St. Clair supposed to be a branch of the St. Mary of the Maumee, but which in reality was a tributary of the Wabash. Upon the banks of that stream, the army, now about fourteen hundred strong, encamped in two lines. A slight protection was thrown up as a safeguard against the Indians, who were known to be in the neighborhood. The General intended to attack them next day, but, about half an hour before sunrise, just after the militia had been dismissed from parade, a sudden attack was made upon them. The militia were thrown

into confusion, and disregarded the command of the officers. They had not been sufficiently drilled, and now was seen, too late and too plainly, the evil effects of their insubordination. Through the morning the battle waged furiously, the men falling by scores. About nine o'clock the retreat began, covered by Maj. Cook and his troops. The retreat was a disgraceful, precipitate flight, though, after four miles had been passed, the enemy returned to the work of scalping the dead and wounded, and of pillaging the camp. Through the day and the night their dreadful work continued, one squaw afterward declaring "her arm was weary scalping the white men." The army reached Fort Jefferson a little after sunset, having thrown away much of its arms and baggage, though the act was entirely unnecessary. After remaining here a short time, it was decided by the officers to move on toward Fort Hamilton, and thence to Fort Washington.

The defeat of St. Clair was the most terrible reverse the Americans ever suffered from the Indians. It was greater than even Braddock's defeat. His army consisted of 1,200 men and 86 officers, of whom 714 men and 63 officers were killed or wounded. St. Clair's army consisted of 1,400 men and 86 officers, of whom 899 men and 16 officers were killed or wounded. The comparative effects of the two engagements very inadequately represent the crushing effect of St. Clair's defeat. An unprotected frontier of more than a thousand miles in extent was now thrown open to a foe made merciless, and anxious to drive the whites from the north side of the Ohio. Now, settlers were scattered along all the streams, and in all the forests, exposed to the cruel enemy, who stealthily approached the homes of the pioneer, to murder him and his family. Loud calls arose from the people to defend and protect them. St. Clair was covered with abuse for his defeat, when he really was not alone to blame for it. The militia would not be controlled. Had Clarke been at their head, or Wayne, who succeeded St. Clair, the result might have been different. As it was, St. Clair resigned; though ever after he enjoyed the confidence of Washington and Congress.

Four days after the defeat of St. Clair, the army, in its straggling condition, reached Fort Washington, and paused to rest. On the 9th, St. Clair wrote fully to the Secretary of War. On the 12th, Gen. Knox communicated the information to Congress, and on the 26th, he laid before the President two reports, the second containing suggestions regarding future operations. His sugges-

tions urged the establishment of a strong United States Army, as it was plain the States could not control the matter. He also urged a thorough drill of the soldiers. No more insubordination could be tolerated. General Wayne was selected by Washington as the commander, and at once proceeded to the task assigned to him. In June, 1792, he went to Pittsburgh to organize the army now gathering, which was to be the ultimate argument with the Indian confederation. Through the summer he was steadily at work. "Train and discipline them for the work they are meant for," wrote Washington, "and do not spare powder and lead, so the men be made good marksmen." In December, the forces, now recruited and trained, gathered at a point twenty-two miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio, called Legionville, the army itself being denominated the Legion of the United States, divided into four sub-legions, and provided with the proper officers. Meantime, Col. Wilkinson succeeded St. Clair as commander at Fort Washington, and sent out a force to examine the field of defeat, and bury the dead. A shocking sight met their view, revealing the deeds of cruelty enacted upon their comrades by the savage enemy.

While Wayne's army was drilling, peace measures were pressed forward by the United States with equal perseverance. The Iroquois were induced to visit Philadelphia, and partially secured from the general confederacy. They were wary, however, and, expecting aid from the British, held aloof. Brant did not come, as was hoped, and it was plain there was intrigue somewhere. Five independent embassies were sent among the Western tribes, to endeavor to prevent a war, and win over the inimical tribes. But the victories they had won, and the favorable whispers of the British agents, closed the ears of the red men, and all propositions were rejected in some form or other. All the ambassadors, save Putnam, suffered death. He alone was able to reach his goal—the Wabash Indians—and effect any treaty. On the 27th of December, in company with Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary, he reached Vincennes, and met thirty-one chiefs, representing the Weas, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Illinois, Pottawatomies, Mascoutins, Kickapoos and El River Indians, and concluded a treaty of peace with them.

The fourth article of this treaty, however, contained a provision guaranteeing to the Indians their lands, and when the treaty was laid before Congress, February 13, 1793, that body, after much discussion, refused on that account to ratify it.

A great council of the Indians was to be held at Auglaize during the autumn of 1792, when the assembled nations were to discuss fully their means of defense, and determine their future line of action. The council met in October, and was the largest Indian gathering of the time. The chiefs of all the tribes of the Northwest were there. The representatives of the seven nations of Canada, were in attendance. Cornplanter and forty-eight chiefs of the New York (Six Nations) Indians repaired thither. "Besides these," said Cornplanter, "there were so many nations we cannot tell the names of them. There were three men from the Gora nation; it took them a whole season to come; and," continued he, "twenty-seven nations from beyond Canada were there." The question of peace or war, was long and earnestly debated. Their future was solemnly discussed, and around the council fire native eloquence and native zeal shone in all their simple strength. One nation after another, through their chiefs, presented their views. The deputies of the Six Nations, who had been at Philadelphia to consult the "Thirteen Fires," made their report. The Western boundary was the principal question. The natives, with one accord, declared it must be the Ohio River. An address was prepared, and sent to the President, wherein their views were stated, and agreeing to abstain from all hostilities, until they could meet again in the spring at the rapids of the Maumee, and there consult with their white brothers. They desired the President to send agents, "who are men of honesty, not proud land-jobbers, but men who love and desire peace." The good work of Penn was evidenced here, as they desired that the ambassadors "be accompanied by some Friend or Quaker."

The armistice they had promised was not, however, faithfully kept. On the 6th of November, a detachment of Kentucky cavalry at Fort St. Clair, about twenty-five miles above Fort Hamilton, was attacked. The commander, Maj. Adair, was an excellent officer, well versed in Indian tactics, and defeated the savages.

This infraction of their promises did not deter the United States from taking measures to meet the Indians at the rapids of the Maumee "when the leaves were fully out." For that purpose, the President selected as commissioners, Charles Carroll and Charles Thompson, but, as they declined the nomination, he appointed Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickering, the 1st of March, 1793, to attend the convention, which,

it was thought best, should be held at the Sandusky outpost. About the last of April, these commissioners left Philadelphia, and, late in May, reached Niagara, where they remained guests of Lieut. Gov. Simcoe, of the British Government. This officer gave them all the aid he could, yet it was soon made plain to them that he would not object to the confederation, nay, even rather favored it. They speak of his kindness to them, in grateful terms. Gov. Simcoe advised the Indians to make peace, but not to give up any of their lands. That was the pith of the whole matter. The British rather claimed land in New York, under the treaty of 1783, alleging the Americans had not fully complied with the terms of that treaty, hence they were not as anxious for peace and a peaceful settlement of the difficult boundary question as they sometimes represented.

By July, "the leaves were fully out," the conferences among the tribes were over, and, on the 15th of that month, the commissioners met Brant and some fifty natives. In a strong speech, Brant set forth their wishes, and invited them to accompany him to the place of holding the council. The Indians were rather jealous of Wayne's continued preparations for war, hence, just before setting out for the Maumee, the commissioners sent a letter to the Secretary of War, asking that all warlike demonstrations cease until the result of their mission be known.

On 21st of July, the embassy reached the head of the Detroit River, where their advance was checked by the British authorities at Detroit, compelling them to take up their abode at the house of Andrew Elliott, the famous renegade, then a British agent under Alexander McKee. McKee was attending the council, and the commissioners addressed him a note, borne by Elliott, to inform him of their arrival, and asking when they could be received. Elliott returned on the 29th, bringing with him a deputation of twenty chiefs from the council. The next day, a conference was held, and the chief of the Wyandots, Sa-wagh-da-wunk, presented to the commissioners, in writing, their explicit demand in regard to the boundary, and their purposes and powers. "The Ohio must be the boundary," said he, "or blood will flow."

The commissioners returned an answer to the proposition brought by the chiefs, recapitulating the treaties already made, and denying the Ohio as the boundary line. On the 16th of August, the council sent them, by two Wyandot runners, a final answer, in which they recapitulated their

former assertions, and exhibited great powers of reasoning and clear logic in defense of their position. The commissioners reply that it is impossible to accept the Ohio as the boundary, and declare the negotiation at an end.

This closed the efforts of the Government to negotiate with the Indians, and there remained of necessity no other mode of settling the dispute but war. Liberal terms had been offered them, but nothing but the boundary of the Ohio River would suffice. It was the only condition upon which the confederation would lay down its arms. "Among the rude statesmen of the wilderness, there was exhibited as pure patriotism and as lofty devotion to the good of their race, as ever won applause among civilized men. The white man had, ever since he came into the country, been encroaching on their lands. He had long occupied the regions beyond the mountains. He had crushed the conspiracy formed by Pontiac, thirty years before. He had taken possession of the common hunting-ground of all the tribes, on the faith of treaties they did not acknowledge. He was now laying out settlements and building forts in the heart of the country to which all the tribes had been driven, and which now was all they could call their own. And now they asked that it should be guaranteed to them, that the boundary which they had so long asked for should be drawn, and a final end be made to the continual aggressions of the whites; or, if not, they solemnly determined to stake their all, against fearful odds, in defense of their homes, their country and the inheritance of their children. Nothing could be more patriotic than the position they occupied, and nothing could be more noble than the declarations of their council."*

They did not know the strength of the whites, and based their success on the victories already gained. They hoped, nay, were promised, aid from the British, and even the Spanish had held out to them assurances of help when the hour of conflict came.

The Americans were not disposed to yield even to the confederacy of the tribes backed by the two rival nations, forming, as Wayne characterized it, a "hydra of British, Spanish and Indian hostility." On the 16th of August, the commissioners received the final answer of the council. The 17th, they left the mouth of the Detroit River, and the 23d, arrived at Fort Erie, where they immediately

dispatched messengers to Gen. Wayne to inform him of the issue of the negotiation. Wayne had spent the winter of 1792-93, at Legionville, in collecting and organizing his army. April 30, 1793, the army moved down the river and encamped at a point, called by the soldiers "Hobson's choice," because from the extreme height of the river they were prevented from landing elsewhere. Here Wayne was engaged, during the negotiations for peace, in drilling his soldiers, in cutting roads, and collecting supplies for the army. He was ready for an immediate campaign in case the council failed in its object.

While here, he sent a letter to the Secretary of War, detailing the circumstances, and suggesting the probable course he should follow. He remained here during the summer, and, when apprised of the issue, saw it was too late to attempt the campaign then. He sent the Kentucky militia home, and, with his regular soldiers, went into winter quarters at a fort he built on a tributary of the Great Miami. He called the fort Greenville. The present town of Greenville is near the site of the fort. During the winter, he sent a detachment to visit the scene of St. Clair's defeat. They found more than six hundred skulls, and were obliged to "scrape the bones together and carry them out to get a place to make their beds." They buried all they could find. Wayne was steadily preparing his forces, so as to have everything ready for a sure blow when the time came. All his information showed the faith in the British which still animated the doomed red men, and gave them a hope that could end only in defeat.

The conduct of the Indians fully corroborated the statements received by Gen. Wayne. On the 30th of June, an escort of ninety riflemen and fifty dragoons, under command of Maj. McMahon, was attacked under the walls of Fort Recovery by a force of more than one thousand Indians under charge of Little Turtle. They were repulsed and badly defeated, and, the next day, driven away. Their mode of action, their arms and ammunition, all told plainly of British aid. They also expected to find the cannon lost by St. Clair November 4, 1791, but which the Americans had secured. The 26th of July, Gen. Scott, with 1,600 mounted men from Kentucky, joined Gen. Wayne at Fort Greenville, and, two days after, the legion moved forward. The 8th of August, the army reached the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee, and at once proceeded to erect Fort Defiance, where the waters meet. The Indians had abandoned

* *Annals of the West.*

their towns on the approach of the army, and were congregating further northward.

While engaged on Fort Defiance, Wayne received continual and full reports of the Indians—of their aid from Detroit and elsewhere; of the nature of the ground, and the circumstances, favorable or unfavorable. From all he could learn, and considering the spirits of his army, now thoroughly disciplined, he determined to march forward and settle matters at once. Yet, true to his own instincts, and to the measures of peace so forcibly taught by Washington, he sent Christopher Miller, who had been naturalized among the Shawanees, and taken prisoner by Wayne's spies, as a messenger of peace, offering terms of friendship.

Unwilling to waste time, the troops began to move forward the 15th of August, and the next day met Miller with the message that if the Americans would wait ten days at Auglaize the Indians would decide for peace or war. Wayne knew too well the Indian character, and answered the message by simply marching on. The 18th, the legion had advanced forty-one miles from Auglaize, and, being near the long-looked-for foe, began to take some measures for protection, should they be attacked. A slight breastwork, called Fort Deposit, was erected, wherein most of their heavy baggage was placed. They remained here, building their works, until the 20th, when, storing their baggage, the army began again its march. After advancing about five miles, they met a large force of the enemy, two thousand strong, who fiercely attacked them. Wayne was, however, prepared, and in the short battle that ensued they were routed, and large numbers slain. The American loss was very slight. The horde of savages were put to flight, leaving the Americans victorious almost under the walls of the British garrison, under Maj. Campbell. This officer sent a letter to Gen. Wayne, asking an explanation of his conduct in fighting so near, and in such evident hostility to the British. Wayne replied, telling him he was in a country that did not belong to him, and one he was not authorized to hold, and also charging him with aiding the Indians. A spirited correspondence followed, which ended in the American commander marching on, and devastating the Indian country, even burning McKee's house and stores under the muzzles of the English guns.

The 14th of September, the army marched from Fort Defiance for the Miami village at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers. It

reached there on the 17th, and the next day Gen. Wayne selected a site for a fort. The 22d of October, the fort was completed, and garrisoned by a detachment under Maj. Hamtramck, who gave to it the name of Fort Wayne. The 14th of October, the mounted Kentucky volunteers, who had become dissatisfied and mutinous, were started to Fort Washington, where they were immediately mustered out of service and discharged. The 28th of October, the legion marched from Fort Wayne to Fort Greenville, where Gen. Wayne at once established his headquarters.

The campaign had been decisive and short, and had taught the Indians a severe lesson. The British, too, had failed them in their hour of need, and now they began to see they had a foe to contend whose resources were exhaustless. Under these circumstances, losing faith in the English, and at last impressed with a respect for American power, after the defeat experienced at the hands of the "Black Snake," the various tribes made up their minds, by degrees, to ask for peace. During the winter and spring, they exchanged prisoners, and made ready to meet Gen. Wayne at Greenville, in June, for the purpose of forming a definite treaty, as it had been agreed should be done by the preliminaries of January 24.

During the month of June, 1795, representatives of the Northwestern tribes began to gather at Greenville, and, the 16th of the month, Gen. Wayne met in council the Delawares, Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Eel River Indians, and the conference, which lasted till August 10, began. The 21st of June, Buckongahelas arrived; the 23d, Little Turtle and other Miamis; the 15th of July, Tarhe and other Wyandot chiefs; and the 18th, Blue Jacket, and thirteen Shawanees and Massas with twenty Chippewas.

Most of these, as it appeared by their statements, had been tampered with by the English, especially by McKee, Girty and Brant, even after the preliminaries of January 24, and while Mr. Jay was perfecting his treaty. They had, however, all determined to make peace with the "Thirteen Fires," and although some difficulty as to the ownership of the lands to be ceded, at one time seemed likely to arise, the good sense of Wayne and the leading chiefs prevented it, and, the 30th of July, the treaty was agreed to which should bury the hatchet forever. Between that day and the 3d of August, it was engrossed, and, having been signed by the various nations upon the day last named, it was finally acted upon the 7th, and the presents from

the United States distributed. The basis of this treaty was the previous one made at Fort Harmar. The boundaries made at that time were re-affirmed; the whites were secured on the lands now occupied by them or secured by former treaties; and among all the assembled nations, presents, in value not less than one thousand pounds, were distributed to each through its representatives, many thousands in all. The Indians were allowed to remove and

punish intruders on their lands, and were permitted to hunt on the ceded lands.

"This great and abiding peace document was signed by the various tribes, and dated August 3, 1795. It was laid before the Senate December 9, and ratified the 22d. So closed the old Indian wars in the West." *

* *Annals of the West.*"

CHAPTER VIII.

JAY'S TREATY—THE QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS AND NATIONAL SUPREMACY—EXTENSION OF OHIO SETTLEMENTS—LAND CLAIMS—SPANISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

WHILE these six years of Indian wars were in progress, Kentucky was admitted as a State, and Pinckney's treaty with Spain was completed. This last occurrence was of vital importance to the West, as it secured the free navigation of the Mississippi, charging only a fair price for the storage of goods at Spanish ports. This, though not all that the Americans wished, was a great gain in their favor, and did much to stop those agitations regarding a separation on the part of Kentucky. It also quieted affairs further south than Kentucky, in the Georgia and South Carolina Territory, and put an end to French and Spanish intrigue for the Western Territory. The treaty was signed November 24, 1794. Another treaty was concluded by Mr. John Jay between the two governments, Lord Greenville representing the English, and Mr. Jay, the Americans. The negotiations lasted from April to November 19, 1795, when, on that day, the treaty was signed and duly recognized. It decided effectually all the questions at issue, and was the signal for the removal of the British troops from the Northwestern outposts. This was effected as soon as the proper transfers could be made. The second article of the treaty provided that, "His Majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation shall take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1796, and all the proper measures shall be taken, in the interval, by concert, between the Government of the United States and His Majesty's Governor General in America, for settling the previous arrangements

which may be necessary respecting the delivery of the said posts; the United States, in the mean time, at their discretion, extending their settlements to any part within the said boundary line, except within the precincts or jurisdiction of any of the said posts.

"All settlers and all traders within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said posts shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their property of every kind, and shall be protected therein. They shall be at full liberty to remain there or to remove with all, or any part, of their effects, or retain the property thereof at their discretion; such of them as shall continue to reside within the said boundary lines, shall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or take any oath of allegiance to the Government thereof; but they shall be at full liberty so to do, if they think proper; they shall make or declare their election one year after the evacuation aforesaid. And all persons who shall continue therein after the expiration of the said year, without having declared their intention of remaining subjects to His Britannic Majesty, shall be considered as having elected to become citizens of the United States."

The Indian war had settled all fears from that source; the treaty with Great Britain had established the boundaries between the two countries and secured peace, and the treaty with Spain had secured the privilege of navigating the Mississippi, by paying only a nominal sum. It had also bound the people of the West together, and ended the old separation question. There was no danger from that now. Another difficulty arose, however, relating to the home rule, and the organization of

the home government. There were two parties in the country, known as Federalist and Anti-Federalist. One favored a central government, whose authority should be supreme; the other, only a compact, leaving the States supreme. The worthlessness of the old colonial system became, daily, more apparent. While it existed no one felt safe. There was no prospect of paying the debt, and, hence, no credit. When Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, offered his financial plan to the country, favoring centralization, it met, in many places, violent opposition. Washington was strong enough to carry it out, and gave evidence that he would do so. When, therefore, the excise law passed, and taxes on whisky were collected, an open revolt occurred in Pennsylvania, known as the "Whisky Insurrection." It was put down, finally, by military power, and the malcontents made to know that the United States was a government, not a compact liable to rupture at any time, and by any of its members. It taught the entire nation a lesson. Centralization meant preservation. Should a "compact" form of government prevail, then anarchy and ruin, and ultimate subjection to some foreign power, met their view. That they had just fought to dispel, and must it all go for naught? The people saw the rulers were right, and gradually, over the West, spread a spirit antagonistic to State supremacy. It did not revive till Jackson's time, when he, with an iron hand and iron will, crushed out the evil doctrine of State supremacy. It revived again in the late war, again to be crushed. It is to be hoped that ever thus will be its fate. "The Union is inseparable," said the Government, and the people echoed the words.

During the war, and while all these events had been transpiring, settlements had been taking place upon the Ohio, which, in their influence upon the Northwest, and especially upon the State, as soon as it was created, were deeply felt. The Virginia, and the Connecticut Reserves were at this time peopled, and, also, that part of the Miami Valley about Dayton, which city dates its origin from that period.

As early as 1787, the reserved lands of the Old Dominion north of the Ohio were examined, and, in August of that year, entries were made. As no good title could be obtained from Congress at this time, the settlement practically ceased until 1790, when the prohibition to enter them was withdrawn. As soon as that was done, surveying began again. Nathaniel Massie was among the

foremost men in the survey of this tract, and locating the lands, laid off a town about twelve miles above Maysville. The place was called Manchester, and yet exists. From this point, Massie continued through all the Indian war, despite the danger, to survey the surrounding country, and prepare it for settlers.

Connecticut had, as has been stated, ceded her lands, save a tract extending one hundred and twenty miles beyond the western boundary of Pennsylvania. Of this Connecticut Reserve, so far as the Indian title was extinguished, a survey was ordered in October, 1786, and an office opened for its disposal. Part was soon sold, and, in 1792, half a million of acres were given to those citizens of Connecticut who had lost property by the acts of the British troops during the Revolutionary war at New London, New Haven and elsewhere. These lands thereby became known as "Fire lands" and the "Sufferer's lands," and were located in the western part of the Reserve. In May, 1793, the Connecticut Legislature authorized a committee to dispose of the remainder of the Reserve. Before autumn the committee sold it to a company known as the Connecticut Land Company for \$1,200,000, and about the 5th of September quit-claimed the land to the Company. The same day the Company received it, it sold 3,000,000 acres to John Morgan, John Caldwell and Jonathan Brace, in trust. Upon these quit-claim titles of the land all deeds in the Reserve are based. Surveys were commenced in 1796, and, by the close of the next year, all the land east of the Cuyahoga was divided into townships five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city of the Reserve was named. That township and five others were reserved for private sale; the balance were disposed of by lottery, the first drawing occurring in February, 1798.

Dayton resulted from the treaty made by Wayne. It came out of the boundary ascribed to Symmes, and for a while all such lands were not recognized as sold by Congress, owing to the failure of Symmes and his associates in paying for them. Thereby there existed, for a time, considerable uneasiness regarding the title to these lands. In 1799, Congress was induced to issue patents to the actual settlers, and thus secure them in their pre-emption.

Seventeen days after Wayne's treaty, St. Clairs Wilkinson, Jonathan Dayton and Israel Ludlow contracted with Symmes for the seventh and eighth

ranges, between Mad River and the Little Miami. Three settlements were to be made: one at the mouth of Mad River, one on the Little Miami, in the seventh range, and another on Mad River. On the 21st of September, 1795, Daniel C. Cooper started to survey and mark out a road in the purchase, and John Dunlap to run its boundaries, which was completed before October 4. On November 4, Mr. Ludlow laid off the town of Dayton, which, like land in the Connecticut Reserve, was sold by lottery.

A gigantic scheme to purchase eighteen or twenty million acres in Michigan, and then procure a good title from the Government—who alone had such a right to procure land—by giving members of Congress an interest in the investment, appeared shortly after Wayne's treaty. When some of the members were approached, however, the real spirit of the scheme appeared, and, instead of gaining ground, led to the exposure, resulting in the reprimanding severely of Robert Randall, the principal mover in the whole plan, and in its speedy disappearance.

Another enterprise, equally gigantic, also appeared. It was, however, legitimate, and hence successful. On the 20th of February, 1795, the North American Land Company was formed in Philadelphia, under the management of such patriots as Robert Morris, John Nicholson and James Greenleaf. This Company purchased large tracts in the West, which it disposed of to actual settlers, and thereby aided greatly in populating that part of the country.

Before the close of 1795, the Governor of the Territory, and his Judges, published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were adopted at Cincinnati during June, July and August of that year. They were known as the Maxwell code, from the name of the publisher, but were passed by Governor St. Clair and Judges Symmes and Turner. Among them was that which provided that the common law of England, and all its statutes, made previous to the fourth year of James the First, should be in full force within the Territory. "Of the system as a whole," says Mr. Case, "with its many imperfections, it may be doubted that any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good and applicable to all."

The Union had now safely passed through its most critical period after the close of the war of independence. The danger from an irruption of its own members; of a war or alliance of its West-

ern portion with France and Spain, and many other perplexing questions, were now effectually settled, and the population of the Territory began rapidly to increase. Before the close of the year 1796, the Northwest contained over five thousand inhabitants, the requisite number to entitle it to one representative in the national Congress.

Western Pennsylvania also, despite the various conflicting claims regarding the land titles in that part of the State, began rapidly to fill with emigrants. The "Triangle" and the "Struck District" were surveyed and put upon the market under the act of 1792. Treaties and purchases from the various Indian tribes, obtained control of the remainder of the lands in that part of the State, and, by 1796, the State owned all the land within its boundaries. Towns were laid off, land put upon the market, so that by the year 1800, the western part of the Keystone State was divided into eight counties, viz., Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango and Armstrong.

The ordinance relative to the survey and disposal of lands in the Northwest Territory has already been given. It was adhered to, save in minor cases, where necessity required a slight change. The reservations were recognized by Congress, and the titles to them all confirmed to the grantees. Thus, Clarke and his men, the Connecticut Reserve, the Refugee lands, the French inhabitants, and all others holding patents to land from colonial or foreign governments, were all confirmed in their rights and protected in their titles.

Before the close of 1796, the upper Northwestern posts were all vacated by the British, under the terms of Mr. Jay's treaty. Wayne at once transferred his headquarters to Detroit, where a county was named for him, including the northwestern part of Ohio, the northeast of Indiana, and the whole of Michigan.

The occupation of the Territory by the Americans gave additional impulse to emigration, and a better feeling of security to emigrants, who followed closely upon the path of the army. Nathaniel Massie, who has already been noticed as the founder of Manchester, laid out the town of Chillicothe, on the Scioto, in 1796. Before the close of the year, it contained several stores, shops, a tavern, and was well populated. With the increase of settlement and the security guaranteed by the treaty of Greenville, the arts of civilized life began to appear, and their influence upon pioneers, especially those born on the frontier,

began to manifest itself. Better dwellings, schools, churches, dress and manners prevailed. Life began to assume a reality, and lost much of that recklessness engendered by the habits of a frontier life.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, the Miami, the Muskingum and the Scioto Valleys were filling with people. Cincinnati had more than one hundred log cabins, twelve or fifteen frame houses and a population of more than six hundred persons. In 1796, the first house of worship for the Presbyterians in that city was built.

Before the close of the same year, Manchester contained over thirty families; emigrants from Virginia were going up all the valleys from the Ohio; and Ebenezer Zane had opened a bridle-path from the Ohio River, at Wheeling, across the country, by Chillicothe, to Limestone, Ky. The next year, the United States mail, for the first time, traversed this route to the West. Zane was given a section of land for his path. The population of the Territory, estimated at from five to eight thousand, was chiefly distributed in lower valleys, bordering on the Ohio River. The French still occupied the Illinois country, and were the principal inhabitants about Detroit.

South of the Ohio River, Kentucky was progressing favorably, while the "Southwestern Territory," ceded to the United States by North Carolina in 1790, had so rapidly populated that, in 1793, a Territorial form of government was allowed. The ordinance of 1787, save the clause prohibiting slavery, was adopted, and the Territory named Tennessee. On June 6, 1796, the Territory contained more than seventy-five thousand inhabitants, and was admitted into the Union as a State. Four years after, the census showed a population of 105,602 souls, including 13,584 slaves and persons of color. The same year Tennessee became a State, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the Redstone Paper Mill, four miles east of Brownsville, it being the first manufactory of the kind west of the Alleghanies.

In the month of December, 1796, Gen. Wayne, who had done so much for the development of the West, while on his way from Detroit to Philadelphia, was attacked with sickness and died in a cabin near Erie, in the north part of Pennsylvania. He was nearly fifty-one years old, and was one of

the bravest officers in the Revolutionary war, and one of America's truest patriots. In 1809, his remains were removed from Erie, by his son, Col. Isaac Wayne, to the Radnor churchyard, near the place of his birth, and an elegant monument erected on his tomb by the Pennsylvania Cincinnati Society.

After the death of Wayne, Gen. Wilkinson was appointed to the command of the Western army. While he was in command, Carondelet, the Spanish governor of West Florida and Louisiana, made one more effort to separate the Union, and set up either an independent government in the West, or, what was more in accord with his wishes, effect a union with the Spanish nation. In June, 1797, he sent Power again into the Northwest and into Kentucky to sound the existing feeling. Now, however, they were not easily won over. The home government was a certainty, the breaches had been healed, and Power was compelled to abandon the mission, not, however, until he had received a severe reprimand from many who saw through his plan, and openly exposed it. His mission closed the efforts of the Spanish authorities to attempt the dismemberment of the Union, and showed them the coming downfall of their power in America. They were obliged to surrender the posts claimed by the United States under the treaty of 1795, and not many years after, sold their American possessions to the United States, rather than see a rival European power attain control over them.

On the 7th of April, 1798, Congress passed an act, appointing Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Northwest Territory, Governor of the Territory of the Mississippi, formed the same day. In 1801, the boundary between America and the Spanish possessions was definitely fixed. The Spanish retired from the disputed territory, and henceforward their attempts to dissolve the American Union ceased. The seat of the Mississippi Territory was fixed at Loftus Heights, six miles north of the thirty-first degree of latitude.

The appointment of Sargent to the charge of the Southwest Territory, led to the choice of William Henry Harrison, who had been aid-de-camp to Gen. Wayne in 1794, and whose character stood very high among the people of the West, to the Secretaryship of the Northwest, which place he held until appointed to represent that Territory in Congress.

CHAPTER IX.

FIRST TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY—FORMATION OF STATES—MARIETTA SETTLEMENT—OTHER SETTLEMENTS—SETTLEMENTS IN THE WESTERN RESERVE—SETTLEMENT OF THE CENTRAL VALLEYS—FURTHER SETTLEMENTS IN THE RESERVE AND ELSEWHERE.

THE ordinance of 1787 provided that as soon as there were 5,000 persons in the Territory, it was entitled to a representative assembly. On October 29, 1798, Governor St. Clair gave notice by proclamation, that the required population existed, and directed that an election be held on the third Monday in December, to choose representatives. These representatives were required, when assembled, to nominate ten persons, whose names were sent to the President of the United States, who selected five, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed them for the legislative council. In this mode the Northwest passed into the second grade of a Territorial government.

The representatives, elected under the proclamation of St. Clair, met in Cincinnati, January 22, 1799, and under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, nominated ten persons, whose names were sent to the President. On the 2d of March, he selected from the list of candidates, the names of Jacob Burnet, James Findlay, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. The next day the Senate confirmed their nomination, and the first legislative council of the Northwest Territory was a reality.

The Territorial Legislature met again at Cincinnati, September 16, but, for want of a quorum, was not organized until the 24th of that month. The House of Representatives consisted of nineteen members, of whom seven were from Hamilton County, four from Ross—erected by St. Clair in 1798; three from Wayne—erected in 1796; two from Adams—erected in 1797; one from Jefferson—erected in 1797; one from Washington—erected in 1788; and one from Knox—Indiana Territory. None seem to have been present from St. Clair County (Illinois Territory).

After the organization of the Legislature, Governor St. Clair addressed the two houses in the Representatives' Chamber, recommending such measures as, in his judgment, were suited to the condition of the country and would advance the safety and prosperity of the people.

The Legislature continued in session till the 19th of December, when, having finished their business, they were prorogued by the Governor, by their own request, till the first Monday in November, 1800. This being the first session, there was, of necessity, a great deal of business to do. The transition from a colonial to a semi-independent form of government, called for a general revision as well as a considerable enlargement of the statute-book. Some of the adopted laws were repealed, many others altered and amended, and a long list of new ones added to the code. New offices were to be created and filled, the duties attached to them prescribed, and a plan of ways and means devised to meet the increased expenditures, occasioned by the change which had now occurred.

As Mr. Burnet was the principal lawyer in the Council, much of the revision, and putting the laws into proper legal form, devolved upon him. He seems to have been well fitted for the place, and to have performed the laborious task in an excellent manner.

The whole number of acts passed and approved by the Governor, was thirty-seven. The most important related to the militia, the administration of justice, and to taxation. During the session, a bill authorizing a lottery was passed by the council, but rejected by the Legislature, thus interdicting this demoralizing feature of the disposal of lands or for other purposes. The example has always been followed by subsequent legislatures, thus honorably characterizing the Assembly of Ohio, in this respect, an example Kentucky and several other States might well emulate.

Before the Assembly adjourned, they issued a congratulatory address to the people, enjoining them to "Inculcate the principles of humanity, benevolence, honesty and punctuality in dealing, sincerity and charity, and all the social affections." At the same time, they issued an address to the President, expressing entire confidence in the wisdom and purity of his government, and their warm attachment to the American Constitution.

The vote on this address proved, however, that the differences of opinion agitating the Eastern States had penetrated the West. Eleven Representatives voted for it, and five against it.

One of the important duties that devolved on this Legislature, was the election of a delegate to Congress. As soon as the Governor's proclamation made its appearance, the election of a person to fill that position excited general attention. Before the meeting of the Legislature public opinion had settled down on William Henry Harrison, and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., who eventually were the only candidates. On the 3d of October, the two houses met and proceeded to a choice. Eleven votes were cast for Harrison, and ten for St. Clair. The Legislature prescribed the form of a certificate of the election, which was given to Harrison, who at once resigned his office as Secretary of the Territory, proceeded to Philadelphia, and took his seat, Congress being then in session.

"Though he represented the Territory but one year," says Judge Burnett, in his notes, "he obtained some important advantages for his constituents. He introduced a resolution to sub-divide the surveys of the public lands, and to offer them for sale in smaller tracts; he succeeded in getting that measure through both houses, in opposition to the interest of speculators, who were, and who wished to be, the retailers of the land to the poorer classes of the community. His proposition became a law, and was hailed as the most beneficent act that Congress had ever done for the Territory. It put in the power of every industrious man, however poor, to become a freeholder, and to lay a foundation for the future support and comfort of his family. At the same session, he obtained a liberal extension of time for the pre-emptioners in the northern part of the Miami purchase, which enabled them to secure their farms, and eventually to become independent, and even wealthy."

The first session, as has been noticed, closed December 19. Gov. St. Clair took occasion to enumerate in his speech at the close of the session, eleven acts, to which he saw fit to apply his veto. These he had not, however, returned to the Assembly, and thereby saved a long straggle between the executive and legislative branches of the Territory. Of the eleven acts enumerated, six related to the formation of new counties. These were mainly disapproved by St. Clair, as he always sturdily maintained that the power to erect new counties was vested alone in the Executive. This free exercise of the veto power, especially in relation to new

counties, and his controversy with the Legislature, tended only to strengthen the popular discontent regarding the Governor, who was never fully able to regain the standing he held before his inglorious defeat in his campaign against the Indians.

While this was being agitated, another question came into prominence. Ultimately, it settled the powers of the two branches of the government, and caused the removal of St. Clair, then very distasteful to the people. The opening of the present century brought it fully before the people, who began to agitate it in all their assemblies.

The great extent of the Territory made the operations of government extremely uncertain, and the power of the courts practically worthless. Its division was, therefore, deemed best, and a committee was appointed by Congress to inquire into the matter. This committee, the 3d of March, 1800, reported upon the subject that, "In the three western counties, there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes in five years. The immunity which offenders experience, attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and, at the same time, deters useful and virtuous citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as criminal cases. The supplying to vacant places such necessary officers as may be wanted, such as clerks, recorders and others of like kind, is, from the impossibility of correct notice and information, utterly neglected. This Territory is exposed as a frontier to foreign nations, whose agents can find sufficient interest in exciting or fomenting insurrection and discontent, as thereby they can more easily divert a valuable trade in furs from the United States, and also have a part thereof on which they border, which feels so little the cherishing hand of their proper government, or so little dreads its energy, as to render their attachment perfectly uncertain and ambiguous.

"The committee would further suggest, that the law of the 3d of March, 1791, granting land to certain persons in the western part of said Territory, and directing the laying-out of the same, remains unexecuted; that great discontent, in consequence of such neglect, is excited in those who are interested in the provisions of said laws, which require the immediate attention of this Legislature. To minister a remedy to these evils, it occurs to this committee, that it is expedient

that a division of said Territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."*

The recommendations of the committee were favorably received by Congress, and, the 7th of May, an act was passed dividing the Territory. The main provisions of the act are as follows:

"That, from and after the 4th of July next, all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it intersects the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate Territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.

"There shall be established within the said Territory a government, in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress passed July 13, 1797."†

The act further provided for representatives, and for the establishment of an assembly, on the same plan as that in force in the Northwest, stipulating that until the number of inhabitants reached five thousand, the whole number of representatives to the General Assembly should not be less than seven, nor more than nine; apportioned by the Governor among the several counties in the new Territory.

The act further provided that "nothing in the act should be so construed, so as in any manner to affect the government now in force in the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, further than to prohibit the exercise thereof within the Indiana Territory, from and after the aforesaid 4th of July next.

"Whenever that part of the territory of the United States, which lies to the eastward of a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, and running thence due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall be erected into an independent State, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; thenceforth said line shall become and remain permanently the boundary line between such State and the Indiana Territory."

* American State Papers.

† Land Laws.

It was further enacted, "that, until it shall be otherwise enacted by the legislatures of the said territories, respectively, Chillicothe, on the Scioto River, shall be the seat of government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincent's, on the Wabash River, shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."*

St. Clair was continued as Governor of the old Territory, and William Henry Harrison appointed Governor of the new.

Connecticut, in ceding her territory in the West to the General Government, reserved a portion, known as the Connecticut Reserve. When she afterward disposed of her claim in the manner narrated, the citizens found themselves without any government on which to lean for support. At that time, settlements had begun in thirty-five of the townships into which the Reserve had been divided; one thousand persons had established homes there; mills had been built, and over seven hundred miles of roads opened. In 1800, the settlers petitioned for acceptance into the Union, as a part of the Northwest; and, the mother State releasing her judiciary claims, Congress accepted the trust, and granted the request. In December, of that year, the population had so increased that the county of Trumbull was erected, including the Reserve. Soon after, a large number of settlers came from Pennsylvania, from which State they had been driven by the dispute concerning land titles in its western part. Unwilling to cultivate land to which they could only get a doubtful deed, they abandoned it, and came where the titles were sure.

Congress having made Chillicothe the capital of the Northwest Territory, as it now existed, on the 3d of November the General Assembly met at that place. Gov. St. Clair had been made to feel the odium cast upon his previous acts, and, at the opening of this session, expressed, in strong terms, his disapprobation of the censure cast upon him. He had endeavored to do his duty in all cases, he said, and yet held the confidence of the President and Congress. He still held the office, notwithstanding the strong dislike against him.

At the second session of the Assembly, at Chillicothe, held in the autumn of 1801, so much outspoken enmity was expressed, and so much abuse heaped upon the Governor and the Assembly, that a law was passed, removing the capital to Cincinnati.

* Land Laws.

again. It was not destined, however, that the Territorial Assembly should meet again anywhere. The unpopularity of the Governor caused many to long for a State government, where they could choose their own rulers. The unpopularity of St. Clair arose partly from the feeling connected with his defeat; in part from his being connected with the Federal party, fast falling into disrepute; and, in part, from his assuming powers which most thought he had no right to exercise, especially the power of subdividing the counties of the Territory.

The opposition, though powerful out of the Assembly, was in the minority there. During the month of December, 1801, it was forced to protest against a measure brought forward in the Council, for changing the ordinance of 1787 in such a manner as to make the Scioto, and a line drawn from the intersection of that river and the Indian boundary to the western extremity of the Reserve, the limits of the most eastern State, to be formed from the Territory. Had this change been made, the formation of a State government beyond the Ohio would have been long delayed. Against it, Representatives Worthington, Langham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow, recorded their protest. Not content with this, they sent Thomas Worthington, who obtained a leave of absence, to the seat of government, on behalf of the objectors, there to protest; before Congress, against the proposed boundary. While Worthington was on his way, Massie presented, the 4th of January, 1802, a resolution for choosing a committee to address Congress in respect to the proposed State government. This, the next day, the House refused to do, by a vote of twelve to five. An attempt was next made to procure a census of the Territory, and an act for that purpose passed the House, but the Council postponed the consideration of it until the next session, which would commence at Cincinnati, the fourth Monday of November.

Meanwhile, Worthington pursued the ends of his mission, using his influence to effect that organization, "which, terminating the influence of tyranny," was to "meliorate the circumstances of thousands, by freeing them from the domination of a despotic chief." His efforts were successful, and, the 4th of March, a report was made to the House in favor of authorizing a State convention. This report was based on the assumption that there were now over sixty thousand inhabitants in the proposed boundaries, estimating that emigration had

increased the census of 1800, which gave the Territory forty-five thousand inhabitants, to that number. The convention was to ascertain whether it were expedient to form such a government, and to prepare a constitution if such organization were deemed best. In the formation of the State, a change in the boundaries was proposed, by which all the territory north of a line drawn due east from the head of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie was to be excluded from the new government about to be called into existence.

The committee appointed by Congress to report upon the feasibility of forming the State, suggested that Congress reserve out of every township sections numbered 8, 11, 26 and 29, for their own use, and that Section 16 be reserved for the maintenance of schools. The committee also suggested, that, "religion, education and morality being necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

Various other recommendations were given by the committee, in accordance with which, Congress, April 30, passed the resolution authorizing the calling of a convention. As this accorded with the feelings of the majority of the inhabitants of the Northwest, no opposition was experienced; even the Legislature giving way to this embryo government, and failing to assemble according to adjournment.

The convention met the 1st of November. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their national politics, and had been opposed to the change of boundaries proposed the year before. Before proceeding to business, Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them in his official character. This proposition was resisted by several of the members; but, after a motion, it was agreed to allow him to speak to them as a citizen. St. Clair did so, advising the postponement of a State government until the people of the original eastern division were plainly entitled to demand it, and were not subject to be bound by conditions. This advice, given as it was, caused Jefferson instantly to remove St. Clair, at which time his office ceased.* "When the vote was taken," says Judge Burnet, "upon doing what

* After this, St. Clair returned to his old home in the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where he lived with his children in almost abject poverty. He had lost money in his public life, as he gave close attention to public affairs, to the detriment of his own business. He presented a claim to Congress, afterward, for supplies furnished to the army, but the claim was outlawed. After trying in vain to get the claim allowed, he returned to his home, Pennsylvania, leaving of his distress, granted him an annuity of \$350, afterward raised to \$570. He lived to enjoy this but a short time, his death occurring August 31, 1818. He was eighty-four years of age.

he advised them not to do, but one of thirty-three (Ephraim Cutler, of Washington County) voted with the Governor."

On one point only were the proposed boundaries of the new State altered.

"To every person who has attended to this subject, and who has consulted the maps of the Western country extant at the time the ordinance of 1787 was passed, Lake Michigan was believed to be, and was represented by all the maps of that day as being, very far north of the position which it has since been ascertained to occupy. I have seen the map in the Department of State which was before the committee of Congress who framed and reported the ordinance for the government of the Territory. On that map, the southern boundary of Michigan was represented as being above the forty-second degree of north latitude. And there was a pencil line, said to have been made by the committee, passing through the southern bend of the lake to the Canada line, which struck the strait not far below the town of Detroit. The line was manifestly intended by the committee and by Congress to be the northern boundary of our State; and, on the principles by which courts of chancery construe contracts, accompanied by plats, it would seem that the map, and the line referred to, should be conclusive evidence of our boundary, without reference to the real position of the lakes.

"When the convention sat, in 1802, the understanding was, that the old maps were nearly correct, and that the line, as defined in the ordinance, would terminate at some point on the strait above the Maumee Bay. While the convention was in session, a man who had hunted many years on Lake Michigan, and was well acquainted with its position, happened to be in Chillicothe, and, in conversation with one of the members, told him that the lake extended much farther south than was generally supposed, and that a map of the country which he had seen, placed its southern bend many miles north of its true position. This information excited some uneasiness, and induced the convention to modify the clause describing the north boundary of the new State, so as to guard against its being depressed below the most northern cape of the Maumee Bay."*

With this change and some extension of the school and road donations, the convention agreed to the proposal of Congress, and, November 29,

their agreement was ratified and signed, as was also the constitution of the State of Ohio—so named from its river, called by the Shawanees Ohio, meaning beautiful—forming its southern boundary. Of this nothing need be said, save that it bore the marks of true democratic feeling—of full faith in the people. By them, however, it was never voted for. It stood firm until 1852, when it was superseded by the present one, made necessary by the advance of time.

The General Assembly was required to meet at Chillicothe, the first Tuesday of March, 1803. This change left the territory northwest of the Ohio River, not included in the new State, in the Territories of Indiana and Michigan. Subsequently, in 1816, Indiana was made a State, and confined to her present limits. Illinois was made a Territory then, including Wisconsin. In 1818, it became a State, and Wisconsin a Territory attached to Michigan. This latter was made a State in 1837, and Wisconsin a separate Territory, which, in 1847, was made a State. Minnesota was made a Territory the same year, and a State in 1857, and the five contemplated States of the territory were complete.

Preceding pages have shown how the territory north of the Ohio River was peopled by the French and English, and how it came under the rule of the American people. The war of the Revolution closed in 1783, and left all America in the hands of a new nation. That nation brought a change. Before the war, various attempts had been made by residents in New England to people the country west of the Alleghanies. Land companies were formed, principal among which were the Ohio Company, and the company of which John Cleves Symmes was the agent and chief owner. Large tracts of land on the Scioto and on the Ohio were entered. The Ohio Company were the first to make a settlement. It was organized in the autumn of 1787, November 27. They made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men to set out for the West under the supervision of Gen. Rufus Putnam, Superintendent of the Company. Early in the winter they advanced to the Youghiogheny River, and there built a strong boat, which they named "Mayflower." It was built by Capt. Jonathan Devol, the first ship-builder in the West, and, when completed, was placed under his command. The boat was launched April 2, 1788, and the band of pioneers, like the Pilgrim Fathers, began their voyage. The 7th of the month, they arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum,

* Historical Transactions of Ohio.—JUDGE BURNETT.

their destination, opposite Fort Harmar,* erected in the autumn of 1785, by a detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, and, at the date of the Mayflower's arrival in possession of a company of soldiers. Under the protection of these troops, the little band of men began their labor of laying out a town, and commenced to erect houses for their own and subsequent emigrants' occupation. The names of these pioneers of Ohio, as far as can now be learned, are as follows:

Gen. Putnam, Return Jonathan Meigs, Winthrop Sargeant (Secretary of the Territory), Judges Parsons and Varnum, Capt. Dana, Capt. Jonathan Devol, Joseph Barker, Col. Battelle, Maj. Tyler, Dr. True, Capt. Wm. Gray, Capt. Lunt, the Bridges, Ebenezer and Thomas Cory, Andrew McClure, Wm. Mason, Thomas Lord, Wm. Gridley, Gilbert Devol, Moody Russels, Deavens, Oakes, Wright, Clough, Green, Shipman, Dorance, the Masons, and others, whose names are now beyond recall.

On the 19th of July, the first boat of families arrived, after a nine-weeks journey on the way. They had traveled in their wagons as far as Wheeling, where they built large flat-boats, into which they loaded their effects, including their cattle, and thence passed down the Ohio to their destination. The families were those of Gen. Tupper, Col. Ichabod Nye, Col. Cushing, Maj. Coburn, and Maj. Goodale. In these titles the reader will observe the preponderance of military distinction. Many of the founders of the colony had served with much valor in the war for freedom, and were well prepared for a life in the wilderness.

They began at once the construction of houses from the forests about the confluence of the rivers, guarding their stock by day and penning it by night. Wolves, bears and Indians were all about them, and, here in the remote wilderness, they were obliged to always be on their guard. From the ground where they obtained the timber to erect their houses, they soon produced a few vegetables, and when the families arrived in August, they were able to set before them food raised for the

first time by the hand of American citizens in the Ohio Valley. One of those who came in August, was Mr. Thomas Guthrie, a settler in one of the western counties of Pennsylvania, who brought a bushel of wheat, which he sowed on a plat of ground cleared by himself, and from which that fall he procured a small crop of wheat, the first grown in the State of Ohio.

The Marietta settlement was the only one made that summer in the Territory. From their arrival until October, when Governor St. Clair came, they were busily employed making houses, and preparing for the winter. The little colony, of which Washington wrote so favorably, met on the 2d day of July, to name their newborn city and its public squares. Until now it had been known as "The Muskingum" simply, but on that day the name Marietta was formally given to it, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The 4th of July, an ovation was held, and an oration delivered by James M. Varnum, who, with S. H. Parsons and John Arminstrong, had been appointed Judges of the Territory. Thus, in the heart of the wilderness, miles away from any kindred post, in the forests of the Great West, was the Tree of Liberty watered and given a hearty growth.

On the morning of the 9th of July, Governor St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The ordinance of 1787 had provided for a form of government under the Governor and the three Judges, and this form was at once put into force. The 25th, the first law relating to the militia was published, and the next day the Governor's proclamation appeared, creating all the country that had been ceded by the Indians, east of the Scioto River, into the county of Washington, and the civil machinery was in motion. From that time forward, this, the pioneer settlement in Ohio, went on prosperously. The 2d of September, the first court in the Territory was held, but as it related to the Territory, a narrative of its proceedings will be found in the history of that part of the country, and need not be repeated here.

The 15th of July, Gov. St. Clair had published the ordinance of 1787, and the commissions of himself and the three Judges. He also assembled the people of the settlement, and explained to them the ordinance in a speech of considerable length. Three days after, he sent a notice to the Judges, calling their attention to the subject of organizing the militia. Instead of attending to this important matter, and thus providing for their safety should trouble with the Indians arise, the

*The outlines of Fort Harmar formed a regular pentagon, embracing within the area about three-fourths of an acre. Its walls were formed of large horizontal timbers, and the bastions of large upright timbers about fourteen feet in height, fast-nail to each other by strips of timber, tree-nail into each picket. In the rear of the fort Maj. Doughty laid out fine gardens. It continued to be occupied by United States troops until September 1790, when they were ordered to Cincinnati. A company, under Capt. Haskell, continued to make the fort their headquarters during the Indian war, occasionally assisting the colonists at Marietta, Delph and Waterford against the Indians. When not needed by the troops, the fort was used by the people of Marietta.

Judges did not even reply to the Governor's letter, but sent him what they called a "project" of a law for dividing real estate. The bill was so loosely drawn that St. Clair immediately rejected it, and set about organizing the militia himself. He divided the militia into two classes, "Senior" and "Junior," and organized them by appointing their officers.

In the Senior Class, Nathan Cushing was appointed Captain; George Ingersol, Lieutenant, and James Backus, Ensign.

In the Junior Class, Nathan Goodale and Charles Knowles were made Captains; Watson Casey and Samuel Stebbins, Lieutenants, and Joseph Lincoln and Arnold Colt, Ensigns.

The Governor next erected the Courts of Probate and Quarter Sessions, and proceeded to appoint civil officers. Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper and Winthrop Sargeant were made Justices of the Peace. The 30th of August, the day the Court of Quarter Sessions was appointed. Archibald Cary, Isaac Pierce and Thomas Lord were also appointed Justices, and given power to hold this court. They were, in fact, Judges of a Court of Common Pleas. Return Jonathan Meigs was appointed Clerk of this Court of Quarter Sessions. Ebenezer Sproat was appointed Sheriff of Washington County, and also Colonel of the militia; William Callis, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Rufus Putnam, Judge of the Probate Court, and R. J. Meigs, Jr., Clerk. Following these appointments, setting the machinery of government in motion, St. Clair ordered that the 25th of December be kept as a day of thanksgiving by the infant colony for its safe and propitious beginning.

During the fall and winter, the settlement was daily increased by emigrants, so much so, that the greatest difficulty was experienced in finding them lodging. During the coldest part of the winter, when ice covered the river, and prevented navigation, a delay in arrivals was experienced, only to be broken as soon as the river opened to the beams of a spring sun. While locked in the winter's embrace, the colonists amused themselves in various ways, dancing being one of the most prominent. At Christmas, a grand ball was held, at which there were fifteen ladies, "whose grace," says a narrator, "equaled any in the East." Though isolated in the wilderness, they knew a brilliant prospect lay before them, and lived on in a joyous hope for the future.

Soon after their arrival, the settlers began the erection of a stockade fort (Campus Martius),

which occupied their time until the winter of 1791. During the interval, fortunately, no hostilities from the Indians were experienced, though they were abundant, and were frequent visitors to the settlement.

From a communication in the *American Pioneer*, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth, the following description of Campus Martius is derived. As it will apply, in a measure, to many early structures for defense in the West, it is given entire:

"The fort was made in the form of a regular parallelogram, the sides of each being 180 feet. At each corner was erected a strong block-house, surmounted by a tower, and a sentry box. These houses were twenty feet square below and twenty-four feet square above, and projected six feet beyond the walls of the fort. The intermediate walls were made up with dwelling-houses, made of wood, whose ends were whip-sawed into timbers four inches thick, and of the requisite width and length. These were laid up similar to the structure of log houses, with the ends nicely dove-tailed together. The whole were two stories high, and covered with shingle roofs. Convenient chimneys were erected of bricks, for cooking, and warming the rooms. A number of the dwellings were built and owned by individuals who had families. In the west and south fronts were strong gateways; and over the one in the center of the front looking to the Muskingum River, was a belfry. The chamber beneath was occupied by Winthrop Sargeant, as an office, he being Secretary to the Governor, and performing the duties of the office during St. Clair's absence. This room projected over the gateway, like a block-house, and was intended for the protection of the gate beneath, in time of an assault. At the outer corner of each block-house was erected a bastion, standing on four stout timbers. The floor of the bastion was a little above the lower story of the block-house. They were square, and built up to the height of a man's head, so that, when he looked over, he stepped on a narrow platform or "banquet" running around the sides of the bulwark. Port-holes were made, for musketry as well as for artillery, a single piece of which was mounted in the southwest and northeast bastions. In these, the sentries were regularly posted every night, as more convenient than the towers; a door leading into them from the upper story of the block-houses. The lower room of the southwest block-house was occupied as a guard-house.

"Running from corner to corner of the block-houses was a row of palisades, sloping outward,

and resting on stout rails. Twenty feet in advance of these, was a row of very strong and large pickets, set upright in the earth. Gateways through these, admitted the inmates of the garrison. A few feet beyond the row of outer palisades was placed a row of abattis, made from the tops and branches of trees, sharpened and pointing outward, so that it would have been very difficult for an enemy to have penetrated within their outworks. The dwelling-houses occupied a space from fifteen to thirty feet each, and were sufficient for the accommodation of forty or fifty families, and did actually contain from two hundred to three hundred persons during the Indian war.

"Before the Indians commenced hostilities, the block-houses were occupied as follows: The south-west one, by the family of Gov. St. Clair; the northeast one as an office for the Directors of the Company. The area within the walls was one hundred and forty-four feet square, and afforded a fine parade ground. In the center, was a well eighty feet in depth, for the supply of water to the inhabitants, in case of a siege. A large sun-dial stood for many years in the square, placed on a handsome post, and gave note of the march of time.

"After the war commenced, a regular military corps was organized, and a guard constantly kept night and day. The whole establishment formed a very strong work, and reflected great credit on the head that planned it. It was in a manner impregnable to the attacks of Indians, and none but a regular army with cannon could have reduced it. The Indians possessed no such an armament.

"The garrison stood on the verge of that beautiful plain overlooking the Muskingum, on which are seated those celebrated remains of antiquity, erected probably for a similar purpose—the defense of the inhabitants. The ground descends into shallow ravines on the north and south sides; on the west is an abrupt descent to the river bottoms or alluvium, and the east passed out to a level plain. On this, the ground was cleared of trees beyond the reach of rifle shots, so as to afford no shelter to a hidden foe. Extensive fields of corn were grown in the midst of the standing girdled trees beyond, in after years. The front wall of palisades was about one hundred and fifty yards from the Muskingum River. The appearance of the fort from without was imposing, at a little distance resembling the military castles of the feudal ages. Between the outer palisades and the river were laid out neat gardens for the use of Gov. St. Clair

and his Secretary, with the officers of the Company.

"Opposite the fort, on the shore of the river, was built a substantial timber wharf, at which was moored a fine cedar barge for twelve rowers, built by Capt. Jonathan Devol, for Gen. Putnam; a number of pirogues, and the light canoes of the country; and last, not least, the Mayflower, or 'Adventure Galley,' in which the first detachments of colonists were transported from the shores of the 'Yohiogany' to the banks of the Muskingum. In these, especially the canoes, during the war, most of the communications were carried on between the settlements of the Company and the more remote towns above on the Ohio River. Traveling by land was very hazardous to any but the rangers or spies. There were no roads, nor bridges across the creeks, and, for many years after the war had ceased, the traveling was nearly all done by canoes on the river."

Thus the first settlement of Ohio provided for its safety and comfort, and provided also for that of emigrants who came to share the toils of the wilderness.

The next spring, the influx of emigration was so great that other settlements were determined, and hence arose the colonies of Belpre, Waterford and Duck Creek, where they began to clear land, sow and plant crops, and build houses and stockades. At Belpre (French for "beautiful meadow"), were built three stockades, the upper, lower and middle, the last of which was called "Farmers' Castle," and stood on the banks of the Ohio, nearly opposite an island, afterward famous in Western history as Bleunerhasset's Island, the scene of Burr's conspiracy. Among the persons settling at the upper stockade, were Capts. Dana and Stone, Col. Bent, William Browning, Judge Foster, John Rowse, Israel Stone and a Mr. Keppel. At the Farmers' Castle, were Cols. Cushing and Fisher, Maj. Haskell, Aaron Waldo Putnam, Mr. Sparhawk, and, it is believed, George and Israel Putnam, Jr. At the lower, were Maj. Goodale, Col. Rice, Esquire Pierce, Judge Israel Loring, Deacon Miles, Maj. Bradford and Mr. Goodenow. In the summer of 1789, Col. Ichabod Nye and some others, built a block-house at Newberry, below Belpre. Col. Nye sold his lot there to Aaron W. Clough, who, with Stephen Guthrie, Joseph Leavins, Joel Oakes, Eleazer Curtis, Mr. Denham J. Littleton and Mr. Brown, was located at that place.

"Every exertion possible," says Dr. Hildreth, who has preserved the above names and incidents,

"for men in these circumstances, was made to secure food for future difficulties. Col. Oliver, Maj. Hatfield White and John Dodge, of the Waterford settlement, began mills on Wolf Creek, about three miles from the fort, and got them running; and these, the first mills in Ohio, were never destroyed during the subsequent Indian war, though the proprietors removed their families to the fort at Marietta. Col. E. Sproat and Enoch Shepherd began mills on Duck Creek, three miles from Marietta, from the completion of which they were driven by the Indian war. Thomas Stanley began mills farther up, near the Duck Creek settlement. These were likewise unfinished. The Ohio Company built a large horse mill near Campus Martius, and soon after a floating mill."

The autumn before the settlements at Belpre, Duck Creek and Waterford, were made, a colony was planted near the mouth of the Little Miami River, on a tract of ten thousand acres, purchased from Symmes by Maj. Benjamin Stites. In the preceding pages may be found a history of Symmes' purchase. This colony may be counted the second settlement in the State. Soon after the colony at Marietta was founded, steps were taken to occupy separate portions of Judge Symmes' purchase, between the Miami Rivers. Three parties were formed for this purpose, but, owing to various delays, chiefly in getting the present colony steadfast and safe from future encroachments by the savages, they did not get started till late in the fall. The first of these parties, consisting of fifteen or twenty men, led by Maj. Stites, landed at the mouth of the Little Miami in November, 1788, and, constructing a log fort, began to lay out a village, called by them Columbia. It soon grew into prominence, and, before winter had thoroughly set in, they were well prepared for a frontier life. In the party were Cols. Spencer and Brown, Majs. Gano and Kibbey, Judges Goforth and Foster, Rev. John Smith, Francis Dunlavy, Capt. Flinn, Jacob White, John Riley, and Mr. Hubbell.

All these were men of energy and enterprise, and, with their comrades, were more numerous than either of the other parties, who commenced their settlements below them on the Ohio. This village was also, at first, more flourishing; and, for two or three years, contained more inhabitants than any other in the Miami purchase.

The second Miami party was formed at Limestone, under Matthias Denham and Robert Patterson, and consisted of twelve or fifteen persons. They landed on the north bank of the Ohio, oppo-

site the mouth of the Licking River, the 24th of December, 1788. They intended to establish a station and lay out a town on a plan prepared at Limestone. Some statements affirm that the town was to be called "*Los-anti-ville*," by a romantic school-teacher named Filson. However, be this as it may, Mr. Filson was, unfortunately for himself, not long after, slain by the Indians, and, with him probably, the name disappeared. He was to have one-third interest in the proposed city, which, when his death occurred, was transferred to Israel Ludlow, and a new plan of a city adopted. Israel Ludlow surveyed the proposed town, whose lots were principally donated to settlers upon certain conditions as to settlement and improvement, and the embryo city named Cincinnati. Gov. St. Clair very likely had something to do with the naming of the village, and, by some, it is asserted that he changed the name from Losantiville to Cincinnati, when he created the county of Hamilton the ensuing winter. The original purchase of the city's site was made by Mr. Denham. It included about eight hundred acres, for which he paid 5 shillings per acre in Continental certificates, then worth, in specie, about 5 shillings per pound, gross weight. Evidently, the original site was a good investment, could Mr. Denham have lived long enough to see its present condition.

The third party of settlers for the Miami purchase, were under the care of Judge Symmes, himself. They left Limestone, January 29, 1789, and were much delayed on their downward journey by the ice in the river. They reached the "Bend," as it was then known, early in February. The Judge had intended to found a city here, which, in time, would be the rival of the Atlantic cities. As each of the three settlements aspired to the same position, no little rivalry soon manifested itself. The Judge named his proposed city North Bend, from the fact that it was the most northern bend in the Ohio below the mouth of the Great Kanawha. These three settlements antedated, a few months, those made near Marietta, already described. They arose so soon after, partly from the extreme desire of Judge Symmes to settle his purchase, and induce emigration here instead of on the Ohio Company's purchase. The Judge labored earnestly for this purpose and to further secure him in his title to the land he had acquired, all of which he had so far been unable to retain, owing to his inability to meet his payments.

All these emigrants came down the river in the flat-boats of the day, rude affairs, sometimes called

"Arks," and then the only safe mode of travel in the West.

Judge Symmes found he must provide for the safety of the settlers on his purchase, and, after earnestly soliciting Gen. Harmar, commander of the Western posts, succeeded in obtaining a detachment of forty-eight men, under Capt. Kearsey, to protect the improvements just commencing on the Miami. This detachment reached Limestone in December, 1788. Part was at once sent forward to guard Maj. Stites and his pioneers. Judge Symmes and his party started in January, and, about February 2, reached Columbia, where the Captain expected to find a fort erected for his use and shelter. The flood on the river, however, defeated his purpose, and, as he was unprepared to erect another, he determined to go on down to the garrison at the falls at Louisville. Judge Symmes was strenuously opposed to his conduct, as it left the colonies unguarded, but, all to no purpose; the Captain and his command, went to Louisville early in March, and left the Judge and his settlement to protect themselves. Judge Symmes immediately sent a strong letter to Maj. Willis, commanding at the Falls, complaining of the conduct of Capt. Kearsey, representing the exposed situation of the Miami settlements, stating the indications of hostility manifested by the Indians, and requesting a guard to be sent to the Bend. This request was at once granted, and Ensign Luce, with seventeen or eighteen soldiers, sent. They were at the settlement but a short time, when they were attacked by Indians, and one of their number killed, and four or five wounded. They repulsed the savages and saved the settlers.

The site of Symmes City, for such he designed it should ultimately be called, was above the reach of water, and sufficiently level to admit of a convenient settlement. The city laid out by Symmes was truly magnificent on paper, and promised in the future to fulfill his most ardent hopes. The plat included the village, and extended across the peninsula between the Ohio and Miami Rivers. Each settler on this plat was promised a lot if he would improve it, and in conformity to the stipulation, Judge Symmes soon found a large number of persons applying for residence. As the number of these adventurers increased, in consequence of this provision and the protection of the military, the Judge was induced to lay out another village six or seven miles up the river, which he called South Bend, where he disposed of some donation

lots, but the project failing, the village site was deserted, and converted into a farm.

During all the time these various events were transpiring, but little trouble was experienced with the Indians. They were not yet disposed to evince hostile feelings. This would have been their time, but, not realizing the true intent of the whites until it was too late to conquer them, they allowed them to become prepared to withstand a warfare, and in the end were obliged to suffer their hunting-grounds to be taken from them, and made the homes of a race destined to entirely supersede them in the New World.

By the means sketched in the foregoing pages, were the three settlements on the Miami made. By the time those adjacent to Marietta were well established, these were firmly fixed, each one striving to become the rival city all felt sure was to arise. For a time it was a matter of doubt which of the rivals, Columbia, North Bend or Cincinnati, would eventually become the chief seat of business.

In the beginning, Columbia, the eldest of the three, took the lead, both in number of its inhabitants and the convenience and appearance of its dwellings. For a time it was a flourishing place, and many believed it would become the great business town of the Miami country. That apparent fact, however, lasted but a short time. The garrison was moved to Cincinnati, Fort Washington built there, and in spite of all that Maj. Stites, or Judge Symmes could do, that place became the metropolis. Fort Washington, the most extensive garrison in the West, was built by Maj. Doughty, in the summer of 1789, and from that time the growth and future greatness of Cincinnati were assured.

The first house in the city was built on Front street, east of and near Main street. It was simply a strong log cabin, and was erected of the forest trees cleared away from the ground on which it stood. The lower part of the town was covered with sycamore and maple trees, and the upper with beech and oak. Through this dense forest the streets were laid out, and their corners marked on the trees.

The settlements on the Miami had become sufficiently numerous to warrant a separate county, and, in January, 1790, Gov. St. Clair and his Secretary arrived in Cincinnati, and organized the county of Hamilton, so named in honor of the illustrious statesman by that name. It included all the country north of the Ohio, between the Miamis, as far as a line running "due east from the

Standing Stone forks" of Big Miami to its intersection with the Little Miami. The erection of the new county, and the appointment of Cincinnati to be the seat of justice, gave the town a fresh impulse, and aided greatly in its growth.

Through the summer, but little interruption in the growth of the settlements occurred. The Indians had permitted the erection of defensive works in their midst, and could not now destroy them. They were also engaged in traffic with the whites, and, though they evinced signs of discontent at their settlement and occupation of the country, yet did not openly attack them. The truth was, they saw plainly the whites were always prepared, and no opportunity was given them to plunder and destroy. The Indian would not attack unless success was almost sure. An opportunity, unfortunately, came, and with it the horrors of an Indian war.

In the autumn of 1790, a company of thirty-six men went from Marietta to a place on the Muskingum known as the Big Bottom. Here they built a block-house, on the east bank of the river, four miles above the mouth of Meigs Creek. They were chiefly young, single men, but little acquainted with Indian warfare or military rules. The savages had given signs that an attack on the settlement was meditated, and several of the knowing ones at the strongholds strenuously opposed any new settlements that fall, advising their postponement until the next spring, when the question of peace or war would probably be settled. Even Gen. Putnam and the Directors of the Ohio Company advised the postponement of the settlement until the next spring.

The young men were impatient and restless, and declared themselves able to protect their fort against any number of assailants. They might have easily done so, had they taken the necessary precautions; but, after they had erected a rude block-house of unchinked logs, they began to pass the time in various pursuits; setting no guard, and taking no precautionary measures, they left themselves an easy prey to any hostile savages that might choose to come and attack them.

About twenty rods from the block-house, and a little back from the bank of the river, two men, Francis and Isaac Choate, members of the company, had erected a cabin, and commenced clearing lots. Thomas Shaw, a hired laborer, and James Patten, another of the associates, lived with them. About the same distance below the block-house was an old "Tomahawk Improvement" and a

small cabin, which two men, Asa and Eleazar Bullard, had fitted up and occupied. The Indian war-path, from Sandusky to the mouth of the Muskingum, passed along the opposite shore of the river.

"The Indians, who, during the summer," says Dr. Hildreth, "had been hunting and loitering about the Wolf Creek and Plainfield settlements, holding frequent and friendly intercourse with the settlers, selling them venison and bear's meat in exchange for green corn and vegetables, had withdrawn and gone up the river, early in the autumn, to their towns, preparatory to going into winter quarters. They very seldom entered on any warlike expeditions during the cold weather. But they had watched the gradual encroachment of the whites and planned an expedition against them. They saw them in fancied security in their cabins, and thought their capture an easy task. It is said they were not aware of the Big Bottom settlement until they came in sight of it, on the opposite shore of the river, in the afternoon. From a high hill opposite the garrison, they had a view of all that part of the bottom, and could see how the men were occupied and what was doing about the block-house. It was not protected with palisades or pickets, and none of the men were aware or prepared for an attack. Having laid their plans, about twilight they crossed the river above the garrison, on the ice, and divided their men into two parties—the larger one to attack the block-house, the smaller one to capture the cabins. As the Indians cautiously approached the cabin they found the inmates at supper. Part entered, addressed the whites in a friendly manner, but soon manifesting their designs, made them all prisoners, tying them with leather thongs they found in the cabin."

At the block-house the attack was far different. A stout Mohawk suddenly burst open the door, the first intimation the inmates had of the presence of the foe, and while he held it open his comrades shot down those that were within. Rushing in, the deadly tomahawk completed the onslaught. In the assault, one of the savages was struck by the wife of Isaac Woods, with an ax, but only slightly injured. The heroic woman was immediately slain. All the men but two were slain before they had time to secure their arms, thereby paying for their failure to properly secure themselves, with their lives. The two excepted were John Stacy and his brother Philip, a lad sixteen years of age. John escaped to the roof,

where he was shot by the Indians, while begging for his life. The firing at the block-house alarmed the Bullards in their cabin, and hastily barring the door, and securing their arms and ammunition, they fled to the woods, and escaped. After the slaughter was over, the Indians began to collect the plunder, and in doing so discovered the lad Philip Stacy. They were about to dispatch him, but his entreaties softened the heart of one of the chiefs, who took him as a captive with the intention of adopting him into his family. The savages then piled the dead bodies on the floor, covered them with other portions of it not needed for that purpose, and set fire to the whole. The building, being made of green logs, did not burn, the flames consuming only the floors and roof, leaving the walls standing.

There were twelve persons killed in this attack, all of whom were in the prime of life, and valuable aid to the settlements. They were well provided with arms, and had they taken the necessary precautions, always pressed upon them when visited by the older ones from Marietta, they need not have suffered so terrible a fate.

The Indians, exultant over their horrible victory, went on to Wolf's mills, but here they found the people prepared, and, after reconnoitering the place, made their retreat, at early dawn, to the great relief of the inhabitants. Their number was never definitely known.

The news reached Marietta and its adjacent settlements soon after the massacre occurred, and struck terror and dismay into the hearts of all. Many had brothers and sons in the ill-fated party, and mourned their loss. Neither did they know what place would fall next. The Indian hostilities had begun, and they could only hope for peace when the savages were effectually conquered.

The next day, Capt. Rogers led a party of men over to the Big Bottom. It was, indeed, a melancholy sight to the poor borderers, as they knew not now how soon the same fate might befall themselves. The fire had so disfigured their comrades that but two, Ezra Putnam and William Jones, were recognized. As the ground was frozen outside, a hole was dug in the earth underneath the block-house floor, and the bodies consigned to one grave. No further attempt was made to settle here till after the peace of 1795.

The outbreak of Indian hostilities put a check on further settlements. Those that were established were put in a more active state of defense, and every preparation made that could be made

for the impending crisis all felt sure must come. Either the Indians must go, or the whites must retreat. A few hardy and adventurous persons ventured out into the woods and made settlements, but even these were at the imminent risk of their lives, many of them perishing in the attempt.

The Indian war that followed is given fully in preceding pages. It may be briefly sketched by stating that the first campaign, under Gen. Harmar, ended in the defeat of his army at the Indian villages on the Miami of the lake, and the rapid retreat to Fort Washington. St. Clair was next commissioned to lead an army of nearly three thousand men, but these were furiously attacked at break of day, on the morning of November 4, 1791, and utterly defeated. Indian outrages sprung out anew after each defeat, and the borders were in a continual state of alarm. The most terrible sufferings were endured by prisoners in the hands of the savage foe, who thought to annihilate the whites.

The army was at once re-organized, Gen. Anthony Wayne put in command by Washington, and a vigorous campaign inaugurated. Though the savages had been given great aid by the British, in direct violation of the treaty of 1783, Gen. Wayne pursued them so vigorously that they could not withstand his army, and, the 20th of August, 1794, defeated them, and utterly annihilated their forces, breaking up their camps, and laying waste their country, in some places under the guns of the British forts. The victory showed them the hopelessness of contending against the whites, and led their chiefs to sue for peace. The British, as at former times, deserted them, and they were again alone, contending against an invincible foe. A grand council was held at Greenville the 3d day of August, 1795, where eleven of the most powerful chiefs made peace with Gen. Wayne on terms of his own dictation. The boundary established by the old treaty of Fort McIntosh was confirmed, and extended westward from Loramie's to Fort Recovery, and thence southwest to the mouth of the Kentucky River. He also purchased all the territory not before ceded, within certain limits, comprehending, in all, about four-fifths of the State of Ohio. The line was long known as "The Greenville Treaty line." Upon these, and a few other minor conditions, the United States received the Indians under their protection, gave them a large number of presents, and practically closed the war with the savages.

The only settlement of any consequence made during the Indian war, was that on the plat of Hamilton, laid out by Israel Ludlow in December, 1794. Soon after, Darius C. Oreutt, John Green, William McClellan, John Sutherland, John Torrence, Benjamin F. Randolph, Benjamin Davis, Isaac Wiles, Andrew Christy and William Hubert, located here. The town was laid out under the name of Fairfield, but was known only a short time by that name. Until 1801, all the lands on the west side of the Great Miami were owned by the General Government; hence, until after that date, no improvements were made there. A single log cabin stood there until the sale of lands in April, 1801, when a company purchased the site of Rossville, and, in March, 1804, laid out that town, and, before a year had passed, the town and country about it was well settled.

The close of the war, in 1795, insured peace, and, from that date, Hamilton and that part of the Miami Valley grew remarkably fast. In 1803, Butler County was formed, and Hamilton made the county seat.

On the site of Hamilton, St. Clair built Fort Hamilton in 1791. For some time it was under the command of Maj. Rudolph, a cruel, arbitrary man, who was displaced by Gen. Wayne, and who, it is said, perished ignobly on the high seas, at the hands of some Algerine pirates, a fitting end to a man who caused, more than once, the death of men under his control for minor offenses.

On the return of peace, no part of Ohio grew more rapidly than the Miami Valley, especially that part comprised in Butler County.

While the war with the Indians continued, but little extension of settlements was made in the State. It was too perilous, and the settlers preferred the security of the block-house or to engage with the army. Still, however, a few bold spirits ventured away from the settled parts of the Territory, and began life in the wilderness. In tracing the histories of these settlements, attention will be paid to the order in which they were made. They will be given somewhat in detail until the war of 1812, after which time they become too numerous to follow.

The settlements made in Washington—Marietta and adjacent colonies—and Hamilton Counties have already been given. The settlement at Gallia is also noted, hence, the narration can be resumed where it ends prior to the Indian war of 1795. Before this war occurred, there were three small settlements made, however, in addition to

those in Washington and Hamilton Counties. They were in what are now Adams, Belmont and Morgan Counties. They were block-house settlements, and were in a continual state of defense. The first of these, Adams, was settled in the winter of 1790–91 by Gen. Nathaniel Massie, near where Manchester now is. Gen. Massie determined to settle here in the Virginia Military Tract—in the winter of 1790, and sent notice throughout Kentucky and other Western settlements that he would give to each of the first twenty-five families who would settle in the town he proposed laying out, one in-lot, one out-lot and one hundred acres of land. Such liberal terms were soon accepted, and in a short time thirty families were ready to go with him. After various consultations with his friends, the bottom on the Ohio River, opposite the lower of the Three Islands, was selected as the most eligible spot. Here Massie fixed his station, and laid off into lots a town, now called Manchester. The little confederacy, with Massie at the helm, went to work with spirit. Cabins were raised, and by the middle of March, 1791, the whole town was inclosed with strong pickets, with block-houses at each angle for defense.

This was the first settlement in the bounds of the Virginia District, and the fourth one in the State. Although in the midst of a savage foe, now inflamed with war, and in the midst of a cruel conflict, the settlement at Manchester suffered less than any of its cotemporaries. This was, no doubt, due to the watchful care of its inhabitants, who were inured to the rigors of a frontier life, and who well knew the danger about them. "These were the Beasleys, Stouts, Washburns, Ledoms, Edgingtons, Denings, Ellisons, Utts, McKenzies, Wades, and others, who were fully equal to the Indians in all the savage arts and stratagems of border war."

As soon as they had completed preparations for defense, the whole population went to work and cleared the lowest of the Three Islands, and planted it in corn. The soil of the island was very rich, and produced abundantly. The woods supplied an abundance of game, while the river furnished a variety of excellent fish. The inhabitants thus found their simple wants fully supplied. Their nearest neighbors in the new Territory were at Columbia, and at the French settlement at Gallipolis; but with these, owing to the state of the country and the Indian war, they could hold little, if any, intercourse.

The station being established, Massie continued to make locations and surveys. Great precautions were necessary to avoid the Indians, and even the closest vigilance did not always avail, as the ever-watchful foe was always ready to spring upon the settlement, could an unguarded moment be observed. During one of the spring months, Gen. Massie, Israel Donalson, William Lytle and James Little, while out on a survey, were surprised, and Mr. Donalson captured, the others escaping at great peril. Mr. Donalson escaped during the march to the Indian town, and made his way to the town of Cincinnati, after suffering great hardships, and almost perishing from hunger. In the spring of 1793, the settlers at Manchester commenced clearing the out-lots of the town. While doing so, an incident occurred, which shows the danger to which they were daily exposed. It is thus related in Howe's Collections:

"Mr. Andrew Ellison, one of the settlers, cleared an out-lot immediately adjoining the fort. He had completed the cutting of the timber, rolled the logs together, and set them on fire. The next morning, before daybreak, Mr. Ellison opened one of the gates of the fort, and went out to throw his logs together. By the time he had finished the job, a number of the heaps blazed up brightly, and, as he was passing from one to the other, he observed, by the light of the fires, three men walking briskly toward him. This did not alarm him in the least, although, he said, they were dark-skinned fellows; yet he concluded they were the Wades, whose complexions were very dark, going early to hunt. He continued to right his log-heaps, until one of the fellows seized him by the arms, calling out, in broken English, 'How do? how do?' He instantly looked in their faces, and, to his surprise and horror, found himself in the clutches of three Indians. To resist was useless.

"The Indians quickly moved off with him in the direction of Paint Creek. When breakfast was ready, Mrs. Ellison sent one of her children to ask its father home; but he could not be found at the log-heaps. His absence created no immediate alarm, as it was thought he might have started to hunt, after completing his work. Dinner-time arrived, and, Ellison not returning, the family became uneasy, and began to suspect some accident had happened to him. His gun-rack was examined, and there hung his rifles and his pouch. Gen. Massie raised a party, made a circuit around the place, finding, after some search, the trails of four men, one of whom had on shoes; and the

fact that Mr. Ellison was a prisoner now became apparent. As it was almost night at the time the trail was discovered, the party returned to the station. Early the next morning, preparations were made by Gen. Massie and his friends to continue the search. In doing this, they found great difficulty, as it was so early in the spring that the vegetation was not grown sufficiently to show plainly the trail made by the savages, who took the precaution to keep on high and dry ground, where their feet would make little or no impression. The party were, however, as unerring as a pack of hounds, and followed the trail to Paint Creek, when they found the Indians gained so fast on them that pursuit was useless.

"The Indians took their prisoner to Upper Sandusky, where he was compelled to run the gantlet. As he was a large, and not very active, man, he received a severe flogging. He was then taken to Lower Sandusky, and again compelled to run the gantlet. He was then taken to Detroit, where he was ransomed by a British officer for \$100. The officer proved a good friend to him. He sent him to Montreal, whence he returned home before the close of the summer, much to the joy of his family and friends, whose feelings can only be imagined."

"Another incident occurred about this time," says the same volume, "which so aptly illustrates the danger of frontier life, that it well deserves a place in the history of the settlements in Ohio. John and Asahel Edgington, with a comrade, started out on a hunting expedition toward Brush Creek. They camped out six miles in a northeast direction from where West Union now stands, and near the site of Treber's tavern, on the road from Chillicothe to Maysville. They had good success in hunting, killing a number of deer and bears. Of the deer killed, they saved the skins and hams alone. They fleeced the bears; that is, they cut off all the meat which adhered to the hide, without skinning, and left the bones as a skeleton. They hung up the proceeds of their hunt, on a scaffold out of the reach of wolves and other wild animals, and returned to Manchester for pack-horses. No one returned to the camp with the Edgingtons. As it was late in December, few apprehended danger, as the winter season was usually a time of repose from Indian incursions. When the Edgingtons arrived at their camp, they alighted from their horses and were preparing to start a fire, when a platoon of Indians fired upon them at a distance of not more than twenty paces. They had

evidently found the results of the white men's labor, and expected they would return for it, and prepared to waylay them. Asahel Edgington fell dead. John was more fortunate. The sharp crack of the rifles, and the horrible yells of the savages as they leaped from their place of ambush, frightened the horses, who took the track for home at full speed. John was very active on foot, and now an opportunity offered which required his utmost speed. The moment the Indians leaped from their hiding-place, they threw down their guns and took after him, yelling with all their power. Edgington did not run a booty race. For about a mile, the savages stepped in his tracks almost before the bending grass could rise. The uplifted tomahawk was frequently so near his head that he thought he felt its edge. He exerted himself to his utmost, while the Indians strove with all their might to catch him. Finally, he began to gain on his pursuers, and, after a long race, distanced them and made his escape, safely reaching home. This, truly, was a most fearful and well-contested race. The big Shawanee chief, Capt. John, who headed the Indians on this occasion, after peace was made, in narrating the particulars, said, "The white man who ran away was a smart fellow. The white man run; and I run. He run and run; at last, the white man run clear off from me."

The settlement, despite its dangers, prospered, and after the close of the war continued to grow rapidly. In two years after peace was declared, Adams County was erected by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, the next year court was held, and in 1804, West Union was made the county seat.

During the war, a settlement was commenced near the present town of Bridgeport, in Belmont County, by Capt. Joseph Belmont, a noted Delaware Revolutionary officer, who, because his State could furnish only one company, could rise no higher than Captain of that company, and hence always maintained that grade. He settled on a beautiful knoll near the present county seat, but ere long suffered from a night attack by the Indians, who, though unable to drive him and his companions from the cabin or conquer them, wounded some of them badly, one or two mortally, and caused the Captain to leave the frontier and return to Newark, Del. The attack was made in the spring of 1791, and a short time after, the Captain, having provided for the safety of his family, accepted a commission in St. Clair's army, and lost his life at the defeat of the General in

November. Shortly after the Captain settled, a fort, called Dillie's Fort, was built on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Grave Creek. About two hundred and fifty yards below this fort, an old man, named Tato, was shot down at his cabin door by the Indians, just as he was in the act of entering the house. His body was pulled in by his daughter-in-law and grandson, who made an heroic defense. They were overpowered, the woman slain, and the boy badly wounded. He, however, managed to secrete himself and afterward escaped to the fort. The Indians, twelve or thirteen in number, went off unmolested, though the men in the fort saw the whole transaction and could have punished them. Why they did not was never known.

On Captina Creek in this same county, occurred, in May, 1794, the "battle of Captina," a famous local skirmish between some Virginians from Fort Baker, and a party of Indians. Though the Indians largely outnumbered the whites, they were severely punished, and compelled to abandon the contest, losing several of their bravest warriors.

These were the only settlements made until 1795, the close of the war. Even these, as it will be observed from the foregoing pages, were temporary in all cases save one, and were maintained at a great risk, and the loss of many valuable lives. They were made in the beginning of the war, and such were their experiences that further attempts were abandoned until the treaty of Greenville was made, or until the prospects for peace and safety were assured.

No sooner, however, had the prospect of quiet been established, than a revival of emigration began. Before the war it had been large, now it was largely increased.

Wayne's treaty of peace with the Indians was made at Greenville, in what is now Darke County, the 3d of August, 1795. The number of Indians present was estimated at 1,300, divided among the principal nations as follows: 180 Wyandots, 381 Delawares, 143 Shawanees, 45 Ottawas, 46 Chipewas, 240 Pottawatomies, 73 Miamis and Eel River, 12 Weas and Piankeshaws, and 10 Kickapoos and Kaskaskias. The principal chiefs were Tarhe, Buckongahelas, Black Hoof, Blue Jacket and Little Turtle. Most of them had been tampered with by the British agents and traders, but all had been so thoroughly chastised by Wayne, and found that the British only used them as tools, that they were quite anxious to make peace with the "Thirteen Fires." By the treaty, former ones

were established, the boundary lines confirmed and enlarged, an exchange and delivery of prisoners effected, and permanent peace assured.

In the latter part of September, after the treaty of Greenville, Mr. Bedell, from New Jersey, selected a site for a home in what is now Warren County, at a place since known as "Bedell's Station," about a mile south of Union Village. Here he erected a block-house, as a defense against the Indians, among whom were many renegades as among the whites, who would not respect the terms of the treaty. Whether Mr. Bedell was alone that fall, or whether he was joined by others, is not now accurately known. However that may be, he was not long left to himself; for, ere a year had elapsed, quite a number of settlements were made in this part of the Territory. Soon after his settlement was made, Gen. David Sutton, Capt. Nathan Kelley and others began pioneer life at Deerfield, in the same locality, and, before three years had gone by, a large number of New Jersey people were established in their homes; and, in 1803, the county was formed from Hamilton. Among the early settlers at Deerfield, was Capt. Robert Benham, who, with a companion, in 1779, sustained themselves many days when the Captain had lost the use of his legs, and his companion his arms, from musket-balls fired by the hands of the Indians. They were with a large party commanded by Maj. Rodgers, and were furiously attacked by an immense number of savages, and all but a few slain. The event happened during the war of the Revolution, before any attempt was made to settle the Northwest Territory. The party were going down the Ohio, probably to the falls, and were attacked when near the site of Cincinnati. As mentioned, these two men sustained each other many days, the one having perfect legs doing the necessary walking, carrying his comrade to water, driving up game for him to shoot, and any other duties necessary; while the one who had the use of his arms could dress his companion's and his own wounds, kill and cook the game, and perform his share. They were rescued, finally, by a flat-boat, whose occupants, for awhile, passed them, fearing a decoy, but, becoming convinced that such was not the case, took them on down to Louisville, where they were nursed into perfect health.

A settlement was made near the present town of Lebanon, the county seat of Warren County, in the spring of 1796, by Henry Taylor, who built a mill one mile west of the town site, on Turtle

Creek. Soon after, he was joined by Ichabod Corwin, John Osbourn, Jacob Verhees, Samuel Shaw, Daniel Bonte and a Mr. Manning. When Lebanon was laid out, in 1803, the two-story log house built in 1797 by Ichabod Corwin was the only building on the plat. It was occupied by Ephraim Hathaway as a tavern. He had a black horse painted on an immense board for a sign, and continued in business here till 1810. The same year the town was laid out, a store was opened by John Huston, and, from that date, the growth of the county was very prosperous. Three years after, the *Western Star* was established by Judge John McLain, and the current news of the day given in weekly editions. It was one of the first newspapers established in the Territory, outside of Cincinnati.

As has been mentioned, the opening of navigation in the spring of 1796 brought a great flood of emigration to the Territory. The little settlement made by Mr. Bedell, in the autumn of 1795, was about the only one made that fall; others made preparations, and many selected sites, but did not settle till the following spring. That spring, colonies were planted in what are now Montgomery, Ross, Madison, Mahoning, Trumbull, Ashtabula and Cuyahoga Counties, while preparations were in turn made to occupy additional territory that will hereafter be noticed.

The settlement made in Montgomery County was begun early in the spring of 1796. As early as 1788, the land on which Dayton now stands was selected by some gentlemen, who designed laying out a town to be named Venice. They agreed with Judge Symmes, whose contract covered the place, for the purchase of the lands. The Indian war which broke out at this time prevented an extension of settlements from the immediate neighborhood of the parent colonies, and the project was abandoned by the purchasers. Soon after the treaty of 1795, a new company, composed of Gens. Jonathan Dayton, Arthur St. Clair, James Wilkinson, and Col. Israel Ludlow, purchased the land between the Miami, around the mouth of Mad River, of Judge Symmes, and, the 4th of November, laid out the town. Arrangements were made for its settlement the ensuing spring, and donations of lots, with other privileges, were offered to actual settlers. Forty-six persons entered into engagements to remove from Cincinnati to Dayton, but during the winter most of them scattered in different directions, and only nineteen fulfilled their contracts. The first families who

made a permanent residence here, arrived on the first day of April, 1796, and at once set about establishing homes. Judge Symmes, however, becoming unable soon after to pay for his purchase, the land reverted to the United States, and the settlers in and about Dayton found themselves without titles to their lands. Congress, however, came to the aid of all such persons, wherever they had purchased land of Symmes, and passed a pre-emption law, under which they could enter their lands at the regular government price. Some of the settlers entered their lands, and obtained titles directly from the United States; others made arrangements with Daniel C. Cooper to receive their deeds from him, and he entered the residue of the town lands. He had been the surveyor and agent of the first company of proprietors, and they assigned to him certain of their rights of pre-emption, by which he became the titular owner of the land.

When the State government was organized in 1803, Dayton was made the seat of justice for Montgomery County, erected the same year. At that time, owing to the title question, only five families resided in the place, the other settlers having gone to farms in the vicinity, or to other parts of the country. The increase of the town was gradual until the war of 1812, when its growth was more rapid until 1820, when it was again checked by the general depression of business. It revived in 1827, at the commencement of the Miami Canal, and since then its growth has always been prosperous. It is now one of the best cities in Ohio. The first canal boats from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton January 25, 1829, and the first one from Lake Erie the 24th of June, 1845. In 1825, a weekly line of stages was established between Columbus and Cincinnati, via Dayton. One day was occupied in coming from Cincinnati to Dayton.

On the 18th of September, 1808, the *Dayton Repertory* was established by William McClure and George Smith. It was printed on a foolscap sheet. Soon after, it was enlarged and changed from a weekly to a daily, and, ere long, found a number of competitors in the field.

In the lower part of Miamisburg, in this county, are the remains of ancient works, scattered about over the bottom. About a mile and a quarter southeast of the village, on an elevation more than one hundred feet above the level of the Miami, is the largest mound in the Northern States, excepting the mammoth mound at Grave Creek, on the Ohio, below Wheeling, which it nearly equals

in dimensions. It is about eight hundred feet around the base, and rises to a height of nearly seventy feet. When first known it was covered with forest trees, whose size evidenced great age. The Indians could give no account of the mound. Excavations revealed bones and charred earth, but what was its use, will always remain a conjecture.

One of the most important early settlements was made cotemporary with that of Dayton, in what is now Ross County. The same spring, 1796, quite a colony came to the banks of the Scioto River, and, near the mouth of Faint Creek, began to plant a crop of corn on the bottom. The site had been selected as early as 1792, by Col. Nathaniel Massie* and others, who were so delighted with the country, and gave such glowing descriptions of it on their return—which accounts soon circulated through Kentucky—that portions of the Presbyterian congregations of Caneridge and Concord, in Bourbon County, under Rev. Robert W. Finley, determined to emigrate thither in a body. They were, in a measure, induced to take this step by their dislike to slavery, and a desire for freedom from its baleful influences and the uncertainty that existed regarding the validity of the land titles in that State. The Rev. Finley, as a preliminary step, liberated his slaves, and addressed to Col. Massie a letter of inquiry, in December, 1794, regarding the land on the Scioto, of which he and his people had heard such glowing accounts.

"The letter induced Col. Massie to visit Mr. Finley in the ensuing March. A large concourse of people, who wished to engage in the enterprise, assembled on the occasion, and fixed on a day to meet at the Three Islands, in Manchester, and proceed on an exploring expedition. Mr. Finley also wrote to his friends in Western Pennsylvania

* Nathaniel Massie was born in Goochland County, Va., December 28, 1763. In 1789, he engaged, for a short time, in the Revolutionary war. In 1783, he left for Kentucky, where he acted as a surveyor. He was afterward made a Government surveyor, and labored much in that capacity for early Ohio proprietors, being paid in lands, the amounts graded by the danger attached to the survey. In 1791, he established the settlement at Manchester, and a year or two after, continued his surveys up the Scioto. Here he was continually in great danger from the Indians, but knew well how to guard against them, and thus preserved himself. In 1796, he established the Chillicothe settlement, and made his home in the Scioto Valley, being now an extensive land owner by reason of his long surveying service. In 1807, he and Return J. Meigs were competitors for the office of Governor of Ohio. Meigs was elected, but Massie contested his eligibility to the office, on the grounds of his absence from the State and insufficiency of time as a resident, as required by the Constitution. Meigs was declared ineligible by the General Assembly, and Massie declared Governor. He, however, resigned the office at once, not desiring it. He was often Representative afterward. He died November 13, 1813.

informing them of the time and place of rendezvous.

About sixty men met, according to appointment, who were divided into three companies, under Massie, Finley and Falenash. They proceeded on their route, without interruption, until they struck the falls of Paint Creek. Proceeding a short distance down that stream, they suddenly found themselves in the vicinity of some Indians who had encamped at a place, since called Reeve's Crossing, near the present town of Bainbridge. The Indians were of those who had refused to attend Wayne's treaty, and it was determined to give them battle, it being too late to retreat with safety. The Indians, on being attacked, soon fled with the loss of two killed and several wounded. One of the whites only, Joshua Robinson, was mortally wounded, and, during the action, a Mr. Armstrong, a prisoner among the savages, escaped to his own people. The whites gathered all their plunder and retreated as far as Scioto Brush Creek, where they were, according to expectation, attacked early the next morning. Again the Indians were defeated. Only one man among the whites, Allen Gilfillan, was wounded. The party of whites continued their retreat, the next day reached Manchester, and separated for their homes.

"After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and several of the old explorers again met at the house of Rev. Finley, formed a company, and agreed to make a settlement in the ensuing spring (1796), and raise a crop of corn at the mouth of Paint Creek. According to agreement, they met at Manchester about the first of April, to the number of forty and upward, from Mason and Bourbon Counties. Among them were Joseph McCoy, Benjamin and William Rodgers, David Shelby, James Harrod, Henry, Bazil and Reuben Abrams, William Jamison, James Crawford, Samuel, Anthony and Robert Smith, Thomas Dick, William and James Kerr, George and James Kilgrove, John Brown, Samuel and Robert Templeton, Ferguson Moore, William Nicholson and James B. Finley, later a prominent local Methodist minister. On starting, they divided into two companies, one of which struck across the country, while the other came on in pirogues. The first arrived earliest on the spot of their intended settlement, and had commenced erecting log huts above the mouth of Paint Creek, at the 'Prairie Station,' before the others had come on by water. About three hundred acres of the prairie were cultivated in corn that season.

"In August, of this year—1796—Chillicothe* was laid out by Col. Massie in a dense forest. He gave a lot to each of the first settlers, and, by the beginning of winter, about twenty cabins were erected. Not long after, a ferry was established across the Scioto, at the north end of Walnut street. The opening of Zane's trace produced a great change in travel westward, it having previously been along the Ohio in keel-boats or canoes, or by land, over the Cumberland Mountains, through Crab Orchard, in Kentucky.

"The emigrants brought corn-meal in their pirogues, and after that was gone, their principal meal, until the next summer, was that pounded in hominy mortars, which meal, when made into bread, and anointed with bear's-oil, was quite palatable.

"When the settlers first came, whisky was \$4.50 per gallon; but, in the spring of 1797, when the keel-boats began to run, the Monongahela whisky-makers, having found a good market for their fire-water, rushed it in, in such quantities, that the cabins were crowded with it, and it soon fell to 50 cents. Men, women and children, with some exceptions, drank it freely, and many who had been respectable and temperate became inebriates. Many of Wayne's soldiers and camp-women settled in the town, so that, for a time, it became a town of drunkards and a sink of corruption. There was, however, a little leaven, which, in a few months, began to develop itself.

"In the spring of 1797, one Brannon stole a great coat, handkerchief and shirt. He and his wife absconded, were pursued, caught and brought back. Samuel Smith was appointed Judge, a jury impaneled, one attorney appointed by the Judge to manage the prosecution, and another the defense; witnesses were examined, the case argued, and the evidence summed up by the Judge. The jury, having retired a few moments, returned with a verdict of guilty, and that the culprit be sentenced according to the discretion of the Judge. The Judge soon announced that the criminal should have ten lashes on his naked back, or that he should sit on a bare pack-saddle on his pony, and that his wife, who was supposed to have had some agency in the theft, should lead the pony to every house in the village, and proclaim, 'This is

*Chillicothe appears to have been a favorite name among the Indians, as many localities were known by that name. Col. John Johnston says: "Chillicothe is the name of one of the principal tribes of the Shawanees. They would say, *Chil-lee-thee clay*, i. e., Chillicothe town. The Wyandots would say, for Chillicothe town, *Tut-a-rara, De-tia*, or town at the leaning of the bark."

Brannon, who stole the great coat, handkerchief and shirt; and that James B. Finley, afterward Chaplain in the State Penitentiary, should see the sentence faithfully carried out. Brannon chose the latter sentence, and the ceremony was faithfully performed by his wife in the presence of every cabin, under Mr. Finley's care, after which the couple made off. This was rather rude, but effective jurisprudence.

"Dr. Edward Tiffin and Mr. Thomas Worthington, of Berkley County, Va., were brothers-in-law, and being moved by abolition principles, liberated their slaves, intending to remove into the Territory. For this purpose, Mr. Worthington visited Chillicothe in the autumn of 1797, and purchased several in and out lots of the town. On one of the former, he erected a two-story frame house, the first of the kind in the village. On his return, having purchased a part of a farm, on which his family long afterward resided, and another at the north fork of Paint Creek, he contracted with Mr. Joseph Yates, a millwright, and Mr. George Haines, a blacksmith, to come out with him the following winter or spring, and erect for him a grist and saw mill on his north-fork tract. The summer, fall and following winter of that year were marked by a rush of emigration, which spread over the high bank prairie, Pea-pea, Westfall and a few miles up Paint and Deer Creeks.

"Nearly all the first settlers were either regular members, or had been raised in the Presbyterian Church. Toward the fall of 1797, the leaven of piety retained by a portion of the first settlers began to diffuse itself through the mass, and a large log meeting-house was erected near the old graveyard, and Rev. William Speer, from Pennsylvania, took charge. The sleepers at first served as seats for hearers, and a split-log table was used as a pulpit. Mr. Speer was a gentlemanly, moral man, tall and cadaverous in person, and wore the cocked hat of the Revolutionary era.

"Thomas Jones arrived in February, 1798, bringing with him the first load of bar-iron in the Scioto Valley, and about the same time Maj. Elias Langham, an officer of the Revolution, arrived. Dr. Tiffin, and his brother, Joseph, arrived the same month from Virginia and opened a store not far from the log meeting-house. A store had been opened previously by John McDougal. The 17th of April, the families of Col. Worthington and Dr. Tiffin arrived, at which time the first marriage in the Scioto Valley was celebrated. The parties were George Kilgore and Elizabeth Cochran. The

ponies of the attendants were hitched to the trees along the streets, which were not then cleared out, nearly the whole town being a wilderness. Joseph Yates, George Haines, and two or three others, arrived with the families of Tiffin and Worthington. On their arrival there were but four shingled roofs in town, on one of which the shingles were fastened with pegs. Col. Worthington's house was the only one having glass windows. The sash of the hotel windows was filled with greased paper.

"Col. Worthington was appointed by Gen. Rufus Putnam, Surveyor General of the Northwest Territory, surveyor of a large district of Congress lands, on the east side of the Scioto, and Maj. Langham and a Mr. Matthews, were appointed to survey the residue of the lands which afterward composed the Chillicothe land district.

"The same season, settlements were made about the Walnut Plains by Samuel McCulloh and others; Springer, Osbourn, Dyer, and Thomas and Elijah Chenowith, on Daryl Creek; Lamberts and others on Sippo, on Foster's Bottom, the Fosters, Samuel Davis and others, while the following families settled in and about Chillicothe: John Crouse, William Keys, William Lamb, John Carlisle, John McLanberg, William Chandless, the Stoetons, Greggs, Bates and some others.

"Dr. Tiffin and his wife were the first Methodists in the Scioto Valley. He was a local preacher. In the fall, Worthington's grist and saw mills on the north fork of Paint Creek were finished, the first mills worthy the name in the valley.

"Chillicothe was the point from which the settlements diverged. In May, 1799, a post office was established here, and Joseph Tiffin made Postmaster. Mr. Tiffin and Thomas Gregg opened taverns; the first, under the sign of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was at the corner of Water and Walnut streets; and the last, under the sign of the 'Green Tree,' was on the corner of Paint and Water streets. In 1801, Nathaniel Willis moved in and established the *Scioto Gazette*, probably, the second paper in the Territory."*

In 1800, the seat of government of the Northwest Territory was removed, by law of Congress, from Cincinnati to Chillicothe. The sessions of the Territorial Assembly for that and the next year were held in a small two-story, hewed-log house, erected in 1798, by Basil Abrams. A wing was added to the main part, of two stories in

* Recollections of Hon. Thomas Scott, of Chillicothe—Howe's Annals of Ohio.

height. In the lower room of this wing, Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor of the Territory, kept his office, and in the upper room a small family lived. In the upper room of the main building a billiard table was kept. It was also made a resort of gamblers and disreputable characters. The lower room was used by the Legislature, and as a court room, a church or a school. In the war of 1812, the building was a rendezvous and barracks for soldiers, and, in 1840, was pulled down.

The old State House was commenced in 1800, and finished the next year for the accommodation of the Legislature and the courts. It is said to be the first public stone edifice erected in the Territory. Maj. William Rutledge, a Revolutionary soldier, did the mason work, and William Guthrie, the carpenter. In 1801, the Territorial Legislature held their first session in it. In it was also held the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, which began its sessions the first Monday in November, 1802. In March, 1803, the first State Legislature met in the house, and continued their sessions here until 1810. The sessions of 1810-11, and 1811-12, were held in Zanesville, and from there removed back to Chillicothe and held in the old State House till 1816, when Columbus became the permanent capital of the State.

Making Chillicothe the State capital did much to enhance its growth. It was incorporated in 1802, and a town council elected. In 1807, the town had fourteen stores, six hotels, two newspapers, two churches—both brick buildings—and over two hundred dwellings. The removal of the capital to Columbus checked its growth a little, still, being in an excellent country, rapidly filling with settlers, the town has always remained a prominent trading center.

During the war of 1812, Chillicothe was made a rendezvous for United States soldiers, and a prison established, in which many British prisoners were confined. At one time, a conspiracy for escape was discovered just in time to prevent it. The plan was for the prisoners to disarm the guard, proceed to jail, release the officers, burn the town, and escape to Canada. The plot was fortunately disclosed by two senior British officers, upon which, as a measure of security, the officers and chief conspirators were sent to the penitentiary at Frankfort, Kentucky.

Two or three miles northwest of Chillicothe, on a beautiful elevation, commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Scioto, Thomas Werth-

ington,* one of the most prominent and influential men of his day, afterward Governor of the State, in 1806, erected a large stone mansion, the wonder of the valley in its time. It was the most elegant mansion in the West, crowds coming to see it when it was completed. Gov. Worthington named the place Adena, "Paradise"—a name not then considered hyperbolic. The large panes of glass, and the novelty of papered walls especially attracted attention. Its architect was the elder Latrobe, of Washington City, from which place most of the workmen came. The glass was made in Pittsburgh, and the fireplace fronts in Philadelphia, the latter costing seven dollars per hundred pounds for transportation. The mansion, built as it was, cost nearly double the expense of such structures now. Adena was the home of the Governor till his death, in 1827.

Near Adena, in a beautiful situation, is Fruit Hill, the seat of Gen. Duncan McArthur,† and later of ex-Gov. William Allen. Like Adena, Fruit Hill is one of the noted places in the Scioto Valley. Many of Ohio's best men dwelt in the valley; men who have been an honor and ornament to the State and nation.

Another settlement, begun soon after the treaty of peace in 1795, was that made on the Licking River, about four miles below the present city of Newark, in Licking County. In the fall of 1798, John Ratliff and Elias Hughes, while prospecting on this stream, found some old Indian cornfields, and determined to locate. They were from Western Virginia, and were true pioneers, living mainly by hunting, leaving the cultivation of their small cornfields to their wives, much after the style of

* Gov. Worthington was born in Jefferson County, Va., about the year 1769. He settled in Ohio in 1795. He was a firm believer in liberty and came to the Territory after liberating his slaves. He was one of the most efficient men of his day; was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was sent on an important mission to Congress relative to the admission of Ohio to the Union. He was afterward a Senator to Congress, and then Governor. On the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works, in which capacity he did much to advance the canals and railroads, and other public improvements. He remained in this office till his death.

† Gen. McArthur was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. When eight years of age, his father removed to Western Pennsylvania. When eighteen years of age, he served in Harmar's campaign. In 1792, he was a very efficient soldier among the frontiersmen, and gained their approbation by his bravery. In 1793, he was connected with Gen. Massé, and afterward was engaged in land speculations and became very wealthy. He was made a member of the Legislature, in 1805; in 1806, a Colonel, and in 1808, a Major General of the militia. In this capacity he was in Hull's surrender at Detroit. On his return he was elected to Congress, and in 1813 commanded the 24th General. He was one of the most efficient officers in the war of 1812, and held many important posts. After the war, he was again sent to the Legislature; in 1822 to Congress, and in 1825 elected Governor of the State. By an unfortunate accident in 1828, he was maimed for life, and gradually declined till death came a few years after.

their dusky neighbors. They were both inveterate Indian-haters, and never allowed an opportunity to pass without carrying out their hatred. For this, they were apprehended after the treaty; but, though it was clearly proven they had murdered some inoffensive Indians, the state of feeling was such that they were allowed to go unpunished.

A short time after their settlement, others joined them, and, in a few years, quite a colony had gathered on the banks of the Licking. In 1802, Newark was laid out, and, in three or four years, there were twenty or thirty families, several stores and one or two hotels.

The settlement of Granville Township, in this county, is rather an important epoch in the history of this part of the State. From a sketch published by Rev. Jacob Little in 1848, in Howe's Collections, the subjoined statements are taken:

"In 1804, a company was formed at Granville, Mass., with the intention of making a settlement in Ohio. This, called the *Scioto Company*, was the third of that name which effected settlements in Ohio. The project met with great favor, and much enthusiasm was elicited, in illustration of which a song was composed and sung to the tune of 'Pleasant Ohio' by the young people in the house and at labor in the field. We annex two stanzas, which are more curious than poetical:

"When rambling o'er these mountains
And rocks where ivies grow
Thick as the hairs upon your head,
'Mongst which you cannot go—
Great storms of snow, cold winds that blow,
We scarce can undergo—
Says I, my boys, we'll leave this place
For the pleasant Ohio.

"Our precious friends that stay behind,
We're sorry now to leave;
But if they'll stay and break their shins,
For them we'll never grieve.
Adieu, my friends!—Come on, my dears,
This journey we'll forego,
And settle Licking Creek,
In yonder Ohio."

"The Scioto Company consisted of one hundred and fourteen proprietors, who made a purchase of twenty-eight thousand acres. In the autumn of 1805, two hundred and thirty-four persons, mostly from East Granville, Mass., came on to the purchase. Although they had been forty-two days on the road, their first business, on their arrival, having organized a church before they left the East, was to hear a sermon. The first tree cut was that

by which public worship was held, which stood just in front of the Presbyterian church.

On the first Sabbath, November 16, although only about a dozen trees had been felled, they held divine service, both forenoon and afternoon, on that spot. The novelty of worshiping in the woods, the forest extending hundreds of miles each way; the hardships of the journey, the winter setting in, the thoughts of home, with all the friends and privileges left behind, and the impression that such must be the accommodations of a new country, all rushed on their minds, and made this a day of varied interest. When they began to sing, the echo of their voices among the trees was so different from what it was in the beautiful meeting-house they had left, that they could no longer restrain their tears. *They wept when they remembered Zion.* The voices of part of the choir were, for a season, suppressed with emotion.

"An incident occurred, which many said Mrs. Sigourney should have put into verse. Deacon Theophilus Reese, a Welsh Baptist, had, two or three years before, built a cabin, a mile and a half north, and lived all this time without public worship. He had lost his cattle, and, hearing a lowing of the oxen belonging to the Company, set out toward them. As he ascended the hills overlooking the town plot, he heard the singing of the choir. The reverberation of the sound from hill-tops and trees, threw the good man into a serious dilemma. The music at first seemed to be behind, then in the tree-tops, or in the clouds. He stopped, till, by accurate listening, he caught the direction of the sound; went on and passing the brow of the hill, he saw the audience sitting on the level below. He went home and told his wife that 'the promise of God is a bond'; a Welsh proverb, signifying that we have security, equal to a bond, that religion will prevail everywhere. He said: 'These must be good people. I am not afraid to go among them.' Though he could not understand English, he constantly attended the reading meeting. Hearing the music on that occasion made such an impression on his mind that, when he became old and met the first settlers, he would always tell over this story. The first cabin built was that in which they worshiped succeeding Sabbaths, and, before the close of the winter, they had a schoolhouse and a school. That church, in forty years, received more than one thousand persons into its membership.

"Elder Jones, in 1806, preached the first sermon in the log church. The Welsh Baptist

Church was organized in the cabin of David Thomas, September 4, 1808. April 21, 1827, the Granville members were organized into the Granville Church, and the corner-stone of their house of worship laid September 21, 1829. In the fall of 1810, the first Methodist sermon was preached here, and, soon after, a class organized. In 1824, a church was built. An Episcopal church was organized in May, 1827, and a church consecrated in 1838. In 1849, there were in this township 405 families, of whom 214 sustain family worship; 1431 persons over fourteen years of age, of whom over 800 belong to church. The town had 150 families, of whom 80 have family worship. In 1846, the township furnished 70 school teachers, of whom 62 prayed in school. In 1846, the township took 621 periodical papers, besides three small monthlies. The first temperance society west of the mountains was organized July 15, 1828, in this township; and, in 1831, the Congregational Church passed a by-law to accept no member who trafficked in or used ardent spirits."

It is said, not a settlement in the entire West could present so moral and upright a view as that of Granville Township; and nowhere could so perfect and orderly a set of people be found. Surely, the fact is argument enough in favor of the religion of Jesus.

The narrative of Mr. Little also states that, when Granville was first settled, it was supposed that Worthington would be the capital of Ohio, between which and Zanesville, Granville would make a great half-way town. At this time, wild animals, snakes and Indians abounded, and many are the marvelous stories preserved regarding the destruction of the animals and reptiles—the Indians being bound by their treaty to remain peaceful. Space forbids their repetition here. Suffice it to say that, as the whites increased, the Indians, animals and snakes disappeared, until now one is as much a curiosity as the other.

The remaining settlement in the southwestern parts of Ohio, made immediately after the treaty—fall of 1795 or year of 1796—was in what is now Madison County, about a mile north of where the village of Amity now stands, on the banks of the Big Darby. This stream received its name from the Indians, from a Wyandot chief, named Darby, who for a long time resided upon it, near the Union County line. In the fall of 1795, Benjamin Springer came from Kentucky and selected some land on the banks of the Big Darby, cleared

the ground, built a cabin, and returned for his family. The next spring, he brought them out, and began his life here. The same summer he was joined by William Lapin, Joshua and James Ewing and one or two others.

When Springer came, he found a white man named Jonathan Alder, who for fifteen years had been a captive among the Indians, and who could not speak a word of English, living with an Indian woman on the banks of Big Darby. He had been exchanged at Wayne's treaty, and, neglecting to profit by the treaty, was still living in the Indian style. When the whites became numerous about him his desire to find his relatives, and adopt the ways of the whites, led him to discard his squaw—giving her an unusual allowance—learn the English language, engage in agricultural pursuits, and become again civilized. Fortunately, he could remember enough of the names of some of his parents' neighbors, so that the identity of his relatives and friends was easily established, and Alder became a most useful citizen. He was very influential with the Indians, and induced many of them to remain neutral during the war of 1812. It is stated that in 1800, Mr. Ewing brought four sheep into the community. They were strange animals to the Indians. One day when an Indian hunter and his dog were passing, the latter caught a sheep, and was shot by Mr. Ewing. The Indian would have shot Ewing in retaliation, had not Alder, who was fortunately present, with much difficulty prevailed upon him to refrain.

While the southern and southwestern parts of the State were filling with settlers, assured of safety by Wayne's victories, the northern and eastern parts became likewise the theater of activities. Ever since the French had explored the southern shores of the lake, and English traders had carried goods thither, it was expected one day to be a valuable part of the West. It will be remembered that Connecticut had ceded a large tract of land to the General Government, and as soon as the cession was confirmed, and land titles became assured, settlers flocked thither. Even before that time, hardy adventurers had explored some of the country, and pronounced it a "goodly land," ready for the hand of enterprise.

The first settlement in the Western Reserve, and, indeed, in the northern part of the State, was made at the mouth of Conneaut* Creek, in Ash-tabula County, on the 4th of July, 1796. That

* Conneaut, in the Seneca language, signifies "many fish."

day, the first surveying party landed at the mouth of this creek, and, on its eastern bank, near the lake shore, in tin cups, pledged—as they drank the limpid waters of the lake—their country's welfare, with the ordnance accompaniment of two or three fowling-pieces, discharging the required national salute.

The whole party, on this occasion, numbered fifty-two persons, of whom two were females (Mrs. Stiles and Mrs. Gunn) and a child, and all deserve a lasting place in the history of the State.

The next day, they began the erection of a large log building on the sandy beach on the east side of the stream. When done, it was named "Stow Castle," after one of the party. It was the dwelling, storehouse and general habitation of all the pioneers. The party made this their headquarters part of the summer, and continued busily engaged in the survey of the Reserve. James Kingsbury, afterward Judge, arrived soon after the party began work, and, with his family, was the first to remain here during the winter following, the rest returning to the East, or going southward. Through the winter, Mr. Kingsbury's family suffered greatly for provisions, so much so, that, during the absence of the head of the family in New York for provisions, one child, born in his absence, died, and the mother, reduced by her sufferings and solitude, was only saved by the timely arrival of the husband and father with a sack of flour he had carried, many weary miles, on his back. He remained here but a short time, removing to Cleveland, which was laid out that same fall. In the spring of 1798, Alexander Harper, William McFarland and Ezra Gregory, with their families, started from Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y., and arrived the last of June, at their new homes in the Far West. The whole population on the Reserve then amounted to less than one hundred and fifty persons. These were at Cleveland, Youngstown and at Mentor. During the summer, three families came to Burton, and Judge Hudson settled at Hudson. All these pioneers suffered severely for food, and from the fever induced by chills. It took several years to become acclimated. Sometimes the entire neighborhood would be down, and only one or two, who could wait on the rest "between chills," were able to do anything. Time and courage overcame, finally.

It was not until 1798, that a permanent settlement was made at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Those who came there in 1796 went on with their surveys, part remaining in Cleveland, laid out that

summer. Judge Kingsbury could not remain at Conneaut, and went nearer the settlements made about the Cuyahoga. In the spring of 1798, Thomas Montgomery and Aaron Wright settled here and remained. Up the stream they found some thirty Indian cabins, or huts, in a good state of preservation, which they occupied until they could erect their own. Soon after, they were joined by others, and, in a year or two, the settlement was permanent and prosperous.

The site of the present town of Austinburg in Ashtabula County was settled in the year 1799, by two families from Connecticut, who were induced to come thither, by Judge Austin. The Judge preceded them a short time, driving, in company with a hired man, some cattle about one hundred and fifty miles through the woods, following an old Indian trail, while the rest of the party came in a boat across the lake. When they arrived, there were a few families at Harpersburg; one or two families at Windsor, twenty miles southwest; also a few families at Elk Creek, forty miles northeast, and at Vernon, the same distance southeast. All these were in a destitute condition for provisions. In 1800, another family moved from Norfolk, Conn. In the spring of 1801, several families came from the same place. Part came by land, and part by water. During that season, wheat was carried to an old mill on Elk Creek, forty miles away, and in some instances, half was given for carrying it to mill and returning it in flour.

Wednesday, October 21, 1801, a church of sixteen members was constituted in Austinburg. This was the first church on the Reserve, and was founded by Rev. Joseph Badger, the first missionary there. It is a fact worthy of note, that in 1802, Mr. Badger moved his family from Buffalo to this town, in the first wagon that ever came from that place to the Reserve. In 1803, noted revivals occurred in this part of the West, attended by the peculiar bodily phenomenon known as the "shakes" or "jerks."

The surveying party which landed at the mouth of Conneaut Creek, July 4, 1796, soon completed their labors in this part of the Reserve, and extended them westward. By the first of September, they had explored the lake coast as far west as the outlet of the Cuyahoga* River, then considered

*Cuyahoga, in the Indian language, signifies "crooked."—*Howe's Collections.*

"The Indians called the river 'Cuyahoghan-uk,' 'Lake River.' It is, emphatically, a Lake river. It rises in lakes and empties into a lake."—*Atwater's History of Ohio.*

by all an important Western place, and one destined to be a great commercial mart. Time has verified the prophecies, as now the city of Cleveland covers the site.

As early as 1755, the mouth of the Cuyahoga River was laid down on the maps, and the French had a station here. It was also considered an important post during the war of the Revolution, and later, of 1812. The British, who, after the Revolution, refused to abandon the lake country west of the Cuyahoga, occupied its shores until 1790. Their traders had a house in Ohio City, north of the Detroit road, on the point of the hill near the river, when the surveyors arrived in 1796. Washington, Jefferson, and all statesmen of that day, regarded the outlet of the Cuyahoga as an important place, and hence the early attempt of the surveyors to reach and lay out a town here.

The corps of surveyors arrived early in September, 1796, and at once proceeded to lay out a town. It was named Cleveland, in honor of Gen. Moses Cleveland, the Land Company's agent, and for years a very prominent man in Connecticut, where he lived and died. By the 18th of October, the surveyors had completed the survey and left the place, leaving only Job V. Stiles and family, and Edward Paine, who were the only persons that passed the succeeding winter in this place. Their residence was a log cabin that stood on a spot of ground long afterward occupied by the Commercial Bank. Their nearest neighbors were at Conneaut, where Judge Kingsbury lived; at Fort McIntosh, on the south or east, at the mouth of Big Beaver, and at the mouth of the river Raisin, on the west.

The next season, the surveying party came again to Cleveland, which they made their headquarters. Early in the spring, Judge Kingsbury came over from Conneaut, bringing with him Elijah Gunn, who had a short time before joined him. Soon after, Maj. Lorenzo Carter and Ezekiel Hawley came with their families. These were about all who are known to have settled in this place that summer. The next year, 1798, Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane and their families settled in Cleveland. Mr. Doane had been ninety-two days on his journey from Chatham, Conn. In the latter part of the summer and fall, nearly every person in the settlement was down with the bilious fever or with the ague. Mr. Doane's family consisted of nine persons, of whom Seth, a lad sixteen years of age, was the only one able to care for

them. Such was the severity of the fever, that any one having only the ague was deemed quite fortunate. Much suffering for proper food and medicines followed. The only way the Doane family was supplied for two months or more, was through the exertions of this boy, who went daily, after having had one attack of the chills, to Judge Kingsbury's in Newburg—five miles away, where the Judgenow lived—got a peck of corn, mashed it in a hand-mill, waited until a second attack of the chills passed over, and then returned. At one time, for several days, he was too ill to make the trip, during which turnips comprised the chief article of diet. Fortunately, Maj. Carter, having only the ague, was enabled with his trusty rifle and dogs to procure an abundance of venison and other wild game. His family, being somewhat acclimated, suffered less than many others. Their situation can hardly now be realized. "Destitute of a physician, and with few medicines, necessity taught them to use such means as nature had placed within their reach. They substituted pills from the extract of the bitternut bark for calomel, and dogwood and cherry bark for quinine."

In November, four men, who had so far recovered as to have ague attacks no oftener than once in two or three days, started in the only boat for Walnut Creek, Penn., to obtain a winter's supply of flour. When below Euclid Creek, a storm drove them ashore, broke their boat, and compelled their return. During the winter and summer following, the settlers had no flour, except that ground in hand and coffee mills, which was, however, considered very good. Not all had even that. During the summer, the Connecticut Land Company opened the first road on the Reserve, which commenced about ten miles south of the lake shore, on the Pennsylvania State line, and extended to Cleveland. In January, 1799, Mr. Doane moved to Doane's Corners, leaving only Maj. Carter's family in Cleveland, all the rest leaving as soon as they were well enough. For fifteen months, the Major and his family were the only white persons left on the town site. During the spring, Wheeler W. Williams and Maj. Wyatt built the first grist-mill on the Reserve, on the site of Newburg. It was looked upon as a very valuable accession to the neighborhood. Prior to this, each family had its own hand-mill in one of the corners of the cabin. The old mill is thus described by a pioneer:

"The stones were of the common grindstone grit, about four inches thick, and twenty in diam-

ter. The runner, or upper, was turned by hand, by a pole set in the top of it, near the outer edge. The upper end of the pole was inserted into a hole in a board fastened above to the joists, immediately over the hole in the verge of the runner. One person fed the corn into the eye—a hole in the center of the runner—while another turned. It was very hard work to grind, and the operators alternately exchanged places."

In 1800, several settlers came to the town and a more active life was the result. From this time, Cleveland began to progress. The 4th of July, 1801, the first ball in town was held at Major Carter's log cabin, on the hill-side. John and Benjamin Wood, and R. H. Blinn were managers; and Maj. Samuel Jones, musician and master of ceremonies. The company numbered about thirty, very evenly divided, for the times, between the sexes. "Notwithstanding the dancers had a rough punchcon floor, and no better beverage to enliven their spirits than sweetened whisky, yet it is doubtful if the anniversary of American independence was ever celebrated in Cleveland by a more joyful and harmonious company than those who danced the scamper-down, double-shuffle, western-swing and half-moon, that day, in Maj. Carter's cabin." The growth of the town, from this period on, remained prosperous. The usual visits of the Indians were made, ending in their drunken carousals and fights. Deer and other wild animals furnished abundant meat. The settlement was constantly augmented by new arrivals, so that, by 1814, Cleveland was incorporated as a town, and, in 1836, as a city. Its harbor is one of the best on the lakes, and hence the merchandise of the lakes has always been attracted thither. Like Cincinnati and Chillicothe, it became the nucleus of settlements in this part of the State, and now is the largest city in Northern Ohio.

One of the earliest settlements made in the Western Reserve, and by some claimed as the first therein, was made on the site of Youngstown, Mahoning County, by a Mr. Young, afterward a Judge, in the summer of 1796. During this summer, before the settlements at Cuyahoga and Conneaut were made, Mr. Young and Mr. Wilcott, proprietors of a township of land in Northeastern Ohio, came to their possessions and began the survey of their land. Just when they came is not known. They were found here by Col. James Hillman, then a trader in the employ of Duncan & Wilson, of Pittsburgh, "who had been forwarding goods across the country by pack-saddle horses since

1786, to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, thence to be shipped on the schooner Mackinaw to Detroit. Col. Hillman generally had charge of all these caravans, consisting sometimes of ninety horses and ten men. They commonly crossed the Big Beaver four miles below the mouth of the Shenango, thence up the left bank of the Mahoning—called by the Indians "*Mahoni*" or "*Mahonick*," signifying the "lick" or "at the lick"—crossing it about three miles below the site of Youngstown, thence by way of the Salt Springs, over the sites of Milton and Ravenna, crossing the Cuyahoga at the mouth of Breakneck and again at the mouth of Tinker's Creek, thence down the river to its mouth, where they had a log hut in which to store their goods. This hut was there when the surveyors came, but at the time unoccupied. At the mouth of Tinker's Creek were a few log huts built by Moravian Missionaries. These were used only one year, as the Indians had gone to the Tuscarawas River. These and three or four cabins at the Salt Springs were the only buildings erected by the whites prior to 1796, in Northeastern Ohio. Those at the Salt Springs were built at an early day for the accommodation of whites who came from Western Pennsylvania to make salt. The tenants were dispossessed in 1785 by Gen. Harmar. A short time after, one or two white men were killed by the Indians here. In 1788, Col. Hillman settled at Beavertown, where Duncan & Wilson had a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. He went back to Pittsburgh soon after, however, owing to the Indian war, and remained there till its close, continuing in his business whenever opportunity offered. In 1796, when returning from one of his trading expeditions alone in his canoe down the Mahoning River, he discovered a smoke on the bank near the present town of Youngstown, and on going to the spot found Mr. Young and Mr. Wolcott, as before mentioned. A part of Col. Hillman's cargo consisted of whisky, a gallon or so of which he still had. The price of "fire-water" then was \$1 per quart in the currency of the country, a deerskin being legal tender for \$1, and a doeskin for 50 cents. Mr. Young proposed purchasing a quart, and having a frolic on its contents during the evening, and insisted on paying Hillman his customary price. Hillman urged that inasmuch as they were strangers in the country, civility required him to furnish the means for the entertainment. Young, however, insisted, and taking the deerskin used for his bed—the only one he had—

paid for his quart of whisky, and an evening's frolic was the result.

"Hillman remained a few days, when they accompanied him to Beaver Town to celebrate the 4th, and then all returned, and Hillman erected a cabin on the site of Youngstown. It is not certain that they remained here at this time, and hence the priority of actual settlement is generally conceded to Conneaut and Cleveland. The next year, in the fall, a Mr. Brown and one other person came to the banks of the Mahoning and made a permanent settlement. The same season Uriah Holmes and Titus Hayes came to the same locality, and before winter quite a settlement was to be seen here. It proceeded quite prosperously until the wanton murder of two Indians occurred, which, for a time, greatly excited the whites, lest the Indians should retaliate. Through the efforts of Col. Hillman, who had great influence with the natives, they agreed to let the murderers stand a trial. They were acquitted upon some technicality. The trial, however, pacified the Indians, and no trouble came from the unwarranted and unfortunate circumstance, and no check in the emigration or prosperity of the colony occurred."*

As soon as an effective settlement had been established at Youngstown, others were made in the surrounding country. One of these was begun by William Fenton in 1798, on the site of the present town of Warren, in Trumbull County. He remained here alone one year, when he was joined by Capt. Ephraim Quimby. By the last of September, the next year, the colony had increased to sixteen, and from that date on continued prosperously. Once or twice they stood in fear of the Indians, as the result of quarrels induced by whisky. Sagacious persons generally saved any serious outbreak and pacified the natives. Mr. Badger, the first missionary on the Reserve, came to the settlement here and on the Mahoning, as soon as each was made, and, by his earnest labors, succeeded in forming churches and schools at an early day. He was one of the most efficient men on the Reserve, and throughout his long and busy life, was well known and greatly respected. He died in 1846, aged eighty-nine years.

The settlements given are about all that were made before the close of 1797. In following the narrative of these settlements, attention is paid to the chronological order, as far as this can be done. Like those settlements already made, many which

are given as occurring in the next year, 1798, were actually begun earlier, but were only temporary preparations, and were not considered as made until the next year.

Turning again to the southern portion of Ohio, the Scioto, Muskingum and Miami Valleys come prominently into notice. Throughout the entire Eastern States they were still attracting attention, and an increased emigration, busily occupying their verdant fields, was the result. All about Chillicothe was now well settled, and, up the banks of that stream, prospectors were selecting sites for their future homes.

In 1797, Robert Armstrong, George Skidmore, Lucas Sullivan, William Domigan, James Marshall, John Dill, Jacob Grubb, Jacob Overdier, Arthur O'Hara, John Brickell, Col. Culbertson, the Deardorfs, McElvains, Selles and others, came to what is now Franklin County, and, in August, Mr. Sullivan and some others laid out the town of Franklinton, on the west bank of the Scioto, opposite the site of Columbus. The country about this locality had long been the residence of the Wyandots, who had a large town on the city's site, and cultivated extensive fields of corn on the river bottoms. The locality had been visited by the whites as early as 1780, in some of their expeditions, and the fertility of the land noticed. As soon as peace was assured, the whites came and began a settlement, as has been noted. Soon after Franklinton was established, a Mr. Springer and his son-in-law, Osborn, settled on the Big Darby, and, in the summer of 1798, a scattering settlement was made on Alum Creek. About the same time settlers came to the mouth of the Gahannah, and along other water-courses. Franklinton was the point to which emigrants came, and from which they always made their permanent location. For several years there was no mill, nor any such commodity, nearer than Chillicothe. A hand-mill was constructed in Franklinton, which was commonly used, unless the settlers made a trip to Chillicothe in a canoe. Next, a horse-mill was tried; but not till 1805, when Col. Kilbourne built a mill at Worthington, settled in 1803, could any efficient grinding be done. In 1789, a small store was opened in Franklinton, by James Scott, but, for seven or eight years, Chillicothe was the nearest post office. Often, when the neighbors wanted mail, one of their number was furnished money to pay the postage on any letters that might be waiting, and sent for the mail. At first, as in all new localities, a great deal of sickness, fever and ague, prevailed.

* Recollections of Col. Hillman.—*Howe's Annals*.

As the people became acclimated, this, however, disappeared.

The township of Sharon in this county has a history similar to that of Granville Township in Licking County. It was settled by a "Scioto Company," formed in Granby, Conn., in the winter of 1801-02, consisting at first of eight associates. They drew up articles of association, among which was one limiting their number to forty, each of whom must be unanimously chosen by ballot, a single negative being sufficient to prevent an election. Col. James Kilbourne was sent out the succeeding spring to explore the country and select and purchase a township for settlement. He returned in the fall without making any purchase, through fear that the State Constitution, then about to be formed, would tolerate slavery, in which case the project would have been abandoned. While on this visit, Col. Kilbourne compiled from a variety of sources the first map made of Ohio. Although much of it was conjectured, and hence inaccurate, it was very valuable, being correct as far as the State was then known.

"As soon as information was received that the constitution of Ohio prohibited slavery, Col. Kilbourne purchased the township he had previously selected, within the United States military land district, and, in the spring of 1803, returned to Ohio, and began improvements. By the succeeding December, one hundred settlers, mainly from Hartford County, Conn., and Hampshire County, Mass., arrived at their new home. Obeying to the letter the agreement made in the East, the first cabin erected was used for a schoolhouse and a church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination; the first Sabbath after the arrival of the colony, divine service was held therein, and on the arrival of the eleventh family a school was opened. This early attention to education and religion has left its favorable impress upon the people until this day. The first 4th of July was uniquely and appropriately celebrated. Seventeen gigantic trees, emblematical of the seventeen States forming the Union, were cut, so that a few blows of the ax, at sunrise on the 4th, prostrated each successively with a tremendous crash, forming a national salute novel in the world's history."*

The growth of this part of Ohio continued without interruption until the establishment of the State capital at Columbus, in 1816. The town was laid out in 1812, but, as that date is considered re-

mote in the early American settlements, its history will be left to succeeding pages, and there traced when the history of the State capital and State government is given.

The site of Zanesville, in Muskingum County, was early looked upon as an excellent place to form a settlement, and had not hostilities opened in 1791, with the Indians, the place would have been one of the earliest settled in Ohio. As it was, the war so disarranged matters, that it was not till 1797 that a permanent settlement was effected.

The Muskingum country was principally occupied, in aboriginal times, by the Wyandots, Delawares, and a few Senecas and Shawanees. An Indian town once stood, years before the settlement of the country, in the vicinity of Duncan's Falls, in Muskingum County, from which circumstance the place is often called "Old Town." Near Dresden, was a large Shawanee town, called Wakatomaca. The graveyard was quite large, and, when the whites first settled here, remains of the town were abundant. It was in this vicinity that the venerable Maj. Cass, father of Lewis Cass, lived and died. He owned 4,000 acres, given him for his military services.

The first settlers on the site of Zanesville were William McCulloh and Henry Crooks. The locality was given to Ebenezer Zane, who had been allowed three sections of land on the Scioto, Muskingum and Hockhocking, wherever the road crossed these rivers, provided other prior claims did not interfere, for opening "Zane's trace." When he located the road across the Muskingum, he selected the place where Zanesville now stands, being attracted there by the excellent water privileges. He gave the section of land here to his brother Jonathan Zane, and J. McIntire, who leased the ferry, established on the road over the Muskingum, to William McCulloh and Henry Crooks, who became thereby the first settlers. The ferry was kept about where the old upper bridge was afterward placed. The ferry-boat was made by fastening two canoes together with a stick. Soon after a flat-boat was used. It was brought from Wheeling, by Mr. McIntire, in 1797, the year after the ferry was established. The road cut out through Ohio, ran from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. Over this road the mail was carried, and, in 1798, the first mail ever carried wholly in Ohio was brought up from Marietta to McCulloh's cabin by Daniel Convers, where, by arrangement of the Postmaster General, it met a mail from Wheeling and one from Maysville.

*Howe's Collections.

McCulloh, who could hardly read, was authorized to assort the mails and send each package in its proper direction. For this service he received \$30 per annum; but owing to his inability to read well, Mr. Convers generally performed the duty. At that time, the mails met here once a week. Four years after, the settlement had so increased that a regular post office was opened, and Thomas Dowden appointed Postmaster. He kept his office in a wooden building near the river bank.

Messrs. Zane and McIntire laid out a town in 1799, which they called Westbourn. When the post office was established, it was named Zanesville, and in a short time the village took the same name. A few families settled on the west side of the river, soon after McCulloh arrived, and as this locality grew well, not long after a store and tavern was opened here. Mr. McIntire built a double log cabin, which was used as a hotel, and in which Louis Philippe, King of France, was once entertained. Although the fare and accommodations were of the pioneer period, the honorable guest seems to have enjoyed his visit, if the statements of Lewis Cass in his "Camp and Court of Louis Philippe" may be believed.

In 1804, Muskingum County was formed by the Legislature, and, for a while, strenuous efforts made to secure the State capital by the citizens of Zanesville. They even erected buildings for the use of the Legislature and Governor, and during the session of 1810-11, the temporary seat of government was fixed here. When the permanent State capital was chosen in 1816, Zanesville was passed by, and gave up the hope. It is now one of the most enterprising towns in the Muskingum Valley.

During the summer of 1797, John Knoop, then living four miles above Cincinnati, made several expeditions up the Miami Valley and selected the land on which he afterward located. The next spring Mr. Knoop, his brother Benjamin, Henry Garard, Benjamin Hamlet and John Tildus established a station in what is now Miami County, near the present town of Staunton Village. That summer, Mrs. Knoop planted the first apple-tree in the Miami* country. They all lived together for greater safety for two years, during which time they were occupied clearing their farms and erecting dwellings. During the summer, the site of Piqua was settled, and three young men located at a place known as "Freeman's Prairie." Those who

settled at Piqua were Samuel Hilliard, Job Garard, Shadrae Hudson, Jonah Rollins, Daniel Cox, Thomas Rich, and a Mr. Hunter. The last named came to the site of Piqua first in 1797, and selected his home. Until 1799, these named were the only ones in this locality; but that year emigration set in, and very shortly occupied almost all the bottom land in Miami County. With the increase of emigration, came the comforts of life, and mills, stores and other necessary aids to civilization, were ere long to be seen.

The site of Piqua is quite historic, being the theater of many important Indian occurrences, and the old home of the Shawanees, of which tribe Tecumseh was a chief. During the Indian war, a fort called Fort Piqua was built, near the residence of Col. John Johnston, so long the faithful Indian Agent. The fort was abandoned at the close of hostilities.

When the Miami Canal was opened through this part of the State, the country began rapidly to improve, and is now probably one of the best portions of Ohio.

About the same time the Miami was settled, a company of people from Pennsylvania and Virginia, who were principally of German and Irish descent, located in Lawrence County, near the iron region. As soon as that ore was made available, that part of the State rapidly filled with settlers, most of whom engaged in the mining and working of iron ore. Now it is very prosperous.

Another settlement was made the same season, 1797, on the Ohio side of the river, in Columbiana County. The settlement progressed slowly for a while, owing to a few difficulties with the Indians. The celebrated Adam Poe had been here as early as 1782, and several localities are made locally famous by his and his brother's adventures.

In this county, on Little Beaver Creek, near its mouth, the second paper-mill west of the Alleghanies was erected in 1805-6. It was the pioneer enterprise of the kind in Ohio, and was named the Ohio Paper-Mill. Its proprietors were John Bever and John Coulter.

One of the most noted localities in the State is comprised in Greene County. The Shawanee town, "Old Chillicothe," was on the Little Miami, in this county, about three miles north of the site of Xenia. This old Indian town was, in the annals of the West, a noted place, and is frequently noticed. It is first mentioned in 1773, by Capt. Thomas Bullitt, of Virginia, who boldly advanced alone into the town and obtained the consent of

*The word Miami in the Indian tongue signified mother. The Miami's were the original owners of the valley by that name, and affirmed they were created there.

the Indians to go on to Kentucky and make his settlement at the falls of the Ohio. His audacious bravery gained his request. Daniel Boone was taken prisoner early in 1778, with twenty-seven others, and kept for a time at Old Chillicothe. Through the influence of the British Governor, Hamilton, who had taken a great fancy to Boone, he and ten others were sent to Detroit. The Indians, however, had an equal fancy for the brave frontiersman, and took him back to Chillicothe, and adopted him into their tribe. About the 1st of June he escaped from them, and made his way back to Kentucky, in time to prevent a universal massacre of the whites. In July, 1779, the town was destroyed by Col. John Bowman and one hundred and sixty Kentuckians, and the Indians dispersed.

The Americans made a permanent settlement in this county in 1797 or 1798. This latter year, a mill was erected in the confines of the county, which implies the settlement was made a short time previously. A short distance east of the mill two block-houses were erected, and it was intended, should it become necessary, to surround them and the mill with pickets. The mill was used by the settlers at "Dutch Station," in Miami County, fully thirty miles distant. The richness of the country in this part of the State attracted a great number of settlers, so that by 1803 the county was established, and Xenia laid out, and designated as the county seat. Its first court house, a primitive log structure, was long preserved as a curiosity. It would indeed be a curiosity now.

Zane's trace, passing from Wheeling to Maysville, crossed the Hockhocking* River, in Fairfield County, where Lancaster is now built. Mr. Zane located one of his three sections on this river, covering the site of Lancaster. Following this trace in 1797, many individuals noted the desirableness of the locality, some of whom determined to return and settle. "The site of the city had in former times been the home of the Wyandots, who had a town here, that, in 1790, contained over 500 wigwams and more than 1,000 souls. Their town was called *Torhee*, or, in English, the *Crane-town*, and derived its name from the prin-

pal chief of that tribe. Another portion of the tribe then lived at Toby-town, nine miles west of Tarhe-town (now Royaltown), and was governed by an inferior chief called Toby. The chief's wigwam in Tarhe stood on the bank of the prairie, near a beautiful and abundant spring of water, whose outlet was the river. The wigwams of the Indians were built of the bark of trees, set on poles, in the form of a sugar-camp, with one square open, fronting a fire, and about the height of a man. The Wyandot tribe that day numbered about 500 warriors. By the treaty of Greenville, they ceded all their territory, and the majority, under their chief, removed to Upper Sandusky. The remainder lingered awhile, loath to leave the home of their ancestors, but as game became scarce, they, too, left for better hunting-grounds."*

In April, 1798, Capt. Joseph Hunter, a bold, enterprising man, settled on Zane's trace, on the bank of the prairie, west of the crossings, at a place since known as "Hunter's settlement." For a time, he had no neighbors nearer than the settlers on the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers. He lived to see the country he had found a wilderness, full of the homes of industry. His wife was the first white woman that settled in the valley, and shared with him all the privations of a pioneer life.

Mr. Hunter had not been long in the valley till he was joined by Nathaniel Wilson, John and Allen Green, John and Joseph McMullen, Robert Cooper, Isaac Shaefer, and a few others, who erected cabins and planted corn. The next year, the tide of emigration came in with great force. In the spring, two settlements were made in Greenfield Township, each settlement containing twenty or more families. One was called the Forks of the Hockhocking, the other, Yankeetown. Settlements were also made along the river below Hunter's, on Rush Creek, Raccoon and Indian Creeks, Pleasant Run, Felter's Run, at Tobeytown, Muddy Prairie, and on Clear Creek. In the fall, —1799—Joseph Loveland and Hezekiah Smith built a log grist-mill at the Upper Falls of the Hockhocking, afterward known as Rock Mill. This was the first mill on this river. In the latter part of the year, a mail route was established over the trace. The mail was carried through on horseback, and, in the settlements in this locality, was left at the cabin of Samuel Coates, who lived on the prairie at the crossings of the river.

*The word Hock-hock-ing in the Delaware language signifies a bottle; the Shawan-ees have it *Wen-tha-kugh-quai sepe*, i.e.; bottle river. John White in the American Pioneer says: "About seven miles north-west of Lancaster, there is a fall in the Hockhocking of about twenty feet. Above the fall for a short distance, the creek is very narrow and straight forming a neck, while at the falls it suddenly widens on each side and swells into the appearance of the body of a bottle. The whole, when seen from above, appears exactly in the shape of a bottle, and from this fact the Indians called the river Hock-hock-ing."—Howe's Collections.

* Lecture of George Sanderson.—Howe's Collections.

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In the fall of the next year, Ebenezer Zane laid out Lancaster, which, until 1805, was known as New Lancaster. The lots sold very rapidly, at \$50 each, and, in less than one year, quite a village appeared. December 9, the Governor and Judges of the Northwest Territory organized Fairfield County, and made Lancaster the county seat. The year following, the Rev. John Wright, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, came, and from that time on schools and churches were established and thereafter regularly maintained at this place.

Not far from Lancaster are immense mural escarpments of sandstone formation. They were noted among the aborigines, and were, probably, used by them as places of outlook and defense.

The same summer Fairfield County was settled, the towns of Bethel and Williamsburg, in Clermont County, were settled and laid out, and in 1800, the county was erected.

A settlement was also made immediately south of Fairfield County, in Hocking County, by Christian Westenhaver, a German, from near Hagerstown, Md. He came in the spring of 1793, and was soon joined by several families, who formed quite a settlement. The territory included in the county remained a part of Ross, Athens and Fairfield, until 1818, when Hocking County was erected, and Logan, which had been laid out in 1816, was made the county seat.

The country comprised in the county is rather broken, especially along the Hockhocking River. This broken country was a favorite resort of the Wyandot Indians, who could easily hide in the numerous grottoes and ravines made by the river and its affluents as the water cut its way through the sandstone rocks.

In 1793, soon after Zane's trace was cut through the country, a Mr. Graham located on the site of Cambridge, in Guernsey County. His was then the only dwelling between Wheeling and Zanesville, on the trace. He remained here alone about two years, when he was succeeded by George Beymer, from Somerset, Penn. Both these persons kept a tavern and ferry over Will's Creek. In April, 1803, Mr. Beymer was succeeded by John Beatty, who came from Loudon, Va. His family consisted of eleven persons. The Indians hunted in this vicinity, and were frequent visitors at the tavern. In June, 1806, Cambridge was laid out, and on the day the lots were offered for sale, several families from the British Isle of Guernsey, near the coast of France, stopped here on their

way to the West. They were satisfied with the location and purchased many of the lots, and some land in the vicinity. They were soon followed by other families from the same place, all of whom settling in this locality gave the name to the county when it was erected in 1810.

A settlement was made in the central part of the State, on Darby Creek, in Union County, in the summer of 1793, by James and Joshua Ewing. The next year, they were joined by Samuel and David Mitchell, Samuel Mitchell, Jr., Samuel Kirkpatrick and Samuel McCullough, and, in 1800, by George and Samuel Reed, Robert Snodgrass and Paul Hodgson.

"James Ewing's farm was the site of an ancient and noted Mingo town, which was deserted at the time the Mingo towns, in what is now Logan County, were destroyed by Gen. Logan, of Kentucky, in 1786. When Mr. Ewing took possession of his farm, the cabins were still standing, and, among others, the remains of a blacksmith's shop, with coal, cinders, iron-dross, etc. Jonathan Alder, formerly a prisoner among the Indians, says the shop was carried on by a renegade white man, named Butler, who lived among the Mingoes. Extensive fields had formerly been cultivated in the vicinity of the town."*

Soon after the settlement was established, Col. James Curry located here. He was quite an influential man, and, in 1820, succeeded in getting the county formed from portions of Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Logan, and a part of the old Indian Territory. Marysville was made the county seat.

During the year 1789, a fort, called Fort Steuben, was built on the site of Steubenville, but was dismantled at the conclusion of hostilities in 1795. Three years after, Bezaleel Williams and Hon. James Ross, for whom Ross County was named, located the town of Steubenville about the old fort, and, by liberal offers of lots, soon attracted quite a number of settlers. In 1805, the town was incorporated, and then had a population of several hundred persons. Jefferson County was created by Gov. St. Clair, July 29, 1797, the year before Steubenville was laid out. It then included the large scope of country west of Pennsylvania; east and north of a line from the mouth of the Cuyahoga; southwardly to the Muskingum, and east to the Ohio; including, in its territories, the cities of Cleveland, Canton, Steubenville and War-

* Howe's Collections.

ren. Only a short time, however, was it allowed to retain this size, as the increase in emigration rendered it necessary to erect new counties, which was rapidly done, especially on the adoption of the State government.

The county is rich in early history, prior to its settlement by the Americans. It was the home of the celebrated Mingo chief, Logan, who resided awhile at an old Mingo town, a few miles below the site of Steubenville, the place where the troops under Col. Williamson rendezvoused on their infamous raid against the Moravian Indians; and also where Col. Crawford and his men met, when starting on their unfortunate expedition.

In the Reserve, settlements were often made remote from populous localities, in accordance with the wish of a proprietor, who might own a tract of country twenty or thirty miles in the interior. In the present county of Geauga, three families located at Burton in 1793. They lived at a considerable distance from any other settlement for some time, and were greatly inconvenienced for the want of mills or shops. As time progressed, however, these were brought nearer, or built in their midst, and, ere long, almost all parts of the Reserve could show some settlement, even if isolated.

The next year, 1799, settlements were made at Ravenna, Deerfield and Palmyra, in Portage County. Hon. Benjamin Tappan came to the site of Ravenna in June, at which time he found one white man, a Mr. Honey, living there. At this date, a solitary log cabin occupied the sites of Buffalo and Cleveland. On his journey from New England, Mr. Tappan fell in with David Hudson, the founder of the Hudson settlement in Summit County. After many days of travel, they landed at a prairie in Summit County. Mr. Tappan left his goods in a cabin, built for the purpose, under the care of a hired man, and went on his way, cutting a road to the site of Ravenna, where his land lay. On his return for a second load of goods, they found the cabin deserted, and evidences of its plunder by the Indians. Not long after, it was learned that the man left in charge had gone to Mr. Hudson's settlement, he having set out immediately on his arrival, for his own land. Mr. Tappan gathered the remainder of his goods, and started back for Ravenna. On his way one of his oxen died, and he found himself in a vast forest, away from any habitation, and with one dollar in money. He did not falter a moment, but sent his hired man, a faithful fellow, to Erie, Penn., a distance of one hundred miles through the wilderness, with the compass for his

guide, requesting from Capt. Lyman, the commander at the fort there, a loan of money. At the same time, he followed the township lines to Youngstown, where he became acquainted with Col. James Hillman, who did not hesitate to sell him an ox on credit, at a fair price. He returned to his load in a few days, found his ox all right, hitched the two together and went on. He was soon joined by his hired man, with the money, and together they spent the winter in a log cabin. He gave his man one hundred acres of land as a reward, and paid Col. Hillman for the ox. In a year or two he had a prosperous settlement, and when the county was erected in 1807, Ravenna was made the seat of justice.

About the same time Mr. Tappan began his settlement, others were commenced in other localities in this county. Early in May, 1799, Lewis Day and his son Horatio, of Granby, Conn., and Moses Tibbals and Green Frost, of Granville, Mass., left their homes in a one-horse wagon, and, the 29th of May, arrived in what is now Deerfield Township. Theirs was the first wagon that had ever penetrated farther westward in this region than Canfield. The country west of that place had been an unbroken wilderness until within a few days. Capt. Caleb Atwater, of Wallingford, Conn., had hired some men to open a road to Township No. 1, in the Seventh Range, of which he was the owner. This road passed through Deerfield, and was completed to that place when the party arrived at the point of their destination. These emigrants selected sites, and commenced clearing the land. In July, Lewis Ely arrived from Granville, and wintered here, while those who came first, and had made their improvements, returned East. The 4th of March, 1800, Alva Day (son of Lewis Day), John Campbell and Joel Thrall arrived. In April, George and Robert Taylor and James Laughlin, from Pennsylvania, with their families, came. Mr. Laughlin built a grist-mill, which was of great convenience to the settlers. July 29, Lewis Day returned with his family and his brother-in-law, Maj. Rogers, who, the next year, also brought his family.

"Much suffering was experienced at first on account of the scarcity of provisions. They were chiefly supplied from the settlements east of the Ohio River, the nearest of which was Georgetown, forty miles away. The provisions were brought on pack-horses through the wilderness. August 22, Mrs. Alva Day gave birth to a child—a female—the first child born in the township.

November 7, the first wedding took place. John Campbell and Sarah Ely were joined in wedlock by Calvin Austin, Esq., of Warren. He was accompanied from Warren, a distance of twenty-seven miles, by Mr. Pease, then a lawyer, afterward a well-known Judge. They came on foot, there being no road; and, as they threaded their way through the woods, young Pease taught the Justice the marriage ceremony by oft repetition.

"In 1802, Franklin Township was organized, embracing all of Portage and parts of Trumbull and Summit Counties. About this time the settlement received accessions from all parts of the East. In February, 1801, Rev. Badger came and began his labors, and two years later Dr. Shadrac Bostwick organized a Methodist Episcopal church.* The remaining settlement in this county, Palmyra, was begun about the same time as the others, by David Daniels, from Salisbury, Conn. The next year he brought out his family. Soon after he was joined by E. N. and W. Bacon, E. Cutler, A. Thurber, A. Preston, N. Bois, J. T. Baldwin, T. and C. Gilbert, D. A. and S. Waller, N. Smith, Joseph Fisher, J. Tuttle and others.

"When this region was first settled, there was an Indian trail commencing at Fort McIntosh (Beaver, Penn.), and extending westward to Sandusky and Detroit. The trail followed the highest ground. Along the trail, parties of Indians were frequently seen passing, for several years after the whites came. It seemed to be the great aboriginal thoroughfare from Sandusky to the Ohio River. There were several large piles of stones on the trail in this locality, under which human skeletons have been discovered. These are supposed to be the remains of Indians slain in war, or murdered by their enemies, as tradition says it is an Indian custom for each one to cast a stone on the grave of an enemy, whenever he passes by. These stones appear to have been picked up along the trail, and cast upon the heaps at different times.

"At the point where this trail crosses Silver Creek, Fredrick Daniels and others, in 1814, discovered, painted on several trees, various devices, evidently the work of Indians. The bark was carefully shaved off two-thirds of the way around, and figures cut upon the wood. On one of these was delineated seven Indians, equipped in a particular manner, one of whom was without a head. This was supposed to have been made by a party on their return westward, to give intelligence to

their friends behind, of the loss of one of their party at this place; and, on making search, a human skeleton was discovered near by."*

The celebrated Indian hunter, Brady, made his remarkable leap across the Cuyahoga, in this county. The county also contains Brady's Pond, a large sheet of water, in which he once made his escape from the Indians, from which circumstance it received its name.

The locality comprised in Clark County was settled the same summer as those in Summit County. John Humphries came to this part of the State with Gen. Simon Kenton, in 1799. With them came six families from Kentucky, who settled north of the site of Springfield. A fort was erected on Mad River, for security against the Indians. Fourteen cabins were soon built near it, all being surrounded by a strong picket fence. David Lowery, one of the pioneers here, built the first flat-boat, to operate on the Great Miami, and, in 1800, made the first trip on that river, coming down from Dayton. He took his boat and cargo on down to New Orleans, where he disposed of his load of "five hundred venison hams and bacon."

Springfield was laid out in March, 1801. Griffith Foos, who came that spring, built a tavern, which he completed and opened in June, remaining in this place till 1814. He often stated that when emigrating West, his party were four days and a half getting from Franklinton, on the Scioto, to Springfield, a distance of forty-two miles. When crossing the Big Darby, they were obliged to carry all their goods over on horseback, and then drag their wagons across with ropes, while some of the party swam by the side of the wagon, to prevent its upsetting. The site of the town was of such practical beauty and utility, that it soon attracted a large number of settlers, and, in a few years, Springfield was incorporated. In 1811, a church was built by the residents for the use of all denominations.

Clark County is made famous in aboriginal history, as the birthplace and childhood home of the noted Indian, Tecumseh.† He was born in

* Howe's Collections.

† Tecumseh, or Tecumshe, was a son of Puckeshinwa, a member of the Kikapoke tribe, and Methoataske, of the Turtle tribe of the Shawnee nation. They removed from Florida to Ohio soon after their marriage. The father, Puckeshinwa, rose to the rank of a chief, and fell at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. After his death, the mother, Methoataske, returned to the south, where she died at an advanced age. Tecumseh was born about the year 1768. He early showed a passion for war, and, when only 27 years of age, was made a chief. The next year he removed to Deer Creek, in the vicinity of Urbana, and from there to the site of Piqua, on the Great Miami. In 1793 he accepted the invitation of the Delawares in the vicinity of White River, Indiana, and from that time made

the old Indian town of Piqua, the ancient Piqua of the Shawanees, on the north side of Mad River, about five miles west of Springfield. The town was destroyed by the Kentucky Rangers under Gen. George Rogers Clarke in 1780, at the same time he destroyed "Old Chillicothe." Immense fields of standing corn about both towns were cut down, compelling the Indians to resort to the hunt with more than ordinary vigor, to sustain themselves and their wives and children. This search insured safety for some time on the borders. The site of Cadiz, in Harrison County, was settled in April, 1799, by Alexander Henderson and his family, from Washington County, Penn. When they arrived, they found neighbors in the persons of Daniel Peterson and his family, who lived near the forks of Short Creek, and who had preceded them but a very short time. The next year, emigrants began to cross the Ohio in great numbers, and in five or six years large settlements could be seen in this part of the State. The county was erected in 1814, and Cadiz, laid out in 1803, made the county seat.

While the settlers were locating in and about Cadiz, a few families came to what is now Monroe County, and settled near the present town of Beallsville. Shortly after, a few persons settled on the Clear Fork of the Little Muskingum, and a few others on the east fork of Duck Creek. The

next season all these settlements received additions and a few other localities were also occupied. Before long the town of Beallsville was laid out, and in time became quite populous. The county was not erected until 1813, and in 1815 Woodsfield was laid out and made the seat of justice.

The opening of the season of 1800—the dawn of a new century—saw a vast emigration westward. Old settlements in Ohio received immense increase of emigrants, while, branching out in all directions like the *radii* of a circle, other settlements were constantly formed until, in a few years, all parts of the State knew the presence of the white man.

Towns sprang into existence here and there; mills and factories were erected; post offices and post-routes were established, and the comforts and conveniences of life began to appear.

With this came the desire, so potent to the mind of all American citizens, to rule themselves through representatives chosen by their own votes. Hitherto, they had been ruled by a Governor and Judges appointed by the President, who, in turn, appointed county and judicial officers. The arbitrary rulings of the Governor, St. Clair, had arrayed the mass of the people against him, and made the desire for the second grade of government stronger, and finally led to its creation.

CHAPTER X.

FORMATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT—OHIO A STATE—THE STATE CAPITALS—LEGISLATION—THE "SWEEPING RESOLUTIONS"—TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS.

SETTLEMENTS increased so rapidly in that part of the Northwest Territory included in Ohio, during the decade from 1788 to 1798, despite the Indian war, that the demand for an election of a Territorial Assembly could not be ignored by Gov. St. Clair, who, having ascertained that 5,000 free males resided within the limits of the Territory, issued his proclamation October 29, 1798, directing the electors to elect representatives to a General Assembly. He ordered the election

to be held on the third Monday in December, and directed the representatives to meet in Cincinnati January 22, 1799.

On the day designated, the representatives* assembled at Cincinnati, nominated ten persons, whose names were sent to the President, who selected five to constitute the Legislative Council,

his home with them. He was most active in the war of 1812 against the Americans, and from the time he began his work to unite the tribes, his history is so closely identified therewith that the reader is referred to the history of that war in succeeding pages.

It may not be amiss to say that all stories regarding the manner of his death are considered erroneous. He was undoubtedly killed in the outset of the battle of the Thames in Canada in 1814, and his body secretly buried by the Indians.

*Those elected were: from Washington County, Return Jonathan Meigs and Paul Fearing; from Hamilton County, William Golorth, William McMillan, John Smith, John Ludlow, Robert Bonham, Aaron Caldwell and Isaac Martin; from St. Clair County (Illinois), Shadrach Bond; from Knox County (Indiana), John Small; from Randolph County (Illinois), John Edgar; from Wayne County, Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visgar and Charles F. Chabert de Joncaire; from Adams County, Joseph Burlington and Nathaniel Musie; from Jefferson County, James Pritchard; from Ross County, Thomas Worthington, Elias Langham, Samuel Findley and Edward Tiffin. The five gentlemen, except Vanderburgh, chosen as the Upper House were all from counties afterward included in Ohio.

or Upper House. These five were Jacob Burnet, James Findley, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. On the 3d of March, the Senate confirmed their nomination, and the Territorial Government of Ohio*—or, more properly, the Northwest—was complete. As this comprised the essential business of this body, it was prorogued by the Governor, and the Assembly directed to meet at the same place September 16, 1799, and proceed to the enactment of laws for the Territory.

That day, the Territorial Legislature met again at Cincinnati, but, for want of a quorum, did not organize until the 24th. The House consisted of nineteen members, seven of whom were from Hamilton County, four from Ross, three from Wayne, two from Adams, one from Jefferson, one from Washington and one from Knox. Assembling both branches of the Legislature, Gov. St. Clair addressed them, recommending such measures to their consideration as, in his judgment, were suited to the condition of the country. The Council then organized, electing Henry Vanderburgh, President; William C. Schenck, Secretary; George Howard, Doorkeeper, and Abraham Carey, Sergeant-at-arms.

The House also organized, electing Edward Tiffin, Speaker; John Reilly, Clerk; Joshua Rowland, Doorkeeper, and Abraham Carey, Sergeant-at-arms.

This was the first legislature elected in the old Northwestern Territory. During its first session, it passed thirty bills, of which the Governor vetoed eleven. They also elected William Henry Harrison, then Secretary of the Territory, delegate to Congress. The Legislature continued in session till December 19, having much to do in forming new laws, when they were prorogued by the Governor, until the first Monday in November, 1800. The second session was held in Chillicothe, which had been designated as the seat of government by Congress, until a permanent capital should be selected.

May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act establishing Indiana Territory, including all the country west of the Great Miami River to the Mississippi, and appointed William Henry Harrison its Governor. At the autumn session of the Legislature

of the eastern, or old part of the Territory, William McMillan was elected to the vacancy caused by this act. By the organization of this Territory, the counties of Knox, St. Clair and Randolph, were taken out of the jurisdiction of the old Territory, and with them the representatives, Henry Vanderburgh, Shadrach Bond, John Small and John Edgar.

Before the time for the next Assembly came, a new election had occurred, and a few changes were the result. Robert Oliver, of Marietta, was chosen Speaker in the place of Henry Vanderburgh. There was considerable business at this session; several new counties were to be erected; the country was rapidly filling with people, and where the scruples of the Governor could be overcome, some organization was made. He was very tenacious of his power, and arbitrary in his rulings, affirming that he, alone, had the power to create new counties. This dogmatic exercise of his veto power, his rights as ruler, and his defeat by the Indians, all tended against him, resulting in his displacement by the President. This was done, however, just at the time the Territory came from the second grade of government, and the State was created.

The third session of the Territorial Legislature continued from November 24, 1801, to January 23, 1802, when it adjourned to meet in Cincinnati, the fourth Monday in November, but owing to reasons made obvious by subsequent events, was never held, and the third session marks the decline of the Territorial government.

April 30, 1802, Congress passed an act "to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such States into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes." In pursuance of this act, an election had been held in this part of the Territory, and members of a constitutional convention chosen, who were to meet at Chillicothe, November 1, to perform the duty assigned them.

The people throughout the country contemplated in the new State were anxious for the adoption of a State government. The arbitrary acts of the Territorial Governor had heightened this feeling; the census of the Territory gave it the lawful number of inhabitants, and nothing stood in its way.

The convention met the day designated and proceeded at once to its duties. When the time arrived for the opening of the Fourth Territorial

*Ohio never existed as a Territory proper. It was known, both before and after the division of the Northwest Territory, as the "Territory northwest of the Ohio River." Still, as the country comprised in its limits was the principal theater of action, the short resume given here is made necessary in the logical course of events. Ohio, as Ohio, never existed until the creation of the State in March, 1803.

Legislature, the convention was in session and had evidently about completed its labors. The members of the Legislature (eight of whom were members of the convention) seeing that a speedy termination of the Territorial government was inevitable, wisely concluded it was inexpedient and unnecessary to hold the proposed session.

The convention concluded its labors the 29th of November. The Constitution adopted at that time, though rather crude in some of its details, was an excellent organic instrument, and remained almost entire until 1851, when the present one was adopted. Either is too long for insertion here, but either will well pay a perusal. The one adopted by the convention in 1802 was never submitted to the people, owing to the circumstances of the times; but it was submitted to Congress February 19, 1803, and by that body accepted, and an act passed admitting Ohio to the Union.

The Territorial government ended March 3, 1803, by the organization, that day, of the State government, which organization defined the present limits of the State.

"We, the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, having the right of admission into the General Government as a member of the Union, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, the Ordinance of Congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the law of Congress, entitled 'An act to enable the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, to form a Constitution and a State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes,' in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following Constitution or form of government; and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the State of Ohio."—*Preamble, Constitution of 1802.*

When the convention forming the Constitution, completed its labors and presented the results to Congress, and that body passed the act forming

the State, the territory included therein was divided into nine counties, whose names and dates of erection were as follows:

Washington, July 27, 1788; Hamilton, January 2, 1790; (owing to the Indian war no other counties were erected till peace was restored); Adams, July 10, 1797; Jefferson, July 29, 1797; Ross, August 20, 1798; Clermont, Fairfield and Trumbull, December 9, 1800; Belmont, September 7, 1801. These counties were the thickest-settled part of the State, yet many other localities needed organization and were clamoring for it, but owing to St. Clair's views, he refused to grant their requests. One of the first acts on the assembling of the State Legislature, March 1, 1803, was the creation of seven new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Geauga, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

Section Sixth of the "Schedule" of the Constitution required an election for the various officers and Representatives necessary under the new government, to be held the second Tuesday of January, 1803, these officers to take their seats and assume their duties March 3. The Second Article provided for the regular elections, to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in each year. The Governor elected at first was to hold his office until the first regular election could be held, and thereafter to continue in office two years.

The January elections placed Edward Tiffin in the Governor's office, sent Jeremiah Morrow to Congress, and chose an Assembly, who met on the day designated, at Chillicothe. Michael Baldwin was chosen Speaker of the House, and Nathaniel Massie, of the Senate. The Assembly appointed William Creighton, Jr., Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlevy, Wylls Silliman and Calvin Pease, President Judges of the First, Second and Third Districts, and Thomas Worthington and John Smith, United States Senators. Charles Willing Byrd was made the United States District Judge.

The act of Congress forming the State, contained certain requisitions regarding public schools, the "salt springs," public lands, taxation of Government lands, Symmes' purchase, etc., which the constitutional convention agreed to with a few minor considerations. These Congress accepted, and passed the act in accordance thereto. The First General Assembly found abundance of work

* The name of the State is derived from the river forming its southern boundary. Its origin is somewhat obscure, but is commonly ascribed to the Indians. On this point, Col. Johnston says: "The Shawanese called the Ohio River '*Ki-ke-pi-la, Epe*, i. e., '*Eagle River*.' The Wyandots were in the country generations before the Shawanese, and, consequently, their name of the river is the primitive one and should stand in preference to all others. Ohio may be called an improvement on the expression, '*O-he-zuh*,' and was, no doubt, adopted by the early French voyagers in their boat-songs, and is substantially the same word as used by the Wyandots: the meaning applied by the French, fair and beautiful '*la belle river*,' being the same precisely as that meant by the Indians—'great, grand and fair to look upon.'"—*Howe's Collections.*

Webster's Dictionary gives the word as of Indian origin, and its meaning to be, "Beautiful."

to do regarding these various items, and, at once, set themselves to the task. Laws were passed regarding all these; new counties created; officers appointed for the same, until they could be elected, and courts and machinery of government put in motion. President Judges and lawyers traveled their circuits holding courts, often in the open air or in a log shanty; a constable doing duty as guard over a jury, probably seated on a log under a tree, or in the bushes. The President Judge instructed the officers of new counties in their duties, and though the whole keeping of matters accorded with the times, an honest feeling generally prevailed, inducing each one to perform his part as effectually as his knowledge permitted.

The State continually filled with people. New towns arose all over the country. Excepting the occasional sicknesses caused by the new climate and fresh soil, the general health of the people improved as time went on. They were fully in accord with the President, Jefferson, and carefully nurtured those principles of personal liberty engrafted in the fundamental law of 1787, and later, in the Constitution of the State.

Little if any change occurred in the natural course of events, following the change of government until Burr's expedition and plan of secession in 1805 and 1806 appeared. What his plans were, have never been definitely ascertained. His action related more to the General Government, yet Ohio was called upon to aid in putting down his insurrection—for such it was thought to be—and defeated his purposes, whatever they were. His plans ended only in ignominious defeat; the breaking-up of one of the finest homes in the Western country, and the expulsion of himself and all those who were actively engaged in his scheme, whatever its imports were.

Again, for a period of four or five years, no exciting events occurred. Settlements continued; mills and factories increased; towns and cities grew; counties were created; trade enlarged, and naught save the common course of events transpired to mark the course of time. Other States were made from the old Northwest Territory, all parts of which were rapidly being occupied by settlers. The danger from Indian hostilities was little, and the adventurous whites were rapidly occupying their country. One thing, however, was yet a continual source of annoyance to the Americans, viz., the British interference with the Indians. Their traders did not scruple, nor fail on every opportunity, to aid these sons of the

forest with arms and ammunition as occasion offered, endeavoring to stir them up against the Americans, until events here and on the high seas culminated in a declaration of hostilities, and the war of 1812 was the result. The deluded red men found then, as they found in 1795, that they were made tools by a stronger power, and dropped when the time came that they were no longer needed.

Before the opening of hostilities occurred, however, a series of acts passed the General Assembly, causing considerable excitement. These were the famous "Sweeping Resolutions," passed in 1810. For a few years prior to their passage, considerable discontent prevailed among many of the legislators regarding the rulings of the courts, and by many of these embryo law-makers, the legislative power was considered omnipotent. They could change existing laws and contracts did they desire to, thought many of them, even if such acts conflicted with the State and National Constitutions. The "Sweeping Resolutions" were brought about mainly by the action of the judges in declaring that justices of the peace could, in the collection of debts, hold jurisdiction in amounts not exceeding fifty dollars without the aid of a jury. The Constitution of the United States gave the jury control in all such cases where the amount did not exceed twenty dollars. There was a direct contradiction against the organic law of the land—to which every other law and act is subversive, and when the judges declared the legislative act unconstitutional and hence null and void, the Legislature became suddenly inflamed at their independence, and proceeded at once to punish the administrators of justice. The legislature was one of the worst that ever controlled the State, and was composed of many men who were not only ignorant of common law, the necessities of a State, and the dignity and true import of their office, but were demagogues in every respect. Having the power to impeach officers, that body at once did so, having enough to carry a two-thirds majority, and removed several judges. Further maturing their plans, the "Sweepers," as they were known, construed the law appointing certain judges and civil officers for seven years, to mean seven years from the organization of the State, whether they had been officers that length of time or not. All officers, whether of new or old counties, were construed as included in the act, and, utterly ignoring the Constitution, an act was passed in January, 1810, removing every civil officer in the State.

February 10, they proceeded to fill all these vacant offices, from State officers down to the lowest county office, either by appointment or by ordering an election in the manner prescribed by law.

The Constitution provided that the office of judges should continue for seven years, evidently seven years from the time they were elected, and not from the date of the admission of the State, which latter construction this headlong Legislature had construed as the meaning. Many of the counties had been organized but a year or two, others three or four years; hence an indescribable confusion arose as soon as the new set of officers were appointed or elected. The new order of things could not be made to work, and finally, so utterly impossible did the injustice of the proceedings become, that it was dropped. The decisions of the courts were upheld, and the invidious doctrine of supremacy in State legislation received such a check that it is not likely ever to be repeated.

Another act of the Assembly, during this period, shows its construction. Congress had granted a township of land for the use of a university, and located the township in Symmes' purchase. This Assembly located the university on land outside of this purchase, ignoring the act of Congress, as they had done before, showing not only ignorance of the true scope of law, but a lack of respect unbecoming such bodies.

The seat of government was also moved from Chillicothe to Zanesville, which vainly hoped to be made the permanent State capital, but the next session it was again taken to Chillicothe, and commissioners appointed to locate a permanent capital site.

These commissioners were James Findley, Joseph Darlington, Wyllys Silliman, Reason Beall, and William McFarland. It is stated that they reported at first in favor of Dublin, a small town on the Scioto about fourteen miles above Columbus. At the session of 1812-13, the Assembly accepted the proposals of Col. James Johnston, Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr, and Lyne Starling, who owned the site of Columbus. The Assembly also decreed that the temporary seat of government should remain at Chillicothe until the buildings necessary for the State officers should be

erected, when it would be taken there, forever to remain. This was done in 1816, in December of that year the first meeting of the Assembly being held there.

The site selected for the capital was on the east bank of the Scioto, about a mile below its junction with the Olentangy. Wide streets were laid out, and preparations for a city made. The expectations of the founders have been, in this respect, realized. The town was laid out in the spring of 1812, under the direction of Moses Wright. A short time after the contract for making it the capital was signed. June 18, the same day war was declared against Great Britain, the sale of lots took place. Among the early settlers were George McCormick, George B. Harvey, John Shields, Michael Patton, Alexander Patton, William Altman, John Collett, William McElvain, Daniel Kooser, Peter Putnam, Jacob Hare, Christian Heyl, Jarvis, George and Benjamin Pike, William Long, and Dr. John M. Edminson. In 1814, a house of worship was built, a school opened, a newspaper—*The Western Intelligencer* and *Columbus Gazette*, now the *Ohio State Journal*—was started, and the old State House erected. In 1816, the "Borough of Columbus" was incorporated, and a mail route once a week between Chillicothe and Columbus started. In 1819, the old United States Court House was erected, and the seat of justice removed from Franklinton to Columbus. Until 1826, times were exceedingly "slow" in the new capital, and but little growth experienced. The improvement period revived the capital, and enlivened its trade and growth so that in 1834, a city charter was granted. The city is now about third in size in the State, and contains many of the most prominent public institutions. The present capitol building, one of the best in the West, is patterned somewhat after the national Capitol at Washington City.

From the close of the agitation of the "Sweeping Resolutions," until the opening of the war of 1812, but a short time elapsed. In fact, scarcely had one subsided, ere the other was upon the country. Though the war was national, its theater of operations was partly in Ohio, that State taking an active part in its operations. Indeed, its liberty depended on the war.

LIST OF TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS,

From the organization of the first civil government in the Northwest Territory (1788 to 1802), of which the State of Ohio was a part, until the year 1880.

NAME.	COUNTY.	Term Commenced.	Term Ended.
(a) Arthur St. Clair.....	Hamilton.....	July 13, 1788	Nov. 1802
*Charles Willing Byrd.....	Ross.....	Nov. 1802	March 3, 1803
(b) Edward Tiffin.....	Adams.....	March 3, 1803	March 4, 1807
(c) †Thomas Kirker.....	Trumbull.....	March 4, 1807	Dec. 12, 1808
Samuel Huntington.....	Washington.....	Dec. 12, 1808	Dec. 8, 1810
(d) Return Jonathan Meigs.....	Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1810	March 25, 1814
†Othniel Looker.....	Ross.....	April 14, 1814	Dec. 8, 1814
Thomas Worthington.....	Hamilton.....	Dec. 8, 1814	Dec. 14, 1818
(e) Ethan Allen Brown.....	Highland.....	Dec. 14, 1818	Jan. 4, 1822
†Allen Trimble.....	Warren.....	Jan. 7, 1822	Dec. 28, 1822
Jeremiah Morrow.....	Highland.....	Dec. 28, 1822	Dec. 19, 1826
Allen Trimble.....	Ross.....	Dec. 19, 1826	Dec. 18, 1830
Duncan McArthur.....	Fike.....	Dec. 18, 1830	Dec. 7, 1832
Robert Lucas.....	Champaign.....	Dec. 7, 1832	Dec. 13, 1836
Joseph Vance.....	Belmont.....	Dec. 13, 1836	Dec. 13, 1838
Wilson Shannon.....	Warren.....	Dec. 13, 1838	Dec. 16, 1840
Thomas Corwin.....	Belmont.....	Dec. 16, 1840	Dec. 14, 1842
(f) Wilson Shannon.....	Richland.....	Dec. 14, 1842	April 13, 1844
†Thomas W. Bartley.....	Butler.....	April 13, 1844	Dec. 3, 1844
Mordecai Bartley.....	Geauga.....	Dec. 3, 1844	Dec. 12, 1846
William Bebb.....	Fairfield.....	Dec. 12, 1846	Jan. 22, 1849
(g) Seabury Ford.....	Hamilton.....	Jan. 22, 1849	Dec. 12, 1850
(h) Reuben Wood.....	Franklin.....	Dec. 12, 1850	July 15, 1853
(j) † William Medill.....	Maioning.....	July 15, 1853	Jan. 14, 1855
Salmon P. Chase.....	Cuyahoga.....	Jan. 14, 1856	Jan. 9, 1860
William Dennison.....	Montgomery.....	Jan. 9, 1860	Jan. 13, 1862
David Tod.....	Trumbull.....	Jan. 13, 1862	Jan. 12, 1864
(k) John Brough.....	Hamilton.....	Jan. 12, 1864	Aug. 29, 1865
Charles Anderson.....	Ross.....	Aug. 30, 1865	Jan. 9, 1866
Jacob D. Cox.....	Hamilton.....	Jan. 9, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Hamilton.....	Jan. 13, 1868	Jan. 8, 1872
Edward F. Noyes.....	Ross.....	Jan. 8, 1872	Jan. 12, 1874
William Allen.....	Sandusky.....	Jan. 12, 1874	Jan. 14, 1876
(l) Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Hamilton.....	Jan. 14, 1876	March 2, 1877
(m) Thomas L. Young.....	Hamilton.....	March 2, 1877	Jan. 14, 1878
Richard M. Bishop.....	Hamilton.....	Jan. 14, 1878	Jan. 14, 1880
Charles Foster.....	Sandusky.....	Jan. 14, 1880	

(a) Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part, from July 13, 1788, when the first civil government was established in the Territory, until about the close of the year 1802, when he was removed by the President.

*Secretary of the Territory, and was acting Governor of the Territory after the removal of Gov. St. Clair.

(b) Resigned March 3, 1807, to accept the office of U. S. Senator.

(c) Return Jonathan Meigs was elected Governor on the second Tuesday of October, 1807, over Nathaniel Massie, who contested the election of Meigs, on the ground that "he had not been a resident of this State for four years next preceding the election, as required by the Constitution," and the General Assembly, in joint convention, declared that he was not eligible. The office was not given to Massie, nor does it appear, from the records that he claimed it, but Thomas Kirker, acting Governor, continued to discharge the duties of the office until December 12, 1804, when Samuel Huntington was inaugurated, he having been elected on the second Tuesday of October in that year.

(d) Resigned March 25, 1814, to accept the office of Postmaster-General of the United States.

(e) Resigned January 4, 1822, to accept the office of United States Senator.

(f) Resigned April 13, 1844, to accept the office of Minister to Mexico.

(g) The result of the election in 1848 was not finally determined in joint convention of the two houses of the General Assembly until January 19, 1849, and the inauguration did not take place until the 22d of that month.

(h) Resigned July 15, 1853 to accept the office of Consul to Valparaiso.

(j) Elected in October, 1853, for the regular term, to commence on the second Monday of January, 1854.

(k) Died August 29, 1865.

† Acting Governor.

‡ Acting Governor, vice Wilson Shannon, resigned.

* Acting Governor, vice Reuben Wood, resigned.

‡ Acting Governor, vice John Brough, deceased.

(l) Resigned March 2, 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States.

(m) Vice Rutherford B. Hayes, resigned.

CHAPTER XI.

THE WAR OF 1812—GROWTH OF THE STATE—CANAL, RAILROADS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS
—DEVELOPMENT OF STATE RESOURCES.

IN June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. Before this, an act was passed by Congress, authorizing the increase of the regular army to thirty-five thousand troops, and a large force of volunteers, to serve twelve months. Under this act, Return J. Meigs, then Governor of Ohio, in April and May, 1812, raised three regiments of troops to serve twelve months. They rendezvoused at Dayton, elected their officers, and prepared for the campaign. These regiments were numbered First, Second and Third. Duncan McArthur was Colonel of the First; James Findlay, of the Second, and Lewis Cass, of the Third. Early in June these troops marched to Urbana, where they were joined by Boyd's Fourth Regiment of regular troops, under command of Col. Miller, who had been in the battle of Tippecanoe. Near the middle of June, this little army of about twenty-five hundred men, under command of Gov. William Hull, of Michigan, who had been authorized by Congress to raise the troops, started on its northern march. By the end of June, the army had reached the Maumee, after a very severe march, erecting, on the way, Forts McArthur, Necessity and Findlay. By some carelessness on the part of the American Government, no official word had been sent to the frontiers regarding the war, while the British had taken an early precaution to prepare for the crisis. Gov. Hull was very careful in military etiquette, and refused to march, or do any offensive acts, unless commanded by his superior officers at Washington. While at the Maumee, by a careless move, all his personal effects, including all his plans, number and strength of his army, etc., fell into the hands of the enemy. His campaign ended only in ignominious defeat, and well-nigh paralyzed future efforts. All Michigan fell into the hands of the British. The commander, though a good man, lacked bravery and promptness. Had Gen. Harrison been in command no such results would have been the case, and the war would have probably ended at the outset.

Before Hull had surrendered, Charles Scott, Governor of Kentucky, invited Gen. Harrison,

Governor of Indiana Territory, to visit Frankfort, to consult on the subject of defending the Northwest. Gov. Harrison had visited Gov. Scott, and in August, 1812, accepted the appointment of Major General in the Kentucky militia, and, by hasty traveling, on the receipt of the news of the surrender of Detroit, reached Cincinnati on the morning of the 27th of that month. On the 30th he left Cincinnati, and the next day overtook the army he was to command, on its way to Dayton. After leaving Dayton, he was overtaken by an express, informing him of his appointment by the Government as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Indiana and Illinois Territories. The army reached Piqua, September 3. From this place Harrison sent a body of troops to aid in the defense of Fort Wayne, threatened by the enemy. On the 6th he ordered all the troops forward, and while on the march, on September 17, he was informed of his appointment as commander of the entire Northwestern troops. He found the army poorly clothed for a winter campaign, now approaching, and at once issued a stirring address to the people, asking for food and comfortable clothing. The address was not in vain. After his appointment, Gen. Harrison pushed on to Auglaize, where, leaving the army under command of Gen. Winchester, he returned to the interior of the State, and establishing his headquarters at Franklinton, began active measures for the campaign.

Early in March, 1812, Col. John Miller raised, under orders, a regiment of infantry in Ohio, and in July assembled his enlisted men at Chillicothe, where, placing them—only one hundred and forty in number—under command of Captain Angus Lewis, he sent them on to the frontier. They erected a block-house at Piqua and then went on to Defiance, to the main body of the army.

In July, 1812, Gen. Edward W. Tupper, of Gallia County, raised one thousand men for six months' duty. Under orders from Gen. Winchester, they marched through Chillicothe and Urbana, on to the Maumee, where, near the lower end of the rapids, they made an ineffectual attempt to drive off the enemy. Failing in this, the enemy

attacked Tupper and his troops, who, though worn down with the march and not a little disorganized through the jealousies of the officers, withstood the attack, and repulsed the British and their red allies, who returned to Detroit, and the Americans to Fort McArthur.

In the fall of 1812, Gen. Harrison ordered a detachment of six hundred men, mostly mounted, to destroy the Indian towns on the Missisquoi River, one of the head-waters of the Wabash. The winter set in early and with unusual severity. At the same time this expedition was carried on, Bonaparte was retreating from Moscow. The expedition accomplished its design, though the troops suffered greatly from the cold, no less than two hundred men being more or less frost bitten.

Gen. Harrison determined at once to retake Michigan and establish a line of defense along the southern shores of the lakes. Winchester was sent to occupy Forts Wayne and Defiance; Perkins' brigade to Lower Sandusky, to fortify an old stockade, and some Pennsylvania troops and artillery sent there at the same time. As soon as Gen. Harrison heard the results of the Missisquoi expedition, he went to Chillicothe to consult with Gov. Meigs about further movements, and the best methods to keep the way between the Upper Miami and the Maumee continually open. He also sent Gen. Winchester word to move forward to the rapids of the Maumee and prepare for winter quarters. This Winchester did by the middle of January, 1813, establishing himself on the northern bank of the river, just above Wayne's old battle-ground. He was well fixed here, and was enabled to give his troops good bread, made from corn gathered in Indian corn-fields in this vicinity.

While here, the inhabitants of Frenchtown, on the Raisin River, about twenty miles from Detroit, sent Winchester word claiming protection from the threatened British and Indian invasion, avowing themselves in sympathy with the Americans. A council of war decided in favor of their request, and Col. Lewis, with 550 men, sent to their relief. Soon after, Col. Allen was sent with more troops, and the enemy easily driven away from about Frenchtown. Word was sent to Gen. Winchester, who determined to march with all the men he could spare to aid in holding the post gained. He left, the 19th of January, with 250 men, and arrived on the evening of the 20th. Failing to take the necessary precaution, from some unexplained reason, the enemy came up in the night, established his batteries, and, the next day, sur-

prised and defeated the American Army with a terrible loss. Gen. Winchester was made a prisoner, and, finally, those who were intrenched in the town surrendered, under promise of Proctor, the British commander, of protection from the Indians. This promise was grossly violated the next day. The savages were allowed to enter the town and enact a massacre as cruel and bloody as any in the annals of the war, to the everlasting ignominy of the British General and his troops.

Those of the American Army that escaped, arrived at the rapids on the evening of the 22d of January, and soon the sorrowful news spread throughout the army and nation. Gen. Harrison set about retrieving the disaster at once. Delay could do no good. A fort was built at the rapids, named Fort Meigs, and troops from the south and west hurriedly advanced to the scene of action. The investment and capture of Detroit was abandoned, that winter, owing to the defeat at Frenchtown, and expiration of the terms of service of many of the troops. Others took their places, all parts of Ohio and bordering States sending men.

The erection of Fort Meigs was an obstacle in the path of the British they determined to remove, and, on the 28th of February, 1813, a large band of British and Indians, under command of Proctor, Tecumseh, Walk-in-the-water, and other Indian chiefs, appeared in the Maumee in boats, and prepared for the attack. Without entering into details regarding the investment of the fort, it is only necessary to add, that after a prolonged siege, lasting to the early part of May, the British were obliged to abandon the fort, having been severely defeated, and sailed for the Canadian shores.

Next followed the attacks on Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, and other predatory excursions, by the British. All of these failed of their design; the defense of Maj. Croghan and his men constituting one of the most brilliant actions of the war. For the gallant defense of Fort Stephenson by Maj. Croghan, then a young man, the army merited the highest honors. The ladies of Chillicothe voted the heroic Major a fine sword, while the whole land rejoiced at the exploits of him and his band.

The decisive efforts of the army, the great numbers of men offered—many of whom Gen. Harrison was obliged to send home, much to their disgust—Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813—all presaged the triumph of the American arms, soon to ensue. As soon as the battle on the lake was over, the British at Malden burned

their stores, and fled, while the Americans, under their gallant commander, followed them in Perry's vessel to the Canada shore, overtaking them on the River Thames, October 5. In the battle that ensued, Tecumseh was slain, and the British Army routed.

The war was now practically closed in the West. Ohio troops had done nobly in defending their northern frontier, and in regaining the Northwestern country. Gen. Harrison was soon after elected to Congress by the Cincinnati district, and Gen. Duncan McArthur was appointed a Brigadier General in the regular army, and assigned to the command in his place. Gen. McArthur made an expedition into Upper Canada in the spring of 1814, destroying considerable property, and driving the British farther into their own dominions. Peace was declared early in 1815, and that spring, the troops were mustered out of service at Chillisnothe, and peace with England reigned supreme.

The results of the war in Ohio were, for awhile, similar to the Indian war of 1795. It brought many people into the State, and opened new portions, before unknown. Many of the soldiers immediately invested their money in lands, and became citizens. The war drove many people from the Atlantic Coast west, and as a result much money, for awhile, circulated. Labor and provisions rose, which enabled both workmen and tradesmen to enter tracts of land, and aided emigration. At the conclusion of Wayne's war in 1795, probably not more than five thousand people dwelt in the limits of the State; at the close of the war of 1812, that number was largely increased, even with the odds of war against them. After the last war, the emigration was constant and gradual, building up the State in a manner that betokened a healthful life.

As soon as the effects of the war had worn off, a period of depression set in, as a result of too free speculation indulged in at its close. Gradually a stagnation of business ensued, and many who found themselves unable to meet contracts made in "flush" times, found no alternative but to fail. To relieve the pressure in all parts of the West, Congress, about 1815, reduced the price of public lands from \$2 to \$1.25 per acre. This measure worked no little hardship on those who owned large tracts of lands, for portions of which they had not fully paid, and as a consequence, these lands, as well as all others of this class, reverted to the Government. The general market was in New

Orleans, whither goods were transported in flat-boats built especially for this purpose. This commerce, though small and poorly repaid, was the main avenue of trade, and did much for the slow prosperity prevalent. The few banks in the State found their bills at a discount abroad, and gradually becoming drained of their specie, either closed business or failed, the major part of them adopting the latter course.

The steamboat began to be an important factor in the river navigation of the West about this period. The first boat to descend the Ohio was the Orleans, built at Pittsburg in 1812, and in December of that year, while the fortunes of war hung over the land, she made her first trip from the Iron City to New Orleans, being just twelve days on the way. The second, built by Samuel Smith, was called the Comet, and made a trip as far south as Louisville, in the summer of 1813. The third, the Vesuvius, was built by Fulton, and went to New Orleans in 1814. The fourth, built by Daniel French at Brownsville, Penn., made two trips to Louisville in the summer of 1814. The next vessel, the *Ætna*, was built by Fulton & Company in 1815. So fast did the business increase, that, four years after, more than forty steamers floated on the Western waters. Improvements in machinery kept pace with the building, until, in 1838, a competent writer stated there were no less than four hundred steamers in the West. Since then, the erection of railways has greatly retarded ship-building, and it is altogether probable the number has increased but little.

The question of canals began to agitate the Western country during the decade succeeding the war. They had been and were being constructed in older countries, and presaged good and prosperous times. If only the waters of the lakes and the Ohio River could be united by a canal running through the midst of the State, thought the people, prosperous cities and towns would arise on its banks, and commerce flow through the land. One of the firmest friends of such improvements was De Witt Clinton, who had been the chief man in forwarding the "Clinton Canal," in New York. He was among the first to advocate the feasibility of a canal connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio River, and, by the success of the New York canals, did much to bring it about. Popular writers of the day all urged the scheme, so that when the Assembly met, early in December, 1821, the resolution, offered by Micajah T. Williams, of Cincinnati,

for the appointment of a committee of five members to take into consideration so much of the Governor's message as related to canals, and see if some feasible plan could not be adopted whereby a beginning could be made, was quickly adopted.

The report of the committee, advising a survey and examination of routes, met with the approval of the Assembly, and commissioners were appointed who were to employ an engineer, examine the country and report on the practicability of a canal between the lakes and the river. The commissioners employed James Geddes, of Onondaga County, N. Y., as an engineer. He arrived in Columbus in June, 1822, and, before eight months, the corps of engineers, under his direction, had examined one route. During the next two summers, the examinations continued. A number of routes were examined and surveyed, and one, from Cleveland on the lake, to Portsmouth on the Ohio, was recommended. Another canal, from Cincinnati to Dayton, on the Miami, was determined on, and preparations to commence work made. A Board of Canal Fund Commissioners was created, money was borrowed, and the morning of July 4, 1825, the first shovelful of earth was dug near Newark, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York, and a mighty concourse of people assembled to witness the auspicious event.

Gov. Clinton was escorted all over the State to aid in developing the energy everywhere apparent. The events were important ones in the history of the State, and, though they led to the creation of a vast debt, yet, in the end, the canals were a benefit.

The main canal—the Ohio and Erie Canal—was not completed till 1832. The Maumee Canal, from Dayton to Cincinnati, was finished in 1834. They cost the State about \$6,000,000. Each of the main canals had branches leading to important towns, where their construction could be made without too much expense. The Miami and Maumee Canal, from Cincinnati northward along the Miami River to Piqua, thence to the Maumee and on to the lake, was the largest canal made, and, for many years, was one of the most important in the State. It joined the Wabash Canal on the eastern boundary of Indiana, and thereby saved the construction of many miles by joining this great canal from Toledo to Evansville.

The largest artificial lake in the world, it is said, was built to supply water to the Miami Canal. It exists yet, though the canal is not much used. It

is in the eastern part of Mercer County, and is about nine miles long by from two to four wide. It was formed by raising two walls of earth from ten to thirty feet high, called respectively the east and west embankments; the first of which is about two miles in length; the second, about four. These walls, with the elevation of the ground to the north and south, formed a huge basin, to retain the water. The reservoir was commenced in 1837, and finished in 1845, at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars. When first built, during the accumulation of water, much malarial disease prevailed in the surrounding country, owing to the stagnant condition of the water. The citizens, enraged at what they considered an innovation of their rights, met, and, during a dark night, tore out a portion of the lower wall, letting the water flow out. The damage cost thousands of dollars to repair. All who participated in the proceedings were liable to a severe imprisonment, but the state of feeling was such, in Mercer County, where the offense was committed, that no jury could be found that would try them, and the affair gradually died out.

The canals, so efficacious in their day, were, however, superseded by the railroads rapidly finding their way into the West. From England, where they were early used in the collieries, the transition to America was easy.

The first railroad in the United States was built in the summer of 1826, from the granite quarry belonging to the Bunker Hill Monument Association to the wharf landing, three miles distant. The road was a slight decline from the quarry to the wharf, hence the loaded cars were propelled by their own gravity. On their return, when empty, they were drawn up by a single horse. Other roads, or tramways, quickly followed this. They were built at the Pennsylvania coal mines, in South Carolina, at New Orleans, and at Baltimore. Steam motive power was used in 1831 or 1832, first in America on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and in Charlestown, on a railroad there.

To transfer these highways to the West was the question of but a few years' time. The prairies of Illinois and Indiana offered superior inducements to such enterprises, and, early in 1835, they began to be agitated there. In 1838, the first rail was laid in Illinois, at Meredosia, a little town on the Illinois River, on what is now the Wabash Railway.

"The first railroad made in Ohio," writes Caleb Atwater, in his "History of Ohio," in 1838, "was finished in 1836 by the people of Toledo, a town

some two years old then, situated near the mouth of Maumee River. The road extends westward into Michigan and is some thirty miles in length. There is a road about to be made from Cincinnati to Springfield. This road follows the Ohio River up to the Little Miami River, and there turns northwardly up its valley to Xenia, and, passing the Yellow Springs, reaches Springfield. Its length must be about ninety miles. The State will own one-half of the road, individuals and the city of Cincinnati the other half. This road will, no doubt, be extended to Lake Erie, at Sandusky City, within a few short years."

"There is a railroad," continues Mr. Atwater, "about to be made from Painesville to the Ohio River. There are many charters for other roads, which will never be made."

Mr. Atwater notes also, the various turnpikes as well as the famous National road from Baltimore westward, then completed only to the mountains. This latter did as much as any enterprise ever enacted in building up and populating the West. It gave a national thoroughfare, which, for many years, was the principal wagon-way from the Atlantic to the Mississippi Valley.

The railroad to which Mr. Atwater refers as about to be built from Cincinnati to Springfield, was what was known as the Mad River Railroad. It is commonly conceded to be the first one built in Ohio.* Its history shows that it was chartered March 11, 1836, that work began in 1837; that it was completed and opened for business from Cincinnati to Milford, in December, 1842; to Xenia, in August, 1845, and to Springfield, in August, 1846. It was laid with strap rails until about 1848, when the present form of rail was adopted.

One of the earliest roads in Ohio was what was known as the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad. It was chartered at first as the Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad, March 9, 1835. March 12, 1836, the Mansfield & New Haven road was chartered; the Columbus & Lake Erie, March 12, 1845, and the Huron & Oxford, February 27, 1846. At first it ran only from Sandusky to Monroeville, then from Mansfield to Huron. These

two were connected and consolidated, and then extended to Newark, and finally, by connections, to Columbus.

It is unnecessary to follow closely the history of these improvements through the years succeeding their introduction. At first the State owned a share in nearly all railroads and canals, but finally finding itself in debt about \$15,000,000 for such improvements, and learning by its own and neighbors' experiences, that such policy was detrimental to the best interests of the people, abandoned the plan, and allowed private parties entire control of all such works. After the close of the Mexican war, and the return to solid values in 1854 or thereabouts, the increase of railroads in all parts of Ohio, as well as all parts of the West, was simply marvelous. At this date there are more than ten thousand miles of railroads in Ohio, alongside of which stretch innumerable lines of telegraph, a system of swift messages invented by Prof. Morse, and adopted in the United States about 1851.

About the time railroad building began to assume a tangible shape, in 1840, occurred the celebrated political campaign known in history as the "Hard Cider Campaign." The gradual encroachments of the slave power in the West, its arrogant attitude in the Congress of the United States and in several State legislatures: its forcible seizure of slaves in the free States, and the enactment and attempted enforcement of the "fugitive slave" law all tended to awaken in the minds of the Northern people an antagonism, terminating only in the late war and the abolishment of that hideous system in the United States.

The "Whig Party" strenuously urged the abridgment or confinement of slavery in the Southern States, and in the contest the party took a most active part, and elected William Henry Harrison President of the United States. As he had been one of the foremost leaders in the war of 1812, a resident of Ohio, and one of its most popular citizens, a log cabin and a barrel of cider were adopted as his exponents of popular opinion, as expressive of the rule of the common people represented in the cabin and cider, in turn representing their primitive and simple habits of life. He lived but thirty days after his inauguration, dying on the 9th of April, 1841, when John Tyler, the Vice President, succeeded him as Chief Executive of the nation.

The building of railroads; the extension of commerce; the settlement of all parts of the State; its growth in commerce, education, religion and

* Hon. E. D. Mansfield states, in 1873, that the "first actual piece of railroad laid in Ohio, was made on the Cincinnati & Sandusky Railroad; but, about the same time we have the Little Miami Railroad, which was surveyed in 1836 and 1837. If this, the generally accepted opinion, is correct, then Mr. Atwater's statement as given, is wrong. His history is, however, generally conceded to be correct. Written in 1838, he surely ought to know whereof he was writing, as the railroads were then only in construction; but few, if any, in operation.

population, are the chief events from 1841 to the Mexican war. Hard times occurred about as often as they do now, preceded by "flush" times, when speculation ran rife, the people all infatuated with

an insane idea that something could be had for nothing. The bubble burst as often as inflated, ruining many people, but seemingly teaching few lessons.

CHAPTER XII.

MEXICAN WAR—CONTINUED GROWTH OF THE STATE—WAR OF THE REBELLION—OHIO'S PART IN THE CONFLICT.

THE Mexican War grew out of the question of the annexation of Texas, then a province of Mexico, whose territory extended to the Indian Territory on the north, and on up to the Oregon Territory on the Pacific Coast. Texas had been settled largely by Americans, who saw the condition of affairs that would inevitably ensue did the country remain under Mexican rule. They first took steps to secede from Mexico, and then asked the aid of America to sustain them, and annex the country to itself.

The Whig party and many others opposed this, chiefly on the grounds of the extension of slave territory. But to no avail. The war came on, Mexico was conquered, the war lasting from April 20, 1846, to May 30, 1848. Fifty thousand volunteers were called for the war by the Congress, and \$10,000,000 placed at the disposal of the President, James K. Polk, to sustain the army and prosecute the war.

The part that Ohio took in the war may be briefly summed up as follows: She had five volunteer regiments, five companies in the Fifteenth Infantry, and several independent companies, with her full proportion among the regulars. When war was declared, it was something of a crusade to many; full of romance to others; hence, many more were offered than could be received. It was a campaign of romance to some, yet one of reality, ending in death, to many.

When the first call for troops came, the First, Second and Third Regiments of infantry responded at once. Alexander Mitchell was made Colonel of the First; John B. Weller its Lieutenant Colonel; and L. Hamer Giddings, of Dayton, its Major. Thomas Hanna, one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio, started with the First as its Major, but, before the regiment left the State, he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and, at the battle of Monterey, distinguished himself; and there contracted

disease and laid down his life. The regiment's Colonel, who had been wounded at Monterey, came home, removed to Minnesota, and there died. Lieut. Col. Weller went to California after the close of the war. He was United States Senator from that State in the halls of Congress, and, at last, died at New Orleans.

The Second Regiment was commanded by Col. George W. Morgan, now of Mount Vernon; Lieut. Col. William Irwin, of Lancaster, and Maj. William Wall. After the war closed, Irwin settled in Texas, and remained there till he died. Wall lived out his days in Ohio. The regiment was never in active field service, but was a credit to the State.

The officers of the Third Regiment were, Col. Samuel R. Curtis; Lieut. Col. G. W. McCook and Maj. John Love. The first two are now dead; the Major lives in McConnellsville.

At the close of the first year of the war, these regiments (First, Second and Third) were mustered out of service, as their term of enlistment had expired.

When the second year of the war began, the call for more troops on the part of the Government induced the Second Ohio Infantry to re-organize, and again enter the service. William Irwin, of the former organization, was chosen Colonel; William Latham, of Columbus, Lieutenant Colonel, and William H. Link, of Circleville, Major. Nearly all of them are now dead.

The regular army was increased by eight Ohio companies of infantry, the Third Dragoons, and the Voltigeurs—light-armed soldiers. In the Fifteenth Regiment of the United States Army, there were five Ohio companies. The others were three from Michigan, and two from Wisconsin. Col. Morgan, of the old Second, was made Colonel of the Fifteenth, and John Howard, of Detroit, an old artillery officer in the regular army, Lieutenant Colonel. Samuel Wood, a captain in the Sixth

United States Infantry, was made Major; but was afterward succeeded by — Mill, of Vermont. The Fifteenth was in a number of skirmishes at first, and later in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and Chapultepec. At the battle of Cherubusco, the Colonel was severely wounded, and Maj. Mill, with several officers, and a large number of men, killed. For gallant service at Contreras, Col. Morgan, though only twenty-seven years old, was made a Brevet Brigadier General in the United States Army. Since the war he has delivered a number of addresses in Ohio, on the campaigns in Mexico.

The survivors of the war are now few. Though seventy-five thousand men from the United States went into that conflict, less than ten thousand now survive. They are now veterans, and as such delight to recount their reminiscences on the fields of Mexico. They are all in the decline of life, and ere a generation passes away, few, if any, will be left.

After the war, the continual growth of Ohio, the change in all its relations, necessitated a new organic law. The Constitution of 1852 was the result. It re-affirmed the political principles of the "ordinance of 1787" and the Constitution of 1802, and made a few changes necessitated by the advance made in the interim. It created the office of Lieutenant Governor, fixing the term of service at two years. This Constitution yet stands notwithstanding the prolonged attempt in 1873-74 to create a new one. It is now the organic law of Ohio.

From this time on to the opening of the late war, the prosperity of the State received no check. Towns and cities grew; railroads multiplied; commerce was extended; the vacant lands were rapidly filled by settlers, and everything tending to the advancement of the people was well prosecuted. Banks, after much tribulation, had become in a measure somewhat secure, their only and serious drawback being their isolation or the confinement of their circulation to their immediate localities. But signs of a mighty contest were apparent. A contest almost without a parallel in the annals of history; a contest between freedom and slavery; between wrong and right; a contest that could only end in defeat to the wrong. The Republican party came into existence at the close of President Pierce's term, in 1855. Its object then was, principally, the restriction of the slave power; ultimately its extinction. One of the chief exponents and supporters of this growing party in Ohio, was Salmon P.

Chase; one who never faltered nor lost faith; and who was at the helm of State; in the halls of Congress; chief of one the most important bureaus of the Government, and, finally, Chief Justice of the United States. When war came, after the election of Abraham Lincoln by the Republican party, Ohio was one of the first to answer to the call for troops. Mr. Chase, while Governor, had re-organized the militia on a sensible basis, and rescued it from the ignominy into which it had fallen. When Mr. Lincoln asked for seventy-five thousand men, Ohio's quota was thirteen regiments. The various chaotic regiments and militia troops in the State did not exceed 1,500 men. The call was issued April 15, 1861; by the 18th, two regiments were organized in Columbus, whither these companies had gathered; before sunrise of the 19th the *first* and *second* regiments were on their way to Washington City. The President had only asked for thirteen regiments; *thirty* were gathering; the Government, not yet fully comprehending the nature of the rebellion, refused the surplus troops, but Gov. Dennison was authorized to put ten additional regiments in the field, as a defensive measure, and was also authorized to act on the defensive as well as on the offensive. The immense extent of southern border made this necessary, as all the loyal people in West Virginia and Kentucky asked for help.

In the limits of this history, it is impossible to trace all the steps Ohio took in the war. One of her most talented sons, now at the head of one of the greatest newspapers of the world, says, regarding the action of the people and their Legislature:

"In one part of the nation there existed a gradual growth of sentiment against the Union, ending in open hostility against its integrity and its Constitutional law; on the other side stood a resolute, and determined people, though divided in minor matters, firmly united on the question of national supremacy. The people of Ohio stood squarely on this side. Before this her people had been divided up to the hour when—

"That fierce and sudden flash across the rugged blackness broke,
And, with a voice that shook the land, the guns of Summer spoke;
* * * * *
And whereso'er the summons came, there rose the angry din,
As when, upon a rocky coast, a stormy tide sets in."

"All waverings then ceased among the people and in the Ohio Legislature. The Union must be

preserved. The white heat of patriotism and fealty to the flag that had been victorious in three wars, and had never met but temporary defeat then melted all parties, and dissolved all hesitation, and, April 18, 1861, by a unanimous vote of ninety-nine Representatives in its favor, there was passed a bill appropriating \$500,000 to carry into effect the requisition of the President, to protect the National Government, of which sum \$450,000 were to purchase arms and equipments for the troops required by that requisition as the quota of Ohio, and \$50,000 as an extraordinary contingent fund for the Governor. The commissioners of the State Sinking Fund were authorized, by the same bill, to borrow this money, on the 6 per cent bonds of the State, and to issue for the same certificates, freeing such bonds from taxation. Then followed other such legislation that declared the property of volunteers free from execution for debt during their term of service; that declared any resident of the State, who gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, guilty of treason against the State, to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for life; and, as it had become already evident that thousands of militia, beyond Ohio's quota of the President's call, would volunteer, the Legislature, adopting the sagacious suggestion of Gov. Dennison, resolved that all excess of volunteers should be retained and paid for service, under direction of the Governor. Thereupon a bill was passed, authorizing the acceptance of volunteers to form ten regiments, and providing \$500,000 for their arms and equipments, and \$1,500,000 more to be disbursed for troops in case of an invasion of the State. Then other legislation was enacted, looking to and providing against the shipment from or through the State of arms or munitions of war, to States either assuming to be neutral or in open rebellion; organizing the whole body of the State militia; providing suitable officers for duty on the staff of the Governor; requiring contracts for subsistence of volunteers to be let to the lowest bidder, and authorizing the appointment of additional general officers.

"Before the adjournment of that Legislature, the Speaker of the House had resigned to take command of one of the regiments then about to start for Washington City; two leading Senators had been appointed Brigadier Generals, and many, in fact nearly all, of the other members of both houses had, in one capacity or another, entered the military service. It was the first war legislature ever elected in Ohio, and, under sudden pressure,

nobly met the first shock, and enacted the first measures of law for war. Laboring under difficulties inseparable from a condition so unexpected, and in the performance of duties so novel, it may be historically stated that for patriotism, zeal and ability, the Ohio Legislature of 1861 was the equal of any of its successors; while in that exuberance of patriotism which obliterated party lines and united all in a common effort to meet the threatened integrity of the United States as a nation, it surpassed them both.

"The war was fought, the slave power forever destroyed, and under additional amendments to her organic law, the United States wiped the stain of human slavery from her escutcheon, liberating over four million human beings, nineteen-twentieths of whom were native-born residents.

"When Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Ohio had two hundred regiments of all arms in the National service. In the course of the war, she had furnished two hundred and thirty regiments, besides twenty-six independent batteries of artillery, five independent companies of cavalry, several companies of sharpshooters, large parts of five regiments credited to the West Virginia contingent, two regiments credited to the Kentucky contingent, two transferred to the United States colored troops, and a large proportion of the rank and file of the Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments, also colored men. Of these organizations, twenty-three were infantry regiments furnished on the first call of the President, an excess of nearly one-half over the State's quota; one hundred and ninety-one were infantry regiments, furnished on subsequent calls of the President—one hundred and seventeen for three years, twenty-seven for one year, two for six months, two for three months, and forty-two for one hundred days. Thirteen were cavalry, and three artillery for three years. Of these three-years troops, over twenty thousand re-enlisted, as veterans, at the end of their long term of service, to fight till the war would end."

As original members of these organizations, Ohio furnished to the National service the magnificent army of 310,654 actual soldiers, emitting from the above number all those who paid commutation money, veteran enlistments, and citizens who enlisted as soldiers or sailors in other States. The count is made from the reports of the Provost Marshal General to the War Department. Pennsylvania gave not quite 28,000 more, while Illinois fell 48,000 behind; Indiana, 116,000 less;

Kentucky, 235,000, and Massachusetts, 164,000. Thus Ohio more than maintained, in the National army, the rank among her sisters which her population supported. Ohio furnished more troops than the President ever required of her; and at the end of the war, with more than a thousand men in the camp of the State who were never mustered into the service, she still had a credit on the rolls of the War Department for 4,332 soldiers, beyond the aggregate of all quotas ever assigned to her; and, besides all these, 6,479 citizens had, in lieu of personal service, paid the commutation; while Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York were all from five to one hundred thousand behind their quotas. So ably, through all those years of trial and death, did she keep the promise of the memorable dispatch from her first war Governor: "If Kentucky refuses to fill her quota, Ohio will fill it for her."

"Of these troops 11,237 were killed or mortally wounded in action, and of these 6,563 were left dead on the field of battle. They fought on well-nigh every battle-field of the war. Within forty-eight hours, after the first call was made for troops, two regiments were on the way to Washington. An Ohio brigade covered the retreat from the first battle of Bull Run. Ohio troops formed the bulk of army that saved to the Union the territory afterward erected into West Virginia; the bulk of the army that kept Kentucky from seceding; a large part of the army that captured Fort Donelson and Island No. 10; a great part of the army that from Stone River and Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge and Atlanta, swept to the sea and captured Fort McAllister, and north through the Carolinas to Virginia."

When Sherman started on his famous march to the sea, someone said to President Lincoln, "They will never get through; they will all be captured, and the Union will be lost." "It is impossible," replied the President; "it cannot be done. *There is a mighty sight of fight in one hundred thousand Western men.*"

Ohio troops fought at Pea Ridge. They charged at Wagner. They helped redeem North Carolina. They were in the sieges of Vicksburg, Charleston, Mobile and Richmond. At Pittsburg Landing, at Antietam, Gettysburg and Corinth, in the Wilderness, at Five Forks, before Nashville and Appomattox Court House; "their bones, reposing on the fields they won and in the graves they fill, are a perpetual pledge that no flag shall ever wave over their graves but that flag they died to maintain."

Ohio's soil gave birth to, or furnished, a Grant, a Sherman, a Sheridan, a McPherson, a Rosecrans, a McClellan, a McDowell, a Mitchell, a Gilmore, a Hazen, a Sill, a Stanley, a Steadman, and others—all but one, children of the country, reared at West Point for such emergencies. Ohio's war record shows one General, one Lieutenant General, twenty Major Generals, twenty seven Brevet Major Generals, and thirty Brigadier Generals, and one hundred and fifty Brevet Brigadier Generals. Her three war Governors were William Dennison, David Todd, and John Brough. She furnished, at the same time, one Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, and one Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase. Her Senators were Benjamin F. Wade and John Sherman. At least three out of five of Ohio's able-bodied men stood in the line of battle. On the head stone of one of these soldiers, who gave his life for the country, and who now lies in a National Cemetery, is inscribed these words:

"We charge the living to preserve that Constitution we have died to defend."

The close of the war and return of peace brought a period of fictitious values on the country, occasioned by the immense amount of currency afloat. Property rose to unheard-of values, and everything with it. Ere long, however, the decline came, and with it "hard times." The climax broke over the country in 1873, and for awhile it seemed as if the country was on the verge of ruin. People found again, as preceding generations had found, that real value was the only basis of true prosperity, and gradually began to work to the fact. The Government established the specie basis by gradual means, and on the 1st day of January, 1879, began to redeem its outstanding obligations in coin. The effect was felt everywhere. Business of all kinds sprang anew into life. A feeling of confidence grew as the times went on, and now, on the threshold of the year 1880, the State is entering on an era of steadfast prosperity; one which has a sure and certain foundation.

Nearly four years have elapsed since the great Centennial Exhibition was held in Philadelphia; an exhibition that brought from every State in the Union the best products of her soil, factories, and all industries. In that exhibit Ohio made an excellent display. Her stone, iron, coal, cereals, woods and everything pertaining to her welfare were all represented. Ohio, occupying the middle ground of the Union, was expected to show to foreign nations what the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio

could produce. The State nobly stood the test and ranked foremost among all others. Her centennial building was among the first completed and among the neatest and best on the grounds. During the summer, the Centennial Commission extended invitations to the Governors of the several States to appoint an orator and name a day for his

delivery of an address on the history, progress and resources of his State. Gov. Hayes named the Hon. Edward D. Mansfield for this purpose, and August 9th, that gentleman delivered an address so valuable for the matter which it contains, that we here give a synopsis of it.

CHAPTER XIII.

OHIO IN THE CENTENNIAL—ADDRESS OF EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, LL. D., PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 9, 1876.

ONE hundred years ago, the whole territory, from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains was a wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts and Indians. The Jesuit and Moravian missionaries were the only white men who had penetrated the wilderness or beheld its mighty lakes and rivers. While the thirteen old colonies were declaring their independence, the thirteen new States, which now lie in the western interior, had no existence, and gave no sign of the future. The solitude of nature was unbroken by the steps of civilization. The wisest statesman had not contemplated the probability of the coming States, and the boldest patriot did not dream that this interior wilderness should soon contain a greater population than the thirteen old States, with all the added growth of one hundred years.

Ten years after that, the old States had ceded their Western lands to the General Government, and the Congress of the United States had passed the ordinance of 1785, for the survey of the public territory, and, in 1787, the celebrated ordinance which organized the Northwestern Territory, and dedicated it to freedom and intelligence.

Fifteen years after that, and more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence, the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union, being the seventeenth which accepted the Constitution of the United States. It has since grown up to be great, populous and prosperous under the influence of those ordinances. At her admittance, in 1803, the tide of emigration had begun to flow over the Alleghanies into the Valley of the Mississippi, and, although no steamboat, no railroad then existed, nor even a stage coach helped the immigrant, yet the wooden "ark" on the Ohio, and the heavy wagon, slowly winding over

the mountains, bore these tens of thousands to the wilds of Kentucky and the plains of Ohio. In the spring of 1788—the first year of settlement—four thousand five hundred persons passed the mouth of the Muskingum in three months, and the tide continued to pour on for half a century in a widening stream, mingled with all the races of Europe and America, until now, in the hundredth year of America's independence, the five States of the Northwestern Territory, in the wilderness of 1776, contain ten millions of people, enjoying all the blessings which peace and prosperity, freedom and Christianity, can confer upon any people. Of these five States, born under the ordinance of 1787, Ohio is the first, oldest, and, in many things, the greatest. In some things it is the greatest State in the Union. Let us, then, attempt, in the briefest terms, to draw an outline portrait of this great and remarkable commonwealth.

Let us observe its physical aspects. Ohio is just one-sixth part of the Northwestern Territory—10,000 square miles. It lies between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, having 200 miles of navigable waters, on one side flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, and on the other into the Gulf of Mexico. Through the lakes, its vessels touch on 6,000 miles of interior coast, and, through the Mississippi, on 36,000 miles of river coast; so that a citizen of Ohio may pursue his navigation through 42,000 miles, all in his own country, and all within navigable reach of his own State. He who has circumnavigated the globe, has gone but little more than half the distance which the citizen of Ohio finds within his natural reach in this vast interior.

Looking upon the surface of this State, we find no mountains, no barren sands, no marshy wastes, no lava-covered plains, but one broad, compact

body of arable land, intersected with rivers and streams and running waters, while the beautiful Ohio flows tranquilly by its side. More than three times the surface of Belgium, and one-third of the whole of Italy, it has more natural resources in proportion than either, and is capable of ultimately supporting a larger population than any equal surface in Europe. Looking from this great arable surface, where upon the very hills the grass and the forest trees now grow exuberant and abundant, we find that underneath this surface, and easily accessible, lie 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron—coal and iron enough to supply the basis of manufacture for a world! All this vast deposit of metal and fuel does not interrupt or take from that arable surface at all. There you may find in one place the same machine bringing up coal and salt water from below, while the wheat and the corn grow upon the surface above. The immense masses of coal, iron, salt and freestone deposited below have not in any way diminished the fertility and production of the soil.

It has been said by some writer that the character of a people is shaped or modified by the character of the country in which they live. If the people of Switzerland have acquired a certain air of liberty and independence from the rugged mountains around which they live; if the people of Southern Italy, or beautiful France, have acquired a tone of ease and politeness from their mild and genial climate, so the people of Ohio, placed amidst such a wealth of nature, in the temperate zone, should show the best fruits of peaceful industry and the best culture of Christian civilization. Have they done so? Have their own labor and arts and culture come up to the advantages of their natural situation? Let us examine this growth and their product.

The first settlement of Ohio was made by a colony from New England, at the mouth of the Muskingum. It was literally a remnant of the officers of the Revolution. Of this colony no praise of the historian can be as competent, or as strong, as the language of Washington. He says, in answer to inquiries addressed to him: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum. Information, prosperity and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community;" and he adds that if he were a young man, he knows no country in which he

would sooner settle than in this Western region." This colony, left alone for a time, made its own government and nailed its laws to a tree in the village, an early indication of that law-abiding and peaceful spirit which has since made Ohio a just and well-ordered community. The subsequent settlements on the Miami and Scioto were made by citizens of New Jersey and Virginia, and it is certainly remarkable that among all the early immigration, there were no ignorant people. In the language of Washington, they came with "information," qualified to promote the welfare of the community.

Soon after the settlement on the Muskingum and the Miami, the great wave of migration flowed on to the plains and valleys of Ohio and Kentucky. Kentucky had been settled earlier, but the main body of emigrants in subsequent years went into Ohio, influenced partly by the great ordinance of 1787, securing freedom and schools forever, and partly by the greater security of titles under the survey and guarantee of the United States Government. Soon the new State grew up, with a rapidity which, until then, was unknown in the history of civilization. On the Muskingum, where the buffalo had roamed; on the Scioto, where the Shawanees had built their towns; on the Miami, where the great chiefs of the Miamis had reigned; on the plains of Sandusky, yet red with the blood of the white man; on the Maumee, where Wayne, by the victory of the "Fallen Timbers," had broken the power of the Indian confederacy—the emigrants from the old States and from Europe came in to cultivate the fields, to build up towns, and to rear the institutions of Christian civilization, until the single State of Ohio is greater in numbers, wealth, and education, than was the whole American Union when the Declaration of Independence was made.

Let us now look at the statistics of this growth and magnitude, as they are exhibited in the census of the United States. Taking intervals of twenty years, Ohio had: In 1810, 230,760; in 1830, 937,903; in 1850, 1,980,329; in 1870, 2,665,260. Add to this the increase of population in the last six years, and Ohio now has, in round numbers, 3,000,000 of people—half a million more than the thirteen States in 1776; and her cities and towns have to-day six times the population of all the cities of America one hundred years ago. This State is now the third in numbers and wealth, and the first in some of those institutions which mark the progress of

mankind. That a small part of the wilderness of 1776 should be more populous than the whole Union was then, and that it should have made a social and moral advance greater than that of any nation in the same time, must be regarded as one of the most startling and instructive facts which attend this year of commemoration. If such has been the social growth of Ohio, let us look at its physical development; this is best expressed by the aggregate productions of the labor and arts of a people applied to the earth. In the census statistics of the United States these are expressed in the aggregate results of agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce. Let us simplify these statistics, by comparing the aggregate and ratios as between several States, and between Ohio and some countries of Europe.

The aggregate amount of grain and potatoes—farinaceous food, produced in Ohio in 1870 was 134,938,413 bushels, and in 1874, there were 157,323,597 bushels, being the largest aggregate amount raised in any State but one, Illinois, and larger per square mile than Illinois or any other State in the country. The promises of nature were thus vindicated by the labor of man; and the industry of Ohio has fulfilled its whole duty to the sustenance of the country and the world. She has raised more grain than ten of the old States together, and more than half raised by Great Britain or by France. I have not the recent statistics of Europe, but McGregor, in his statistics of nations for 1832—a period of profound peace—gives the following ratios for the leading countries of Europe: Great Britain, area 120,324 miles; amount of grain, 262,500,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 2,190 to 1; Austria—area 258,603 miles; amount of grain, 366,800,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 1,422 to 1; France—area 215,858 miles; amount of grain, 233,847,300 bushels; rate per square mile, 1,080 to 1. The State of Ohio—area per square miles, 40,000; amount of grain, 150,000,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 3,750. Combining the great countries of Great Britain, Austria, and France, we find that they had 594,785 square miles and produced 863,147,300 bushels of grain, which was, at the time these statistics were taken, 1,450 bushels per square mile, and ten bushels to each one of the population. Ohio, on the other hand, had 3,750 bushels per square mile, and fifty bushels to each one of the population; that is, there was five times as much grain raised in Ohio, in proportion to the people, as in these great countries of Europe.

As letters make words, and words express ideas, so these dry figures of statistics express facts, and these facts make the whole history of civilization.

Let us now look at the statistics of domestic animals. These are always indicative of the state of society in regard to the physical comforts. The horse must furnish domestic conveyances; the cattle must furnish the products of the dairy, as well as meat, and the sheep must furnish wool.

Let us see how Ohio compares with other States and with Europe: In 1870, Ohio had 8,818,000 domestic animals; Illinois, 6,925,000; New York, 5,283,000; Pennsylvania, 4,493,000; and other States less. The proportion to population in these States was, in Ohio, to each person, 3.3; Illinois, 2.7; New York, 1.2; Pennsylvania, 1.2.

Let us now see the proportion of domestic animals in Europe. The results given by McGregor's statistics are: In Great Britain, to each person, 2.44; Russia, 2.00; France, 1.50; Prussia, 1.02; Austria, 1.00. It will be seen that the proportion in Great Britain is only two-thirds that of Ohio; in France, only one-half; and in Austria and Prussia only one-third. It may be said that, in the course of civilization, the number of animals diminishes as the density of population increases; and, therefore, this result might have been expected in the old countries of Europe. But this does not apply to Russia or Germany, still less to other States in this country. Russia in Europe has not more than half the density of population now in Ohio. Austria and Prussia have less than 150 to the square mile. The whole of the north of Europe has not so dense a population as the State of Ohio, still less have the States of Illinois and Missouri, west of Ohio. Then, therefore, Ohio showing a larger proportion of domestic animals than the north of Europe, or States west of her, with a population not so dense, we see at once there must be other causes to produce such a phenomenon.

Looking to some of the incidental results of this vast agricultural production, we see that the United States exports to Europe immense amounts of grain and provisions; and that there is manufactured in this country an immense amount of woollen goods. Then, taking these statistics of the raw material, we find that Ohio produces *one-fifth* of all the wool; *one-seventh* of all the cheese; *one-eighth* of all the corn, and *one-tenth* of all the wheat; and yet Ohio has but a *fourteenth* part of the population, and *one-eightieth* part of the surface of this country.

Let us take another—a commercial view of this matter. We have seen that Ohio raises five times as much grain per square mile as is raised per square mile in the empires of Great Britain, France and Austria, taken together. After making allowance for the differences of living, in the working classes of this country, at least two-thirds of the food and grain of Ohio are a surplus beyond the necessities of life, and, therefore, so much in the commercial balance of exports. This corresponds with the fact, that, in the shape of grain, meat, liquors and dairy products, this vast surplus is constantly moved to the Atlantic States and to Europe. The money value of this exported product is equal to \$100,000,000 per annum, and to a solid capital of \$1,500,000,000, after all the sustenance of the people has been taken out of the annual crop.

We are speaking of agriculture alone. We are speaking of a State which began its career more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence was made. And now, it may be asked, what is the real cause of this extraordinary result, which, without saying anything invidious of other States, we may safely say has never been surpassed in any country? We have already stated two of the advantages possessed by Ohio. The first is that it is a compact, unbroken body of arable land, surrounded and intersected by water-courses, equal to all the demands of commerce and navigation. Next, that it was secured forever to freedom and intelligence by the ordinance of 1787. The intelligence of its future people was secured by immense grants of public lands for the purpose of education; but neither the blessings of nature, nor the wisdom of laws, could obtain such results without the continuous labor of an intelligent people. Such it had, and we have only to take the testimony of Washington, already quoted, and the statistical results I have given, to prove that no people has exhibited more steady industry, nor has any people directed their labor with more intelligence.

After the agricultural capacity and production of a country, its most important physical feature is its mineral products; its capacity for coal and iron, the two great elements of material civilization. If we were to take away from Great Britain her capacity to produce coal in such vast quantities, we should reduce her to a third-rate position, no longer numbered among the great nations of the earth. Coal has smelted her iron, run her steam engines, and is the basis of her manufactures. But when we compare the coal fields of Great

Britain with those of this country, they are insignificant. The coal fields of all Europe are small compared with those of the central United States. The coal district of Darham and Northumberland, in England, is only 880 square miles. There are other districts of smaller extent, making in the whole probably one-half the extent of that in Ohio. The English coal-beds are represented as more important, in reference to extent, on account of their thickness. There is a small coal district in Lancashire, where the workable coal-beds are in all 150 feet in thickness. But this involves, as is well known, the necessity of going to immense depths and incurring immense expense. On the other hand, the workable coal-beds of Ohio are near the surface, and some of them require no excavating, except that of the horizontal lead from the mine to the river or the railroad. In one county of Ohio there are three beds of twelve, six and four feet each, within fifty feet of the surface. At some of the mines having the best coal, the lead from the mines is nearly horizontal, and just high enough to dump the coal into the railroad cars. These coals are of all qualities, from that adapted to the domestic fire to the very best quality for smelting or manufacturing iron. Recollecting these facts, let us try to get an idea of the coal district of Ohio. The bituminous coal region descending the western slopes of the Alleghenies, occupies large portions of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. I suppose that this coal field is not less than fifty thousand square miles, exclusive of Western Maryland and the southern terminations of that field in Georgia and Alabama. Of this vast field of coal, exceeding anything found in Europe, about one-fifth part lies in Ohio. Prof. Mather, in his report on the geology of the State (first Geological Report of the State) says:

"The coal-measures within Ohio occupy a space of about one hundred and eighty miles in length by eighty in breadth at the widest part, with an area of about ten thousand square miles, extending along the Ohio from Trumbull County in the north to near the mouth of the Scioto in the south. The regularity in the dip, and the moderate inclination of the strata, afford facilities to the mines not known to those of most other countries, especially Great Britain, where the strata in which the coal is imbedded have been broken and thrown out of place since its deposit, occasioning many slips and faults, and causing much labor and expense in again recovering the bed. In Ohio there is very

little difficulty of this kind, the faults being small and seldom found."

Now, taking into consideration these geological facts, let us look at the extent of the Ohio coal field. It occupies, wholly or in part, thirty-six counties, including, geographically, 14,000 square miles; but leaving out fractions, and reducing the Ohio coal field within its narrowest limits, it is 10,000 square miles in extent, lies near the surface, and has on an average twenty feet thickness of workable coal-beds. Let us compare this with the coal mines of Durham and Northumberland (England), the largest and best coal mines there. That coal district is estimated at 850 square miles, twelve feet thick, and is calculated to contain 9,000,000,000 tons of coal. The coal field of Ohio is twelve times larger and one-third thicker. Estimated by that standard, the coal field of Ohio contains 180,000,000,000 tons of coal. Marketed at only \$2 per ton, this coal is worth \$360,000,000,000, or, in other words, ten times as much as the whole valuation of the United States at the present time. But we need not undertake to estimate either its quantity or value. It is enough to say that it is a quantity which we can scarcely imagine, which is tenfold that of England, and which is enough to supply the entire continent for ages to come.

After coal, iron is beyond doubt the most valuable mineral product of a State. As the material of manufacture, it is the most important. What are called the "precious metals" are not to be compared with it as an element of industry or profit. But since no manufactures can be successfully carried on without fuel, coal becomes the first material element of the arts. Iron is unquestionably the next. Ohio has an iron district extending from the mouth of the Scioto River to some point north of the Mahoning River, in Trumbull County. The whole length is nearly two hundred miles, and the breadth twenty miles, making, as near as we can ascertain, 4,000 square miles. The iron in this district is of various qualities, and is manufactured largely into bars and castings. In this iron district are one hundred furnaces, forty-four rolling-mills, and fifteen rail-mills, being the largest number of either in any State in the Union, except only Pennsylvania.

Although only the seventeenth State in its admission, I find that, by the census statistics of 1870, it is the third State in the production of iron and iron manufactures. Already, and within the life of one man, this State begins to show what must in future time be the vast results of coal and iron,

applied to the arts and manufactures. In the year 1874, there were 420,000 tons of pig iron produced in Ohio, which is larger than the product of any State, except Pennsylvania. The product and the manufacture of iron in Ohio have increased so rapidly, and the basis for increase is so great, that we may not doubt that Ohio will continue to be the greatest producer of iron and iron fabrics, except only Pennsylvania. At Cincinnati, the iron manufacture of the Ohio Valley is concentrating, and at Cleveland the ores of Lake Superior are being smelted.

After coal and iron, we may place *salt* among the necessities of life. In connection with the coal region west of the Alleghanies, there lies in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, a large space of country underlaid by the salt rock, which already produces immense amounts of salt. Of this, Ohio has its full proportion. In a large section of the southeastern portion of the State, salt is produced without any known limitation. At Pomeroy and other points, the salt rock lies about one thousand feet below the surface, but salt water is brought easily to the surface by the steam engine. There, the salt rock, the coal seam, and the noble sandstone lie in successive strata, while the green corn and the yellow wheat bloom on the surface above. The State of Ohio produced, in 1874, 3,500,000 bushels of salt, being one-fifth of all produced in the United States. The salt section of Ohio is exceeded only by that of Syracuse, New York, and of Saginaw, Michigan. There is no definite limit to the underlying salt rock of Ohio, and, therefore, the production will be proportioned only to the extent of the demand.

Having now considered the resources and the products of the soil and the mines of Ohio, we may properly ask how far the people have employed their resources in the increase of art and manufacture. We have two modes of comparison, the rate of increase within the State, and the ratio they bear to other States. The aggregate value of the products of manufacture, exclusive of mining, in the last three censuses were: in 1850, \$62,692,000; in 1860, \$121,691,000; in 1870, \$269,713,000.

The ratio of increase was over 100 per cent in each ten years, a rate far beyond that of the increase of population, and much beyond the ratio of increase in the whole country. In 1850, the manufactures of Ohio were one-sixteenth part of the aggregate in the country; in 1860, one-fifteenth

part; in 1870, one-twelfth part. In addition to this, we find, from the returns of Cincinnati and Cleveland, that the value of the manufactured products of Ohio in 1875, must have reached \$400,000,000, and, by reference to the census tables, it will be seen that the ratio of increase exceeded that of the great manufacturing States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Of all the States admitted into the Union prior to Ohio, Pennsylvania alone has kept pace in the progress of manufacture. Some little reference to the manufacture of leading articles may throw some light on the cause of this. In the production of agricultural machinery and implements, Ohio is the first State; in animal and vegetable oils and in pig iron, the second; in cast iron and in tobacco, the third; in salt, in machinery and in leather, the fourth. These facts show how largely the resources of coal, iron and agriculture have entered into the manufactures of the State. This great advance in the manufactures of Ohio, when we consider that this State is, relatively to its surface, the first agricultural State in the country, leads to the inevitable inference that its people are remarkably industrious. When, on forty thousand square miles of surface, three millions of people raise one hundred and fifty million bushels of grain, and produce manufactures to the amount of \$269,000,000 (which is fifty bushels of breadstuff to each man, woman and child, and \$133 of manufacture), it will be difficult to find any community surpassing such results. It is a testimony, not only to the State of Ohio, but to the industry, sagacity and energy of the American people.

Looking now to the commerce of the State, we have said there are six hundred miles of coast line, which embraces some of the principal internal ports of the Ohio and the lakes, such as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Portsmouth, but whose commerce is most wholly inland. Of course, no comparison can be made with the foreign commerce of the ocean ports. On the other hand, it is well known that the inland trade of the country far exceeds that of all its foreign commerce, and that the largest part of this interior trade is carried on its rivers and lakes. The materials for the vast consumption of the interior must be conveyed in its vessels, whether of sail or steam, adapted to these waters. Let us take, then, the ship-building, the navigation, and the exchange trades of Ohio, as elements in determining the position of this State in reference to the commerce of the country. At the ports of Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Cin-

cinnati, there have been built one thousand sail and steam vessels in the last twenty years, making an average of fifty each year. The number of sail, steam and all kinds of vessels in Ohio is eleven hundred and ninety, which is equal to the number in all the other States in the Ohio Valley and the Upper Mississippi.

When we look to the navigable points to which these vessels are destined, we find them on all this vast coast line, which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Yellowstone, and from Duluth to the St. Lawrence.

Looking again to see the extent of this vast interior trade which is handled by Ohio alone, we find that the imports and exports of the principal articles of Cincinnati, amount in value to \$500,000,000; and when we look at the great trade of Cleveland and Toledo, we shall find that the annual trade of Ohio exceeds \$700,000,000. The lines of railroad which connect with its ports, are more than four thousand miles in length, or rather more than one mile in length to each ten square miles of surface. This great amount of railroads is engaged not merely in transporting to the Atlantic and thence to Europe, the immense surplus grain and meat in Ohio, but in carrying the largest part of that greater surplus, which exists in the States west of Ohio, the granary of the West. Ohio holds the gateway of every railroad north of the Ohio, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and hence it is that the great transit lines of the country pass through Ohio.

Let us now turn from the progress of the arts to the progress of ideas; from material to intellectual development. It is said that a State consists of men, and history shows that no art or science, wealth or power, will compensate for the want of moral or intellectual stability in the minds of a nation. Hence, it is admitted that the strength and perpetuity of our republic must consist in the intelligence and morality of the people. A republic can last only when the people are enlightened. This was an axiom with the early legislators of this country. Hence it was that when Virginia, Connecticut and the original colonies ceded to the General Government that vast and then unknown wilderness which lay west of the Alleghenies; in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, they took care that its future inhabitants should be an educated people. The Constitution was not formed when the celebrated ordinance of 1787 was passed.

That ordinance provided that, "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good

government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged;" and by the ordinance of 1785 for the survey of public lands in the Northwestern Territory, Section 16 in each township, that is, one thirty-sixth part, was reserved for the maintenance of public schools in said townships. As the State of Ohio contained a little more than twenty-five millions of acres, this, together with two special grants of three townships to universities, amounted to the dedication of 740,000 acres of land to the maintenance of schools and colleges. It was a splendid endowment, but it was many years before it became available. It was sixteen years after the passage of this ordinance (in 1803), when Ohio entered the Union, and legislation upon this grant became possible. The Constitution of the State pursued the language of the ordinance, and declared that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision." The Governors of Ohio, in successive messages, urged attention to this subject upon the people; but the thinness of settlement, making it impossible, except in few districts, to collect youth in sufficient numbers, and impossible to sell or lease lands to advantage, caused the delay of efficient school system for many years. In 1825, however, a general law establishing a school system, and levying a tax for its support, was passed.

This was again enlarged and increased by new legislation in 1836 and 1846. From that time to this, Ohio has had a broad, liberal and efficient system of public instruction. The taxation for schools, and the number enrolled in them at different periods, will best show what has been done. In 1855 the total taxation for school purposes was \$2,672,827. The proportion of youth of schoolable age enrolled was 67 per cent. In 1874 the amount raised by taxation was \$7,425,135. The number enrolled of schoolable age was 70 per cent, or 707,943.

As the schoolable age extends to twenty-one years, and as there are very few youth in school after fifteen years of age, it follows that the 70 per cent of schoolable youths enrolled in the public schools must comprehend nearly the whole number between four and fifteen years. It is important to observe this fact, because it has been inferred that, as the whole number of youth between five and twenty-one have not been enrolled, therefore they are not educated. This is a mistake; nearly all over fifteen years of age have been in the public schools, and all the native

youth of the State, and all foreign born, young enough, have had the benefit of the public schools. But in consequence of the large number who have come from other States and from foreign countries, there are still a few who are classed by the census statistics among the "illiterate;" the proportion of this class, however, is less in proportion than in twenty-eight other States, and less in proportion than in Connecticut and Massachusetts, two of the oldest States most noted for popular education. In fact, every youth in Ohio, under twenty-one years of age, may have the benefit of a public education; and, since the system of graded and high schools has been adopted, may obtain a common knowledge from the alphabet to the classics. The enumerated branches of study in the public schools of Ohio are thirty-four, including mathematics and astronomy, French, German and the classics. Thus the State which was in the heart of the wilderness in 1776, and was not a State until the nineteenth century had begun, now presents to the world, not merely an unrivaled development of material prosperity, but an unsurpassed system of popular education.

In what is called the higher education, in the colleges and universities, embracing the classics and sciences taught in regular classes, it is the popular idea, and one which few dare to question, that we must look to the Eastern States for superiority and excellence; but that also is becoming an assumption without proof; a proposition difficult to sustain. The facts in regard to the education of universities and colleges, their faculties, students and course of instruction, are all set forth in the complete statistics of the Bureau of Education for 1874. They show that the State of Ohio had the largest number of such institutions; the largest number of instructors in their faculties, except one State, New York; and the largest number of students in regular college classes, in proportion to their population, except the two States of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Perhaps, if we look at the statistics of classical students in the colleges, disregarding preparatory and irregular courses, we shall get a more accurate idea of the progress of the higher education in those States which claim the best. In Ohio, 36 colleges, 258 teachers, 2,139 students, proportion, 1 in 124; in Pennsylvania, 27 colleges, 239 teachers, 2,359 students, proportion, 1 in 150; in New York, 26 colleges, 343 teachers, 2,764 students, proportion, 1 in 176; in the six New England States, 17 colleges, 252 teachers, 3,341 students, proportion, 1 in 105; in Illi-

nois, 24 colleges; 219 teachers, 1,701 students, proportion, 1 in 140.

This shows there are more collegiate institutions in Ohio than in all New England; a greater number of college teachers, and only a little smaller ratio of students to the population; a greater number of such students than either in New York or Pennsylvania, and, as a broad, general fact, Ohio has made more progress in education than either of the old States which formed the American Union. Such a fact is a higher testimony to the strength and the beneficent influence of the American Government than any which the statistician or the historian can advance.

Let us now turn to the moral aspects of the people of Ohio. No human society is found without its poor and dependent classes, whether made so by the defects of nature, by acts of Providence, or by the accidents of fortune. Since no society is exempt from these classes, it must be judged not so much by the fact of their existence, as by the manner in which it treats them. In the civilized nations of antiquity, such as Greece and Rome, hospitals, infirmaries, orphan homes, and asylums for the infirm, were unknown. These are the creations of Christianity, and that must be esteemed practically the most Christian State which most practices this Christian beneficence. In Ohio, as in all the States of this country, and of all Christian countries, there is a large number of the infirm and dependent classes; but, although Ohio is the third State in population, she is only the fourteenth in the proportion of dependent classes. The more important point, however, was, how does she treat them? Is there wanting any of all the varied institutions of benevolence? How does she compare with other States and countries in this respect? It is believed that no State or country can present a larger proportion of all these institutions which the benevolence of the wise and good have suggested for the alleviation of suffering and misfortune, than the State of Ohio. With 3,500 of the insane within her borders, she has five great lunatic asylums, capable of accommodating them all. She has asylums for the deaf and dumb, the idiotic, and the blind. She has the best hospitals in the country. She has schools of reform and houses of refuge. She has "homes" for the boys and girls, to the number of 800, who are children of soldiers. She has penitentiaries and jails, orphan asylums and infirmaries. In every county there is an infirmary, and in every public institution, except the penitentiary, there is a

school. So that the State has used every human means to relieve the suffering, to instruct the ignorant, and to reform the criminal. There are in the State 80,000 who come under all the various forms of the infirm, the poor, the sick and the criminal, who, in a greater or less degree, make the dependent class. For these the State has made every provision which humanity or justice or intelligence can require. A young State, developed in the wilderness, she challenges, without any invidious comparison, both Europe and America, to show her superior in the development of humanity manifested in the benefaction of public institutions.

Intimately connected with public morals and with charitable institutions, is the religion of a people. The people of the United States are a Christian people. The people of Ohio have manifested their zeal by the erection of churches, of Sunday schools, and of religious institutions. So far as these are outwardly manifested, they are made known by the social statistics of the census. The number of church organizations in the leading States were: In the State of Ohio, 6,488; in the State of New York, 5,627; in the State of Pennsylvania, 5,984; in the State of Illinois, 4,298. It thus appears that Ohio had a larger number of churches than any State of the Union. The number of sittings, however, was not quite as large as those in New York and Pennsylvania. The denominations are of all the sects known in this country, about thirty in number, the majority of the whole being Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists. Long before the American Independence, the Moravians had settled on the Mahoning and Tuscarawas Rivers, but only to be destroyed; and when the peace with Great Britain was made, not a vestige of Christianity remained on the soil of Ohio; yet we see that within ninety years from that time the State of Ohio was, in the number of its churches, the first of this great Union.

In the beginning of this address, I said that Ohio was the oldest and first of these great States, carved out of the Northwestern Territory, and that it was in some things the greatest State of the American Union. I have now traced the physical, commercial, intellectual and moral features of the State during the seventy-five years of its constitutional history. The result is to establish fully the propositions with which I began. These facts have brought out:

1. That Ohio is, in reference to the square miles of its surface, the first State in agriculture

of the American Union; this, too, notwithstanding it has 800,000 in cities and towns, and a large development of capital and products in manufactures.

2. That Ohio has raised more grain per square mile than either France, Austria, or Great Britain. They raised 1,450 bushels per square mile, and 10 bushels to each person. Ohio raised 3,750 bushels per square mile, and 50 bushels to each one of the population; or, in other words, five times the proportion of grain raised in Europe.

3. Ohio was the first State of the Union in the production of domestic animals, being far in advance of either New York, Pennsylvania or Illinois. The proportion of domestic animals to each person in Ohio was three and one-third, and in New York and Pennsylvania less than half that. The largest proportion of domestic animals produced in Europe was in Great Britain and Russia, neither of which come near that of Ohio.

4. The coal-field of Ohio is vastly greater than that of Great Britain, and we need make no comparison with other States in regard to coal or iron; for the 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron in Ohio, are enough to supply the whole American continent for ages to come.

5. Neither need we compare the results of commerce and navigation, since, from the ports of Cleveland and Cincinnati, the vessels of Ohio touch on 42,000 miles of coast, and her 5,000 miles of railroad carry her products to every part of the American continent.

6. Notwithstanding the immense proportion and products of agriculture in Ohio, yet she has more than kept pace with New York and New England in the progress of manufactures during the last twenty years. Her coal and iron are producing their legitimate results in making her a great manufacturing State.

7. Ohio is the first State in the Union as to the proportion of youth attending school; and the States west of the Alleghenies and north of the Ohio have more youth in school, proportionably, than New England and New York. The facts on this subject are so extraordinary that I may be excused for giving them a little in detail.

The proportion of youth in Ohio attending school to the population, is 1 in 4.2; in Illinois, 1 in 4.3; in Pennsylvania, 1 in 4.8; in New York, 1 in 5.2; in Connecticut and Massachusetts, 1 in 8.7.

These proportions show that it is in the West, and not in the East, that education is now advancing;

and it is here that we see the stimulus given by the ordinance of 1787, is working out its great and beneficent results. The land grant for education was a great one, but, at last, its chief effort was in stimulating popular education; for the State of Ohio has taxed itself tens of millions of dollars beyond the utmost value of the land grant, to found and maintain a system of public education which the world has not surpassed.

We have seen that above and beyond all this material and intellectual development, Ohio has provided a vast benefaction of asylums, hospitals, and infirmaries, and special schools for the support and instruction of the dependent classes. There is not within all her borders a single one of the deaf, dumb, and blind, of the poor, sick, and insane, not an orphan or a vagrant, who is not provided for by the broad and generous liberality of the State and her people. A charity which the classic ages knew nothing of, a beneficence which the splendid hierarchies and aristocracies of Europe cannot equal, has been exhibited in this young State, whose name was unknown one hundred years ago, whose people, from Europe to the Atlantic, and from the Atlantic to the Ohio, were, like Adam and Eve, cast out—"the world before them where to choose."

Lastly, we see that, although the third in population, and the seventeenth in admission to the Union, Ohio had, in 1870, 6,400 churches, the largest number in any one State, and numbering among them every form of Christian worship. The people, whose fields were rich with grain, whose mines were boundless in wealth, and whose commerce extended through thousands of miles of lakes and rivers, came here, as they came to New England's rock-bound coast—

"With freedom to worship God."

The church and the schoolhouse rose beside the green fields, and the morning bells rang forth to cheerful children going to school, and to a Christian people going to the church of God.

Let us now look at the possibilities of Ohio in the future development of the American Republic. The two most populous parts of Europe, because the most food-producing, are the Netherlands and Italy, or, more precisely, Belgium and ancient Lombardy; to the present time, their population is, in round numbers, three hundred to the square mile. The density of population in England proper is about the same. We may assume, therefore, that three hundred to the square

mile is, in round numbers, the limit of comfortable subsistence under modern civilization. It is true that modern improvements in agricultural machinery and fertilization have greatly increased the capacity of production, on a given amount of land, with a given amount of labor. It is true, also, that the old countries of Europe do not possess an equal amount of arable land with Ohio in proportion to the same surface. It would seem, therefore, that the density of population in Ohio might exceed that of any part of Europe. On the other hand, it may be said with truth that the American people will not become so dense as in Europe while they have new lands in the West to occupy. This is true; but lands such as those in the valley of the Ohio are now becoming scarce in the West, and we think that, with her great capacity for the production of grain on one hand, and of illimitable quantities of coal and iron to manufacture with on the other, that Ohio will, at no remote period, reach nearly the density of Belgium, which will give her 10,000,000 of people. This seems extravagant, but the tide of migration, which flowed so fast to the West, is beginning to ebb, while the manufactures of the interior offer greater inducements.

With population comes wealth, the material for education, the development of the arts, advance in all the material elements of civilization, and the still grander advancements in the strength and elevation of the human mind, conquering to itself new realms of material and intellectual power, acquiring in the future what we have seen in the past, a wealth of resources unknown and undreamed of when, a hundred years ago, the fathers of the republic declared their independence. I know how easy it is to treat this statement with easy incredulity, but statistics is a certain science; the elements of civilization are now measured, and we know the progress of the human race as we know

that of a cultivated plant. We know the resources of the country, its food-producing capacity, its art processes, its power of education, and the undefined and illimitable power of the human mind for new inventions and unimagined progress. With this knowledge, it is not difficult nor unsafe to say that the future will produce more, and in a far greater ratio, than the past. The pictured scenes of the prophets have already been more than fulfilled, and the visions of beauty and glory, which their imagination failed fully to describe, will be more than realized in the bloom of that garden which republican America will present to the eyes of astonished mankind. Long before another century shall have passed by, the single State of Ohio will present fourfold the population with which the thirteen States began their independence, more wealth than the entire Union now has; greater universities than any now in the country, and a development of arts and manufacture which the world now knows nothing of. You have seen more than that since the Constitution was adopted, and what right have you to say the future shall not equal the past?

I have aimed, in this address, to give an exact picture of what Ohio is, not more for the sake of Ohio than as a representation of the products which the American Republic has given to the world. A State which began long after the Declaration of Independence, in the then unknown wilderness of North America, presents to-day the fairest example of what a republican government with Christian civilization can do. Look upon this picture and upon those of Assyria, of Greece or Rome, or of Europe in her best estate, and say where is the civilization of the earth which can equal this. If a Roman citizen could say with pride, "*Civis Romanus sum*," with far greater pride can you say this day, "I am an American citizen."



CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION*—EARLY SCHOOL LAWS—NOTES—INSTITUTES AND EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS—
SCHOOL SYSTEM—SCHOOL FUNDS—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

WHEN the survey of the Northwest Territory was ordered by Congress, March 20, 1785, it was decreed that every sixteenth section of land should be reserved for the "maintenance of public schools within each township." The ordinance of 1787—thanks to the New England Associates—proclaimed that, "religion, morality and knowledge being essential to good government, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged." The State Constitution of 1802 declared that "schools and the means of instruction should be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience." In 1825, through the persevering efforts of Nathan Guilford, Senator from Hamilton County, Ephraim Cutler, Representative from Washington County, and other friends of education, a bill was passed, "laying the foundation for a general system of common schools." This bill provided a tax of one-half mill, to be levied by the County Commissioners for school purposes; provided for school examiners, and made Township Clerks and County Auditors school officers. In 1829, this county tax was raised to three-fourths of a mill; in 1834 to one mill, and, in 1836, to one and a half mills.

In March, 1837, Samuel Lewis, of Hamilton County, was appointed State Superintendent of Common Schools. He was a very energetic worker, traveling on horseback all over the State, delivering addresses and encouraging school officers and teachers. Through his efforts much good was done, and

many important features engrafted on the school system. He resigned in 1839, when the office was abolished, and its duties imposed on the Secretary of State.

The most important adjunct in early education in the State was the college of teachers organized in Cincinnati in 1831. Albert Pickett, Dr. Joseph Ray, William H. McGuffey—so largely known by his Readers—and Milo G. Williams, were at its head. Leading men in all parts of the West attended its meetings. Their published deliberations did much for the advancement of education among the people. Through the efforts of the college, the first convention held in Ohio for educational purposes was called at Columbus, January 13, 1836. Two years after, in December, the first convention in which the different sections of the State were represented, was held. At both these conventions, all the needs of the schools, both common and higher, were ably and fully discussed, and appeals made to the people for a more cordial support of the law. No successful attempts were made to organize a permanent educational society until December, 1847, when the Ohio State Teachers' Association was formed at Akron, Summit County, with Samuel Galloway as President; T. W. Harvey, Recording Secretary; M. D. Leggett, Corresponding Secretary; William Bowen, Treasurer, and M. F. Cowdrey, Chairman of the Executive Committee. This Association entered upon its work with commendable earnestness, and has since

* From the School Commissioners' Reports, principally those of Thomas W. Harvey, A. M.

NOTE 1.—The first school taught in Ohio, or in the Northwestern Territory, was in 1791. The first teacher was Maj. Austin Tupper, eldest son of Gen. Benjamin Tupper, both Revolutionary officers. The room occupied was the same as that in which the first Court was held, and was situated in the northwest block-house of the garrison, called the stockade, at Marietta. During the Indian war school was also taught at Fort Harmar, Point Marietta, and at other settlements. A meeting was held in Marietta, April 29, 1797, to consider the erection of a school building suitable for the instruction of the youth, and for conducting religious services. Resolutions were adopted which led to the erection of a building called the Muskingum Academy. The building was of frame, forty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, and is yet 1875 standing. The building was twelve feet high, with an arched ceiling. It stood upon a stone foundation, three steps from the ground. There were two chimneys and a lobby projection. There was a cellar under the whole building. It stood upon a beautiful lot, fronting the Muskingum River, and about sixty feet back from the street. Some large trees were

upon the lot and on the street in front. Across the street was an open common, and beyond that the river. Immediately opposite the door, on entering, was a broad aisle, and, at the end of the aisle, against the wall, was a desk or pulpit. On the right and left of the pulpit, against the wall, and fronting the pulpit, was a row of slips. On each side of the door, facing the pulpit, were two slips, and, at each end of the room, one slip. These slips were stationary, and were fitted with desks that could be let down, and there were boxes in the desks for holding books and papers. In the center of the room was an open space, which could be filled with movable seats. The first school was opened here in 1800.—*Letter of A. T. Nye.*

NOTE 2.—Another evidence of the character of the New England Associates is the founding of a public library as early as 1796, or before. Another was also established at Bellevue about the same time. Abundant evidence proves the existence of these libraries, all tending to the fact that the early settlers, though conquering a wilderness and a savage foe, would not allow their mental faculties to lack for food. The character of the books shows that "solid" reading predominated.

never abated its zeal. Semi-annual meetings were at first held, but, since 1858, only annual meetings occur. They are always largely attended, and always by the best and most energetic teachers. The Association has given tone to the educational interests of the State, and has done a vast amount of good in popularizing education. In the spring of 1851, Lorin Andrews, then Superintendent of the Massillon school, resigned his place, and became a common-school missionary. In July, the Association, at Cleveland, made him its agent, and instituted measures to sustain him. He remained zealously at work in this relation until 1853, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Kenyon College, at Gambier. Dr. A. Lord was then chosen general agent and resident editor of the *Journal of Education*, which positions he filled two years, with eminent ability.

The year that Dr. Lord resigned, the ex officio relation of the Secretary of State to the common schools was abolished, and the office of school commissioner again created. H. H. Barney was elected to the place in October, 1853. The office has since been held by Rev. Anson Smyth, elected in 1856, and re-elected in 1859; E. E. White, appointed by the Governor, November 11, 1863, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. W. H. Cathcart, who was elected in 1862; John A. Norris, in 1865; W. D. Henkle, in 1866; Thomas W. Harvey, in 1871; C. S. Smart, in 1875, and the present incumbent, J. J. Burns, elected in 1878, his term expiring in 1881.

The first teachers' institute in Northern Ohio was held at Sandusky, in September, 1815, conducted by Salem Town, of New York, A. D. Lord and M. F. Cowdrey. The second was held at Chardon, Geauga Co., in November of the same year. The first institute in the southern part of the State was held at Cincinnati, in February, 1837; the first in the central part at Newark, in March, 1848. Since then these meetings of teachers have occurred annually, and have been the means of great good in elevating the teacher and the public in educational interests. In 1848, on petition of forty teachers, county commissioners were authorized to pay lecturers from surplus revenue, and the next year, to appropriate \$100 for institute purposes, upon pledge of teachers to raise half that amount. By the statutes of 1864, applicants for teachers were required to pay 50 cents each as an examination fee. One-third of the amount thus raised was allowed the use of examiners as traveling expenses, the remainder to be applied to in-

stitute instruction. For the year 1871, sixty-eight teachers' institutes were held in the State, at which 308 instructors and lecturers were employed, and 7,158 teachers in attendance. The expense incurred was \$16,361.99, of which \$10,127.13 was taken from the institute fund; \$2,730.34, was contributed by members; \$680, by county commissioners, and the balance, \$1,371.50, was obtained from other sources. The last report of the State Commissioners—1878—shows that eighty-five county institutes were held in the State, continuing in session 748 days; 416 instructors were employed; 11,466 teachers attended; \$22,531.47 were received from all sources, and that the expenses were \$19,587.51, or \$1.71 per member. There was a balance on hand of \$9,460.74 to commence the next year, just now closed, whose work has been as progressive and thorough as any former year. The State Association now comprises three sections; the general association, the superintendents' section and the ungraded school section. All have done a good work, and all report progress.

The old State Constitution, adopted by a convention in 1802, was supplemented in 1851 by the present one, under which the General Assembly, elected under it, met in 1852. Harvey Rice, a Senator from Cuyahoga County, Chairman of Senate Committee on "Common Schools and School Lands," reported a bill the 29th of March, to provide "for the re-organization, supervision and maintenance of common schools." This bill, amended in a few particulars, became a law March 14, 1853. The prominent features of the new law were: The substitution of a State school tax for the county tax; creation of the office of the State School Commissioner; the creation of a Township Board of Education, consisting of representatives from the subdistricts; the abolition of rate-bills, making education free to all the youth of the State; the raising of a fund, by a tax of one-tenth of a mill yearly, "for the purpose of furnishing school libraries and apparatus to all the common schools." This "library tax" was abolished in 1860, otherwise the law has remained practically unchanged.

School journals, like the popular press, have been a potent agency in the educational history of the State. As early as 1838, the *Ohio School Director* was issued by Samuel Lewis, by legislative authority, though after six months' continuance, it ceased for want of support. The same year the *Pestalozzian*, by E. L. Sawtell and H. K. Smith, of Akron, and the *Common School*

Advocate, of Cincinnati, were issued. In 1846, the *School Journal* began to be published by A. D. Lord, of Kirtland. The same year saw the *Free School Clarion*, by W. Bowen, of Massillon, and the *School Friend*, by W. B. Smith & Co., of Cincinnati. The next year, W. H. Moore & Co., of Cincinnati, started the *Western School Journal*. In 1851, the *Ohio Teacher*, by Thomas Rainey, appeared; the *News and Educator*, in 1863, and the *Educational Times*, in 1866. In 1850, Dr. Lord's *Journal of Education* was united with the *School Friend*, and became the recognized organ of the teachers in Ohio. The Doctor remained its principal editor until 1856, when he was succeeded by Anson Smyth, who edited the journal one year. In 1857, it was edited by John D. Caldwell; in 1858 and 1859, by W. T. Coggeshall; in 1860, by Anson Smyth again, when it passed into the hands of E. E. White, who yet controls it. It has an immense circulation among Ohio teachers, and, though competed by other journals, since started, it maintains its place.

The school system of the State may be briefly explained as follows: Cities and incorporated villages are independent of township and county control, in the management of schools, having boards of education and examiners of their own. Some of them are organized for school purposes, under special acts. Each township has a board of education, composed of one member from each subdistrict. The township clerk is clerk of this board, but has no vote. Each subdistrict has a local board of trustees, which manages its school affairs, subject to the advice and control of the township board. These officers are elected on the first Monday in April, and hold their offices three years. An enumeration of all the youth between the ages of five and twenty-one is made yearly. All public schools are required to be in session at least twenty-four weeks each year. The township clerk reports annually such facts concerning school affairs as the law requires, to the county auditor, who in turn reports to the State Commissioner, who collects these reports in a general report to the Legislature each year.

A board of examiners is appointed in each county by the Probate Judge. This board has power to grant certificates for a term not exceeding two years, and good only in the county in which they are executed; they may be revoked on sufficient cause. In 1864, a State Board of Examiners was created, with power to issue life cer-

tificates, valid in all parts of the State. Since then, up to January 1, 1879, there have been 188 of these issued. They are considered an excellent test of scholarship and ability, and are very creditable to the holder.

The school funds, in 1863, amounted to \$3,271,-275.66. They were the proceeds of appropriations of land by Congress for school purposes, upon which the State pays an annual interest of 6 per cent. The funds are known as the Virginia Military School Fund, the proceeds of eighteen quarter-townships and three sections of land, selected by lot from lands lying in the United States Military Reserve, appropriated for the use of schools in the Virginia Military Reservation; the United States Military School Fund, the proceeds of one thirty-sixth part of the land in the United States Military District, appropriated "for the use of schools within the same;" the Western Reserve School Fund, the proceeds from fourteen quarter-townships, situated in the United States Military District, and 37,758 acres, most of which was located in Defiance, Williams, Paulding, Van Wert and Putnam Counties, appropriated for the use of the schools in the Western Reserve; Section 16, the proceeds from the sixteenth section of each township in that part of the State in which the Indian title was not extinguished in 1803; the Moravian School Fund, the proceeds from one thirty-sixth part of each of three tracts of 4,000 acres situated in Tuscarawas County, originally granted by Congress to the Society of United Brethren, and reconveyed by this Society to the United States in 1824. The income of these funds is not distributed by any uniform rule, owing to defects in the granting of the funds. The territorial divisions designated receive the income in proportion to the whole number of youth therein, while in the remainder of the State, the rent of Section 16, or the interest on the proceeds arising from its sale, is paid to the inhabitants of the originally surveyed townships. In these territorial divisions, an increase or decrease of population must necessarily increase or diminish the amount each youth is entitled to receive; and the fortunate location or judicious sale of the sixteenth section may entitle one township to receive a large sum, while an adjacent township receives a mere pittance. This inequality of benefit may be good for localities, but it is certainly a detriment to the State at large. There seems to be no legal remedy for it. In addition to the income from the before-mentioned funds, a variable revenue is received

from certain fines and licenses paid to either county or township treasurers for the use of schools; from the sale of swamp lands (\$25,720.07 allotted to the State in 1850), and from personal property escheated to the State.

Aside from the funds, a State school tax is fixed by statute. Local taxes vary with the needs of localities, are limited by law, and are contingent on the liberality and public spirit of different communities.

The State contains more than twenty colleges and universities, more than the same number of female seminaries, and about thirty normal schools and academies. The amount of property invested in these is more than \$6,000,000. The Ohio University is the oldest college in the State.

In addition to the regular colleges, the State controls the Ohio State University, formerly the Agricultural and Mechanical College, established from the proceeds of the land scrip voted by Congress to Ohio for such purposes. The amount realized from the sale was nearly \$500,000. This is to constitute a permanent fund, the interest only to be used. In addition, the sum of \$300,000 was voted by the citizens of Franklin County, in consideration of the location of the college in that county. Of this sum \$111,000 was paid for three hundred and fifteen acres of land near the city of Columbus, and \$112,000 for a college building,

the balance being expended as circumstances required, for additional buildings, laboratory, apparatus, etc. Thorough instruction is given in all branches relating to agriculture and the mechanical arts. Already excellent results are attained.

By the provisions of the act of March 14, 1853, township boards are made bodies politic and corporate in law, and are invested with the title, care and custody of all school property belonging to the school district or township. They have control of the central or high schools of their townships; prescribe rules for the district schools; may appoint one of their number manager of the schools of the township, and allow him reasonable pay for his services; determine the text-books to be used; fix the boundaries of districts and locate schoolhouse sites; make estimates of the amount of money required; apportion the money among the districts, and are required to make an annual report to the County Auditor, who incorporates the same in his report to the State Commissioner, by whom it reaches the Legislature.

Local directors control the subdistricts. They enumerate the children of school age, employ and dismiss teachers, make contracts for building and furnishing schoolhouses, and make all necessary provision for the convenience of the district schools. Practically, the entire management rests with them.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURE—AREA OF THE STATE—EARLY AGRICULTURE IN THE WEST—MARKETS—LIVE STOCK—NURSERIES, FRUITS, ETC.—CEREALS—ROOT AND CUCURBITACEOUS CROPS—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—POMOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

"Oft did the harvest to their sickles yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their teams afield!
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."

THE majority of the readers of these pages are farmers, hence a resume of agriculture in the State, would not only be appropriate, but valuable as a matter of history. It is the true basis of national prosperity, and, therefore, justly occupies a foremost place.

In the year 1800, the Territory of Ohio contained a population of 45,365 inhabitants, or a little more than one person to the square mile. At

this date, the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State began to be agitated. When the census was made to ascertain the legality of the act, in conformity to the "Compact of 1787," no endeavor was made to ascertain additional statistics, as now; hence, the cultivated land was not returned, and no account remains to tell how much existed. In 1805, three years after the admission of the State into the Union, 7,252,856 acres had been purchased from the General Government. Still no returns of the cultivated lands were made. In 1810, the population of Ohio was 230,760, and the land purchased from the Gov-

ernment amounted to 9,933,150 acres, of which amount, however, 3,569,314 acres, or more than one-third, was held by non-residents. Of the lands occupied by resident land-owners, there appear to have been 100,968 acres of first-rate, 1,929,600 of second, and 1,538,745 acres of third rate lands. At this period there were very few exports from the farm, loom or shop. The people still needed all they produced to sustain themselves, and were yet in that pioneer period where they were obliged to produce all they wanted, and yet were opening new farms, and bringing the old ones to a productive state.

Kentucky, and the country on the Monongahela, lying along the western slopes of the Alleghany Mountains, having been much longer settled, had begun, as early as 1795, to send considerable quantities of flour, whisky, bacon and tobacco to the lower towns on the Mississippi, at that time in the possession of the Spaniards. At the French settlements on the Illinois, and at Detroit, were being raised much more than could be used, and these were exporting also large quantities of these materials, as well as peltries and such commodities as their nomadic lives furnished. As the Mississippi was the natural outlet of the West, any attempt to impede its free navigation by the various powers at times controlling its outlet, would lead at once to violent outbreaks among the Western settlers, some of whom were aided by unscrupulous persons, who thought to form an independent Western country. Providence seems to have had a watchful eye over all these events, and to have so guided them that the attempts with such objects in view, invariably ended in disgrace to their perpetrators. This outlet to the West was thought to be the only one that could carry their produce to market, for none of the Westerners then dreamed of the immense system of railways now covering that part of the Union. As soon as ship-building commenced at Marietta, in the year 1800, the farmers along the borders of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers turned their attention to the cultivation of hemp, in addition to their other crops. In a few years sufficient was raised, not only to furnish cordage to the ships in the West, but large quantities were worked up in the various rope-walks and sent to the Atlantic cities. Iron had been discovered, and forges on the Juniata were busy converting that necessary and valued material into implements of industry.

By the year 1805, two ships, seven brigs and three schooners had been built and rigged by the

citizens of Marietta. Their construction gave a fresh impetus to agriculture, as by means of them the surplus products could be carried away to a foreign market, where, if it did not bring money, it could be exchanged for merchandise equally valuable. Captain David Devoll was one of the earliest of Ohio's shipwrights. He settled on the fertile Muskingum bottom, about five miles above Marietta, soon after the Indian war. Here he built a "floating mill," for making flour, and, in 1801, a ship of two hundred and fifty tons, called the Muskingum, and the brig Eliza Greene, of one hundred and fifty tons. In 1804, he built a schooner on his own account, and in the spring of the next year, it was finished and loaded for a voyage down the Mississippi. It was small, only of seventy tons burden, of a light draft, and intended to run on the lakes east of New Orleans. In shape and model, it fully sustained its name, Nonpareil. Its complement of sails, small at first, was completed when it arrived in New Orleans. It had a large cabin to accommodate passengers, was well and finely painted, and sat gracefully on the water. Its load was of assorted articles, and shows very well the nature of exports of the day. It consisted of two hundred barrels of flour, fifty barrels of kiln-dried corn meal, four thousand pounds of cheese, six thousand of bacon, one hundred sets of rum puncheon shooks, and a few grindstones. The flour and meal were made at Captain Devoll's floating mill, and the cheese made in Belpre, at that date one of Ohio's most flourishing agricultural districts. The Captain and others carried on boating as well as the circumstances of the days permitted, fearing only the hostility of the Indians, and the duty the Spaniards were liable to levy on boats going down to New Orleans, even if they did not take it into their erratic heads to stop the entire navigation of the great river by vessels other than their own. By such means, merchandise was carried on almost entirely until the construction of canals, and even then, until modern times, the flat-boat was the main-stay of the shipper inhabiting the country adjoining the upper Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Commonly, very little stock was kept beyond what was necessary for the use of the family and to perform the labor on the farm. The Scioto Valley was perhaps the only exception in Ohio to this general condition. Horses were brought by the emigrants from the East and were characteristic of that region. In the French settlements in Illinois and about Detroit, French ponies, marvels of

endurance, were chiefly used. They were impracticable in hauling the immense emigrant wagons over the mountains, and hence were comparatively unknown in Ohio. Until 1828, draft horses were chiefly used here, the best strains being brought by the "Tunkers," "Mennonites," and "Ornish,"—three religious sects, whose members were invariably agriculturists. In Stark, Wayne, Holmes, and Richland Counties, as a general thing, they congregated in communities, where the neatness of their farms, the excellent condition of their stock, and the primitive simplicity of their manners, made them conspicuous.

In 1828, the French began to settle in Stark County, where they introduced the stock of horses known as "Selim," "Florizel," "Post Boy" and "Timolen." These, crossed upon the descents of the Norman and Conestoga, produced an excellent stock of farm horses, now largely used.

In the Western Reserve, blooded horses were introduced as early as 1825. John I. Van Meter brought fine horses into the Scioto Valley in 1815, or thereabouts. Soon after, fine horses were brought to Steubenville from Virginia and Pennsylvania. In Northern Ohio the stock was more miscellaneous, until the introduction of improved breeds from 1815 to 1835. By the latter date the strains of horses had greatly improved. The same could be said of other parts of the State. Until after 1825, only farm and road horses were required. That year a race-course—the first in the State—was established in Cincinnati, shortly followed by others at Chillicothe, Dayton and Hamilton. From that date the race-horse steadily improved. Until 1838, however, all race-courses were rather irregular, and, of those named, it is difficult to determine which one has priority of date over the others. To Cincinnati, the precedence is, however, generally given. In 1838, the Buckeye Course was established in Cincinnati, and before a year had elapsed, it is stated, there were fifteen regular race-courses in Ohio. The effect of these courses was to greatly stimulate the stock of racers, and rather detract from draft and road horses. The organization of companies to import blooded horses has again revived the interest in this class, and now, at annual stock sales, these strains of horses are eagerly sought after by those having occasion to use them.

Cattle were brought over the mountains, and, for several years, were kept entirely for domestic uses. By 1805, the country had so far settled that the surplus stock was fattened on corn and

fodder, and a drove was driven to Baltimore. The drove was owned by George Renick, of Chillicothe, and the feat was looked upon as one of great importance. The drove arrived in Baltimore in excellent condition. The impetus given by this movement of Mr. Renick stimulated greatly the feeding of cattle, and led to the improvement of the breed, heretofore only of an ordinary kind.

Until the advent of railroads and the shipment of cattle thereon, the number of cattle driven to eastern markets from Ohio alone, was estimated at over fifteen thousand annually, whose value was placed at \$600,000. Besides this, large numbers were driven from Indiana and Illinois, whose boundless prairies gave free scope to the herding of cattle. Improved breeds, "Short Horns," "Long Horns" and others, were introduced into Ohio as early as 1810 and 1815. Since then the stock has been gradually improved and acclimated, until now Ohio produces as fine cattle as any State in the Union. In some localities, especially in the Western Reserve, cheesemaking and dairy interests are the chief occupations of whole neighborhoods, where may be found men who have grown wealthy in this business.

Sheep were kept by almost every family, in pioneer times, in order to be supplied with wool for clothing. The wool was carded by hand, spun in the cabin and frequently dyed and woven as well as shaped into garments there, too. All emigrants brought the best household and farming implements their limited means would allow, so also did they bring the best strains of horses, cattle and sheep they could obtain. About the year 1809, Mr. Thomas Rotch, a Quaker, emigrated to Stark County, and brought with him a small flock of Merino sheep. They were good, and a part of them were from the original flock brought over from Spain, in 1801, by Col. Humphrey, United States Minister to that country. He had brought 200 of these sheep, and hoped, in time, to see every part of the United States stocked with Merinos. In this he partially succeeded only, owing to the prejudice against them. In 1816, Messrs. Wells & Dickenson, who were, for the day, extensive woolen manufacturers in Steubenville, drove their fine flocks out on the Stark County Plains for the summer, and brought them back for the winter. This course was pursued for several years, until farms were prepared, when they were permanently kept in Stark County. This flock was originally derived from the Humphrey importation. The failure of Wells & Dickenson, in 1821, placed

a good portion of this flock in the hands of Adam Hildebrand, and became the basis of his celebrated flock. Mr. T. S. Humrickhouse, of Coshocton, in a communication regarding sheep, writes as follows:

"The first merinos brought to Ohio were doubtless by Seth Adams, of Zanesville. They were Humphrey's Merinos—undoubtedly the best ever imported into the United States, by whatever name called. He kept them part of the time in Washington, and afterward in Muskingum County. He had a sort of partnership agency from Gen. Humphrey for keeping and selling them. They were scattered, and, had they been taken care of and appreciated, would have laid a better foundation of flocks in Ohio than any sheep brought into it from that time till 1852. The precise date at which Adams brought them cannot now be ascertained; but it was prior to 1813, perhaps as early as 1804."

"The first Southdowns," continues Mr. Humrickhouse, "New Leicester, Lincolnshire and Cotswold sheep I ever saw, were brought into Coshocton County from England by Isaac Maynard, nephew of the famous Sir John, in 1834. There were about ten Southdowns and a trio of each of the other kinds. He was offered \$500 for his Lincolnshire ram, in Buffalo, as he passed through, but refused. He was selfish, and unwilling to put them into other hands when he went on a farm, all in the woods, and, in about three years, most of them had perished."

The raising and improvement of sheep has kept steady tread with the growth of the State, and now Ohio wool is known the world over. In quantity it is equal to any State in America, while its quality is unequalled.

The first stock of hogs brought to Ohio were rather poor, serawny creatures, and, in a short time, when left to themselves to pick a livelihood from the beech mast and other nuts in the woods, degenerated into a wild condition, almost akin to their originators. As the country settled, however, they were gathered from their lairs, and, by feeding them corn, the farmers soon brought them out of their semi-barbarous state. Improved breeds were introduced. The laws for their protection and guarding were made, and now the hog of to-day shows what improvement and civilization can do for any wild animal. The chief city of the State has become famous as a slaughtering place; her bacon and sides being known in all the civilized world.

Other domestic animals, mules, asses, etc., have been brought to the State as occasion required. Wherever their use has been demanded, they have been obtained, until the State has her complement of all animals her citizens can use in their daily labors.

Most of the early emigrants brought with them young fruit trees or grafts of some favorite variety from the "old homestead." Hence, on the Western Reserve are to be found chiefly—especially in old orchards—New England varieties, while, in the localities immediately south of the Reserve, Pennsylvania and Maryland varieties predominate; but at Marietta, New England fruits are again found, as well as throughout Southeastern Ohio. One of the oldest of these orchards was on a Mr. Dana's farm, near Cincinnati, on the Ohio River bank. It consisted of five acres, in which apple seeds and seedlings were planted as early as 1790. Part of the old orchard is yet to be seen, though the trees are almost past their usefulness. Peaches, pears, cherries and apples were planted by all the pioneers in their gardens. As soon as the seed produced seedlings, these were transplanted to some hillside, and the orchard, in a few years, was a productive unit in the life of the settler. The first fruit brought, was, like everything else of the pioneers, rather inferior, and admitted of much cultivation. Soon steps were taken by the more enterprising settlers to obtain better varieties. Israel Putnam, as early as 1796, returned to the East, partly to get scions of the choicest apples, and, partly, on other business. He obtained quite a quantity of choice apples, of some forty or fifty varieties, and set them out. A portion of them were distributed to the settlers who had trees, to ingraft. From these old grafts are yet to be traced some of the best orchards in Ohio. Israel Putnam was one of the most prominent men in early Ohio days. He was always active in promoting the interests of the settlers. Among his earliest efforts, that of improving the fruit may well be mentioned. He and his brother, Aaron W. Putnam, living at Belpre, opposite Blennerhassett's Island, began the nursery business soon after their arrival in the West. The apples brought by them from their Connecticut home were used to commence the business. These, and the apples obtained from trees planted in their gardens, gave them a beginning. They were the only two men in Ohio engaged in the business till 1817.

In early times, in the central part of Ohio, there existed a curious character known as "Johnny

Appleseed." His real name was John Chapman. He received his name from his habit of planting, along all the streams in that part of the State, apple-seeds from which sprang many of the old orchards. He did this as a religious duty, thinking it to be his especial mission. He had, it is said, been disappointed in his youth in a love affair, and came West about 1800, and ever after followed his singular life. He was extensively known, was quite harmless, very patient, and did, without doubt, much good. He died in 1847, at the house of a Mr. Worth, near Fort Wayne, Indiana, who had long known him, and often befriended him. He was a minister in the Swedenborgian Church, and, in his own way, a zealous worker.

The settlers of the Western Reserve, coming from New England, chiefly from Connecticut, brought all varieties of fruit known in their old homes. These, whether seeds or grafts, were planted in gardens, and as soon as an orchard could be cleared on some favorable hillside, the young trees were transplanted there, and in time an orchard was the result. Much confusion regarding the kinds of fruits thus produced arose, partly from the fact that the trees grown from seeds did not always prove to be of the same quality as the seeds. Climate, soil and surroundings often change the character of such fruits. Many new varieties, unknown to the growers, were the result. The fruit thus produced was often of an inferior growth, and when grafts were brought from the old New England home and grafted into the Ohio trees, an improvement as well as the old home fruit was the result. After the orchards in the Reserve began to bear, the fruit was very often taken to the Ohio River for shipment, and thence found its way to the Southern and Eastern seaboard cities.

Among the individuals prominent in introducing fruits into the State, were Mr. Dille, of Euclid, Judge Fuller, Judge Whittlesey, and Mr. Lindley. George Hoadly was also very prominent and energetic in the matter, and was, perhaps, the first to introduce the pear to any extent. He was one of the most persistent and enthusiastic amateurs in horticulture and pomology in the West. About the year 1810, Dr. Jared Kirtland, father of Prof. J. P. Kirtland, so favorably known among horticulturists and pomologists, came from Connecticut and settled in Poland, Mahoning County, with his family. This family has done more than any other in the State, perhaps, to

advance fruit culture. About the year 1824, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, in connection with his brother, established a nursery at Poland, then in Trumbull County, and brought on from New England above a hundred of their best varieties of apples, cherries, peaches, pears, and smaller fruits, and a year or two after brought from New Jersey a hundred of the best varieties of that State; others were obtained in New York, so that they possessed the largest and most varied stock in the Western country. These two men gave a great impetus to fruit culture in the West, and did more than any others of that day to introduce improved kinds of all fruits in that part of the United States.

Another prominent man in this branch of industry was Mr. Andrew H. Ernst, of Cincinnati. Although not so early a settler as the Kirtlands, he was, like them, an ardent student and propagator of fine fruits. He introduced more than six hundred varieties of apples and seven hundred of pears, both native and foreign. His object was to test by actual experience the most valuable sorts for the diversified soil and climate of the Western country.

The name of Nicholas Longworth, also of Cincinnati, is one of the most extensively known of any in the science of horticulture and pomology. For more than fifty years he made these his especial delight. Having a large tract of land in the lower part of Cincinnati, he established nurseries, and planted and disseminated every variety of fruits that could be found in the United States—East or West—making occasional importations from European countries of such varieties as were thought to be adapted to the Western climate. His success has been variable, governed by the season, and in a measure by his numerous experiments. His vineyards, cultivated by tenants, generally Germans, on the European plan, during the latter years of his experience paid him a handsome revenue. He introduced the famous Catawba grape, the standard grape of the West. It is stated that Mr. Longworth bears the same relation to vineyard culture that Fulton did to steam navigation. Others made earlier effort, but he was the first to establish it on a permanent basis. He has also been eminently successful in the cultivation of the strawberry, and was the first to firmly establish it on Western soil. He also brought the Ohio Ever-bearing Raspberry into notice in the State, and widely disseminated it throughout the country.

Other smaller fruits were brought out to the West like those mentioned. In some cases fruits

indigenous to the soil were cultivated and improved, and as improved fruits, are known favorably wherever used.

In chronology and importance, of all the cereals, corn stands foremost. During the early pioneer period, it was the staple article of food for both man and beast. It could be made into a variety of forms of food, and as such was not only palatable but highly nutritious and strengthening.

It is very difficult to determine whether corn originated in America or in the Old World. Many prominent botanists assert it is a native of Turkey, and originally was known as "Turkey wheat." Still others claimed to have found mention of maize in Chinese writings antedating the Turkish discovery. Grains of maize were found in an Egyptian mummy, which goes to prove to many the cereal was known in Africa since the earliest times. Maize was found in America when first visited by white men, but of its origin Indians could give no account. It had always been known among them, and constituted their chief article of vegetable diet. It was cultivated exclusively by their squaws, the men considering it beneath their dignity to engage in any manual labor. It is altogether probable corn was known in the Old World long before the New was discovered. The Arabs or Crusaders probably introduced it into Europe. How it was introduced into America will, in all probability, remain unknown. It may have been an indigenous plant, like many others. Its introduction into Ohio dates with the settlement of the whites, especially its cultivation and use as an article of trade. True, the Indians had cultivated it in small quantities; each lodge a little for itself, but no effort to make of it a national support began until the civilization of the white race became established. From that time on, the increase in crops has grown with the State, and, excepting the great corn States of the West, Ohio produces an amount equal to any State in the Union. The statistical tables printed in agricultural reports show the acres planted, and bushels grown. Figures speak an unanswerable logic.

Wheat is probably the next in importance of the cereals in the State. Its origin, like corn, is lost in the mists of antiquity. Its berry was no doubt used as food by the ancients for ages anterior to any historical records. It is often called corn in old writings, and under that name is frequently mentioned in the Bible.

"As far back in the vistas of ages as human records go, we find that wheat has been cultivated,

and, with corn, aside from animal food, has formed one of the chief alimentary articles of all nations; but as the wheat plant has nowhere been found wild, or in a state of nature, the inference has been drawn by men of unquestioned scientific ability, that the original plant from which wheat has been derived was either totally annihilated, or else cultivation has wrought so great a change, that the original is by no means obvious, or manifest to botanists."

It is supposed by many, wheat originated in Persia. Others affirm it was known and cultivated in Egypt long ere it found its way into Persia. It was certainly grown on the Nile ages ago, and among the tombs are found grains of wheat in a perfectly sound condition, that unquestionably have been buried thousands of years. It may be, however, that wheat was grown in Persia first, and thence found its way into Egypt and Africa, or, vice versa. It grew first in Egypt and Africa and thence crossed into Persia, and from there found its way into India and all parts of Asia.

It is also claimed that wheat is indigenous to the island of Sicily, and that from there it spread along the shores of the Mediterranean into Asia Minor and Egypt, and, as communities advanced, it was cultivated, not only to a greater extent, but with greater success.

The goddess of agriculture, more especially of grains, who, by the Greeks, was called Demeter, and, by the Romans, Ceres—hence the name cereals—was said to have her home at Enna, a fertile region of that island, thus indicating the source from which the Greeks and Romans derived their *Cereal*ia. Homer mentions wheat and spelt as bread; also corn and barley, and describes his heroes as using them as fodder for their horses, as the people in the South of Europe do at present. Rye was introduced into Greece from Thrace, or by way of Thrace, in the time of Galen. In Cæsar's time the Romans grew a species of wheat enveloped in a husk, like barley, and by them called "Far."

During the excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii, wheat, in an excellent state of preservation, was frequently found.

Dr. Anson Hart, Superintendent, at one time, of Indian Affairs in Oregon, states that he found numerous patches of wheat and flax growing wild in the Yackemas country, in Upper Oregon. There is but little doubt that both cereals were introduced into Oregon at an early period by the Hudson Bay, or other fur companies. Wheat was also

found by Dr. Boyle, of Columbus, Ohio, growing in a similar state in the Carson Valley. It was, doubtless, brought there by the early Spaniards. In 1530, one of Cortez's slaves found several grains of wheat accidentally mixed with the rice. The careful negro planted the handful of grains, and succeeding years saw a wheat crop in Mexico, which found its way northward, probably into California.

Turn where we may, wherever the foot of civilization has trod, there will we find this wheat plant, which, like a monument, has perpetuated the memory of the event; but nowhere do we find the plant wild. It is the result of cultivation in bygone ages, and has been produced by "progressive development."

It is beyond the limit and province of these pages to discuss the composition of this important cereal; only its historic properties can be noticed. With the advent of the white men in America, wheat, like corn, came to be one of the staple products of life. It followed the pioneer over the mountains westward, where, in the rich Mississippi and Illinois bottoms, it has been cultivated by the French since 1690. When the hardy New Englanders came to the alluvial lands adjoining the Ohio, Muskingum or Miami Rivers, they brought with them this "staff of life," and forthwith began its cultivation. Who sowed the first wheat in Ohio, is a question Mr. A. S. Guthrie answers, in a letter published in the *Agricultural Report* of 1857, as follows:

"My father, Thomas Guthrie, emigrated to the Northwest Territory in the year 1788, and arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum in July, about three months after Gen. Putnam had arrived with the first pioneers of Ohio. My father brought a bushel of wheat with him from one of the frontier counties of Pennsylvania, which he sowed on a lot of land in Marietta, which he cleared for that purpose, on the second bottom or plain, in the neighborhood of where the Court House now stands."

Mr. Guthrie's opinion is corroborated by Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, in his "Pioneer Settlers of Ohio," and is, no doubt, correct.

From that date on down through the years of Ohio's growth, the crops of wheat have kept pace with the advance and growth of civilization. The soil is admirably adapted to the growth of this cereal, a large number of varieties being grown, and an excellent quality produced. It is firm in body, and, in many cases, is a successful rival of wheat

produced in the great wheat-producing regions of the United States—Minnesota, and the farther Northwest.

Oats, rye, barley, and other grains were also brought to Ohio from the Atlantic Coast, though some of them had been cultivated by the French in Illinois and about Detroit. They were at first used only as food for home consumption, and, until the successful attempts at river and canal navigation were brought about, but little was ever sent to market.

Of all the root crops known to man, the potato is probably the most valuable. Next to wheat, it is claimed by many as the staff of life. In some localities, this assumption is undoubtedly true. What would Ireland have done in her famines but for this simple vegetable? The potato is a native of the mountainous districts of tropical and subtropical America, probably from Chili to Mexico; but there is considerable difficulty in deciding where it is really indigenous, and where it has spread after being introduced by man. Humboldt, the learned savant, doubted if it had ever been found wild, but scholars no less famous, and of late date, have expressed an opposite opinion. In the wild plant, as in all others, the tubers are smaller than in the cultivated. The potato had been cultivated in America, and its tubers used for food, long before the advent of the Europeans. It seems to have been first brought to Europe by the Spaniards, from the neighborhood of Quito, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and spread through Spain, the Netherlands, Burgundy and Italy, cultivated in gardens as an ornament only and not for an article of food. It long received through European countries the same name with the batatas—sweet potato, which is the plant meant by all English writers down to the seventeenth century.

It appears that the potato was brought from Virginia to Ireland by Hawkins, a slave-trader, in 1565, and to England by Sir Francis Drake, twenty years later. It did not at first attract much notice, and not until it was a third time imported from America, in 1623, by Sir Walter Raleigh, did the Europeans make a practical use of it. Even then it was a long time before it was extensively cultivated. It is noticed in agricultural journals as food for cattle only as late as 1719. Poor people began using it, however, and finding it highly nutritious, the Royal Geographical Society, in 1663, adopted measures for its propagation. About this time it began to be used in Ireland as

food, and from the beginning of the eighteenth century, its use has never declined. It is now known in every quarter of the world, and has, by cultivation, been greatly improved.

The inhabitants of America learned its use from the Indians, who cultivated it and other root crops—rutabagas, radishes, etc., and taught the whites their value. When the pioneers of Ohio came to its fertile valleys, they brought improved species with them, which by cultivation and soil, are now greatly increased, and are among the standard crops of the State.

The cucurbitaceous plants, squashes, etc., were, like the potato and similar root crops, indigenous to America—others, like the melons, to Asia—and were among the staple foods of the original inhabitants. The early French missionaries of the West speak of both root crops and cucurbitaceous plants as in use among the aboriginal inhabitants. "They are very sweet and wholesome," wrote Marquette. Others speak in the same terms, though some of the plants in this order had found their way to these valleys through the Spaniards and others through early Atlantic Coast and Mexican inhabitants. Their use by the settlers of the West, especially Ohio, is traced to New England, as the first settlers came from that portion of the Union. They grow well in all parts of the State, and by cultivation have been greatly improved in quality and variety. All cucurbitaceous plants require a rich, porous soil, and by proper attention to their cultivation, excellent results can be attained.

Probably the earliest and most important implement of husbandry known is the plow. Grain, plants and roots will not grow well unless the soil in which they are planted be properly stirred, hence the first requirement was an instrument that would fulfill such conditions.

The first implements were rude indeed; generally, stout wooden sticks, drawn through the earth by thongs attached to rude ox-yokes, or fastened to the animal's horns. Such plows were in use among the ancient Egyptians, and may yet be found among uncivilized nations. The Old Testament furnishes numerous instances of the use of the plow, while, on the ruins of ancient cities and among the pyramids of Egypt, and on the buried walls of Babylon, and other extinct cities, are rude drawings of this useful implement. As the use of iron became apparent and general, it was utilized for plow-points, where the wood alone would not penetrate the earth. They got their plow-

shares sharpened in Old Testament days, also coulter, which shows, beyond a doubt, that iron-pointed plows were then in use. From times mentioned in the Bible, on heathen tombs, and ancient catacombs, the improvement of the plow, like other farming tools, went on, as the race of man grew in intelligence. Extensive manors in the old country required increased means of turning the ground, and, to meet these demands, ingenious mechanics, from time to time, invented improved plows. Strange to say, however, no improvement was ever made by the farmer himself. This is accounted for in his habits of life, and, too often, the disposition to "take things as they are." When America was settled, the plow had become an implement capable of turning two or three acres per day. Still, and for many years, and even until lately, the mold-board was entirely wooden, the point only iron. Later developments changed the wood for steel, which now alone is used. Still later, especially in prairie States, riding plows are used. Like all other improvements, they were obliged to combat an obtuse public mind among the ruralists, who surely combat almost every move made to better their condition. In many places in America, wooden plows, straight ax handles, and a stone in one end of the bag, to balance the grist in the other, are the rule, and for no other reason in the world are they maintained than the laconic answer:

"My father did so, and why should not I? Am I better than he?"

After the plow comes the harrow, but little changed, save in lightness and beauty. Formerly, a log of wood, or a brush harrow, supplied its place, but in the State of Ohio, the toothed instrument has nearly always been used.

The hoe is lighter made than formerly, and is now made of steel. At first, the common iron hoe, sharpened by the blacksmith, was in constant use. Now, it is rarely seen outside of the Southern States, where it has long been the chief implement in agriculture.

The various small plows for the cultivation of corn and such other crops as necessitated their use are all the result of modern civilization. Now, their number is large, and, in many places, there are two or more attached to one carriage, whose operator rides. These kinds are much used in the Western States, whose rootless and stoneless soil is admirably adapted to such machinery.

When the grain became ripe, implements to cut it were in demand. In ancient times, the sickle

was the only instrument used. It was a short, curved iron, whose inner edge was sharpened and serrated. In its most ancient form, it is doubtful if the edge was but little, if any, serrated. It is mentioned in all ancient works, and in the Bible is frequently referred to.

"Thrust in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe," wrote the sacred New Testament, while the Old chronicles as early as the time of Moses: "As thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn."

In more modern times, the handle of the sickle was lengthened, then the blade, which in time led to the scythe. Both are yet in use in many parts of the world. The use of the scythe led some thinking person to add a "finger" or two, and to change the shape of the handle. The old cradle was the result. At first it met considerable opposition from the laborers, who brought forward the old-time argument of ignorance, that it would cheapen labor.

Whether the cradle is a native of America or Europe is not accurately decided; probably of the mother country. It came into common use about 1818, and in a few years had found its way into the wheat-producing regions of the West. Where small crops are raised, the cradle is yet much used. A man can cut from two to four acres per day, hence, it is much cheaper than a reaper, where the crop is small.

The mower and reaper are comparatively modern inventions. A rude reaping machine is mentioned by Pliny in the first century. It was pushed by an ox through the standing grain. On its front was a sharp edge, which cut the grain. It was, however, impracticable, as it cut only a portion of the grain, and the peasantry preferred the sickle. Other and later attempts to make reapers do not seem to have been successful, and not till the present century was a machine made that would do the work required. In 1826, Mr. Bell, of Scotland, constructed a machine which is yet used in many parts of that country. In America, Mr. Hussey and Mr. McCormick took out patents for reaping machines of superior character in 1833 and 1834. At first the cutters of these machines were various contrivances, but both manufacturers soon adopted a serrated knife, triangular shaped, attached to a bar, and driven through "finger guards" attached to it, by a forward and backward motion. These are the common ones now in use, save that all do not use serrated knives. Since these pioneer machines were introduced into the

harvest fields they have been greatly improved and changed. Of late years they have been constructed so as to bind the sheaves, and now a good stout boy, and a team with a "harvester," will do as much as many men could do a few years ago, and with much greater ease.

As was expected by the inventors of reapers, they met with a determined resistance from those who in former times made their living by harvesting. It was again absurdly argued that they would cheapen labor, and hence were an injury to the laboring man. Indeed, when the first machines were brought into Ohio, many of them were torn to pieces by the ignorant hands. Others left fields in a body when the proprietor brought a reaper to his farm. Like all such fallacies, these, in time, passed away, leaving only their stain.

Following the reaper came the thresher. As the country filled with inhabitants, and men increased their possessions, more rapid means than the old flail or roller method were demanded. At first the grain was trodden out by horses driven over the bundles, which were laid in a circular inclosure. The old flail, the tramping-out by horses, and the cleaning by the sheet, or throwing the grain up against a current of air, were too slow, and machines were the result of the demand. In Ohio the manufacture of threshers began in 1846, in the southwestern part. Isaac Tobias, who came to Hamilton from Miamisburg that year, commenced building the threshers then in use. They were without the cleaning attachment, and simply hulled the grain. Two years later, he began manufacturing the combined thresher and cleaner, which were then coming into use. He continued in business till 1851. Four years after, the increased demand for such machines, consequent upon the increased agricultural products, induced the firm of Owens, Lane & Dyer to fit their establishment for the manufacture of threshers. They afterward added the manufacture of steam engines to be used in the place of horse power. Since then the manufacture of these machines, as well as that of all other agricultural machinery, has greatly multiplied and improved, until now it seems as though but little room for improvement remains. One of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture of threshers and their component machinery is located at Mansfield—the Aultman & Taylor Co. Others are at Massillon, and at other cities in the West.

Modern times and modern enterprise have developed a marvelous variety of agricultural implements

—too many to be mentioned in a volume like this. Under special subjects they will occasionally be found. The farmer's life, so cheerless in pioneer times, and so full of weary labor, is daily becoming less laborious, until, if they as a class profit by the advances, they can find a life of ease in farm pursuits, not attainable in any other profession. Now machines do almost all the work. They sow, cultivate, cut, bind, thresh, winnow and carry the grain. They cut, rake, load, mow and dry the hay. They husk, shell and clean the corn. They cut and split the wood. They do almost all; until it seems as though the day may come when the farmer can sit in his house and simply guide the affairs of his farm.

Any occupation prospers in proportion to the interest taken in it by its members. This interest is always heightened by an exchange of views, hence societies and periodicals exercise an influence at first hardly realized. This feeling among prominent agriculturists led to the formation of agricultural societies, at first by counties, then districts, then by States, and lastly by associations of States. The day may come when a national agricultural fair may be one of the annual attractions of America.

Without noticing the early attempts to found such societies in Europe or America, the narrative will begin with those of Ohio. The first agricultural society organized in the Buckeye State was the Hamilton County Agricultural Society. Its exact date of organization is not now preserved, but to a certainty it is known that the Society held public exhibitions as a County Society prior to 1823. Previous to that date there were, doubtless, small, private exhibitions held in older localities, probably at Marietta, but no regular organization seems to have been maintained. The Hamilton County Society held its fairs annually, with marked success. Its successor, the present Society, is now one of the largest county societies in the Union.

During the legislative session of 1832-33, the subject of agriculture seems to have agitated the minds of the people through their representatives, for the records of that session show the first laws passed for their benefit. The acts of that body seem to have been productive of some good, for, though no records of the number of societies organized at that date exist, yet the record shows that "many societies have been organized in conformity to this act," etc. No doubt many societies held fairs from this time, for a greater or less

number of years. Agricultural journals* were, at this period, rare in the State, and the subject of agricultural improvement did not receive that attention from the press it does at this time; and, for want of public spirit and attention to sustain these fairs, they were gradually discontinued until the new act respecting their organization was passed in 1846. However, records of several county societies of the years between 1832 and 1846 yet exist, showing that in some parts of the State, the interest in these fairs was by no means diminished. The Delaware County Society reports for the year 1833—it was organized in June of that year—good progress for a beginning, and that much interest was manifested by the citizens of the county.

Ross County held its first exhibition in the autumn of that year, and the report of the managers is quite cheerful. Nearly all of the exhibited articles were sold at auction, at greatly advanced prices from the current ones of the day. The entry seems to have been free, in an open inclosure, and but little revenue was derived. Little was expected, hence no one was disappointed.

Washington County reports an excellent cattle show for that year, and a number of premiums awarded to the successful exhibitors. This same year the Ohio Importation Company was organized at the Ross County fair. The Company began the next season the importation of fine cattle from England, and, in a few years, did incalculable good in this respect, as well as make considerable money in the enterprise.

These societies were re-organized when the law of 1846 went into effect, and, with those that had gone down and the new ones started, gave an impetus to agriculture that to this day is felt. Now every county has a society, while district, State and inter-State societies are annually held; all promotive in their tendency, and all a benefit to every one.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture was organized by an act of the Legislature, passed February 27, 1846. Since then various amendments to the organic law have been passed from time to time as

*The *Western Tiller* was published in Cincinnati, in 1826. It was "miscellaneous," but contained many excellent articles on agriculture.

The *Farmers' Record* was published in Cincinnati, in 1831, and continued for several years.

The *Ohio Farmer* was published at Batavia, Clermont County, in 1831, by Hon. Samuel Medary.

These were the early agricultural journals, some of which yet survive, though in new names, and under new management. Others have, also, since been added, some of which have an exceedingly large circulation, and are an influence for much good in the State.

the necessities of the Board and of agriculture in the State demanded. The same day that the act was passed creating the State Board, an act was also passed providing for the erection of county and district societies, under which law, with subsequent amendments, the present county and district agricultural societies are managed. During the years from 1846 down to the present time, great improvements have been made in the manner of conducting these societies, resulting in exhibitions unsurpassed in any other State.

Pomology and horticulture are branches of industry so closely allied with agriculture that a brief resume of their operations in Ohio will be eminently adapted to these pages. The early planting and care of fruit in Ohio has already been noticed. Among the earliest pioneers were men of fine tastes, who not only desired to benefit themselves and their country, but who were possessed with a laudable ambition to produce the best fruits and vegetables the State could raise. For this end they studied carefully the topography of the country, its soil, climate, and various influences upon such culture, and by careful experiments with fruit and vegetables, produced the excellent varieties now in use. Mention has been made of Mr. Longworth and Mr. Ernst, of Cincinnati; and Israel and Aaron W. Putnam, on the Muskingum River; Mr. Dille,

Judges Fuller and Whittlesey, Dr. Jared Kirtland and his sons, and others—all practical enthusiasts in these departments. At first, individual efforts alone, owing to the condition of the country, could be made. As the State filled with settlers, and means of communication became better, a desire for an interchange of views became apparent, resulting in the establishment of periodicals devoted to these subjects, and societies where different ones could meet and discuss these things.

A Horticultural and Pomological Society was organized in Ohio in 1866. Before the organization of State societies, however, several distinct or independent societies existed; in fact, out of these grew the State Society, which in turn produced good by stimulating the creation of county societies. All these societies, aids to agriculture, have progressed as the State developed, and have done much in advancing fine fruit, and a taste for æsthetic culture. In all parts of the West, their influence is seen in better and improved fruit; its culture and its demand.

To-day, Ohio stands in the van of the Western States in agriculture and all its kindred associations. It only needs the active energy of her citizens to keep her in this place, advancing as time advances, until the goal of her ambition is reached.

CHAPTER XVI.

CLIMATOLOGY—OUTLINE—VARIATION IN OHIO—ESTIMATE IN DEGREES—RAINFALL—AMOUNT—VARIABILITY.

THE climate of Ohio varies about four degrees. Though originally liable to malaria in many districts when first settled, in consequence of a dense vegetation induced by summer heats and rains, it has become very healthful, owing to clearing away this vegetation, and proper drainage. The State is as favorable in its sanitary characteristics as any other in its locality. Ohio is remarkable for its high productive capacity, almost every thing grown in the temperate climates being within its range. Its extremes of heat and cold are less than almost any other State in or near the same latitude, hence Ohio suffers less from the extreme dry or wet seasons which affect all adjoining States. These modifications are mainly due to the influence of the Lake Erie waters. These not

only modify the heat of summer and the cold of winter, but apparently reduce the profusion of rainfall in summer, and favor moisture in dry periods. No finer climate exists, all conditions considered, for delicate vegetable growths, than that portion of Ohio bordering on Lake Erie. This is abundantly attested by the recent extensive development there of grape culture.

Mr. Lorin Blodget, author of "American Climatology," in the agricultural report of 1853, says; "A district bordering on the Southern and Western portions of Lake Erie is more favorable in this respect (grape cultivation) than any other on the Atlantic side of the Rocky Mountains, and it will ultimately prove capable of a very liberal extension of vine culture."

Experience has proven Mr. Blodget correct in his theory. Now extensive fields of grapes are everywhere found on the Lake Erie Slope, while other small fruits find a sure footing on its soil.

"Considering the climate of Ohio by isothermal lines and rain shadings, it must be borne in mind," says Mr. Blodget, in his description of Ohio's climate, from which these facts are drawn, "that local influences often require to be considered. At the South, from Cincinnati to Steubenville, the deep river valleys are two degrees warmer than the hilly districts of the same vicinity. The lines are drawn intermediate between the two extremes. Thus, Cincinnati, on the plain, is 2° warmer than at the Observatory, and 4° warmer for each year than Hillsboro, Highland County—the one being 590, the other 1,000, feet above sea-level. The immediate valley of the Ohio, from Cincinnati to Gallipolis, is about 75° for the summer, and 54° for the year; while the adjacent hilly districts, 300 to 500 feet higher, are not above 73° and 52° respectively. For the summer, generally, the river valleys are 73° to 75° ; the level and central portions 72° to 73° , and the lake border 70° to 72° . A peculiar mildness of climate belongs to the vicinity of Kelley's Island, Sandusky and Toledo. Here, both winter and summer, the climate is 2° warmer than on the highland ridge extending from Norwalk and Oberlin to Hudson and the northeastern border. This ridge varies from 500 to 750 feet above the lake, or 850 to 1,200 feet above sea level. This high belt has a summer temperature of 70° , 27° for the winter, and 49° for the year; while at Sandusky and Kelley's Island the summer is 72° , the winter 29° , and the year 50° . In the central and eastern parts of the State, the winters are comparatively cold, the average falling to 32° over the more level districts, and to 29° on the highlands. The Ohio River valley is about 35° , but the highlands near it fall to 31° and 32° for the winter."

As early as 1824, several persons in the State began taking the temperature in their respective localities, for the spring, summer, autumn and winter, averaging them for the entire year. From time to time, these were gathered and published, inducing others to take a step in the same direction. Not long since, a general table, from about forty local-

ities, was gathered and compiled, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century. This table, when averaged, showed an average temperature of 52.4° , an evenness of temperature not equaled in many bordering States.

Very imperfect observations have been made of the amount of rainfall in the State. Until lately, only an individual here and there throughout the State took enough interest in this matter to faithfully observe and record the averages of several years in succession. In consequence of this fact, the illustration of that feature of Ohio's climate is less satisfactory than that of the temperature. "The actual rainfall of different months and years varies greatly," says Mr. Blodget. "There may be more in a month, and, again, the quantity may rise to 12 or 15 inches in a single month. For a year, the variation may be from a minimum of 22 or 25 inches, to a maximum of 50 or even 60 inches in the southern part of the State, and 45 to 48 inches along the lake border. The average is a fixed quantity, and, although requiring a period of twenty or twenty-five years to fix it absolutely, it is entirely certain and unchangeable when known. On charts, these average quantities are represented by depths of shading. At Cincinnati, the last fifteen years of observation somewhat reduce the average of 48 inches, of former years, to 46 or 47 inches."

Spring and summer generally give the most rain, there being, in general, 10 to 12 inches in the spring, 10 to 14 inches in the summer, and 8 to 10 inches in the autumn. The winter is the most variable of all the seasons, the southern part of the State having 10 inches, and the northern part 7 inches or less—an average of 8 or 9 inches.

The charts of rainfall, compiled for the State, show a fall of 30 inches on the lake, and 46 inches at the Ohio River. Between these two points, the fall is marked, beginning at the north, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches, all near the lake. Farther down, in the latitude of Tuscarawas, Monroe and Mercer Counties, the fall is 40 inches, while the southwestern part is 42 and 44 inches.

The clearing away of forests, the drainage of the land, and other causes, have lessened the rainfall, making considerable difference since the days of the aborigines.

CHAPTER XVII.*

PUBLIC LANDS OF OHIO—THE MYSTERIES OF THE EARLY SURVEYS—THE NEW CONNECTICUT—ITS ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION.

TO the inexperienced student of the history of Ohio, nothing is more perplexing and unsatisfactory, than the account of its public lands. Held theoretically by the conflicting claims of colonies, each jealous of the other's prestige, and practically controlled by the determined assertion of his claim by the Indian, its territory came under the acknowledged control of the General Government in a fragmentary way, and in the early surveys it lacks that regular arrangement which marks the larger part of the old Northwestern Territory. But, to the early colonist, Ohio was the land of promise. The reports of the early explorers who had been sent to spy out the land were such as to stimulate the rapacity of greedy adventurers to the highest pitch, and Ohio became at once the center of attraction, not only to that class, but also to the pioneer settlements of the East. The spirit of land speculation was fostered by the system of royal charters and favoritism, and colonial officials were rapidly acquiring titles to large tracts of the fertile lands of the Northwest. Lord Dunmore, who represented the crown in Virginia, had made arrangements to secure a large portion of this territory, which were only frustrated by the precipitation of the Revolutionary struggle. In all these operations the rights or interests of the Indians were ignored. Might was the measure of the white man's right, and, in the face of formal treaties very favorable to the whites, the lands reserved to the natives were shamelessly bought and sold. Titles thus secured were obviously of no value if the integrity of solemn treaties were to be respected, but, so generally had the public mind been corrupted by the greed for gain, that this consideration offered no hindrance whatever to this sort of traffic in land titles. In 1776, however, the colonies having renounced their allegiance to the mother country, and having assumed a position as sovereign and independent States, a summary end was put to this speculation, and all persons were forbidden to locate in this territory, until its ownership and jurisdiction should

be determined. Each State claimed the right of soil, the jurisdiction over the district of country embraced by the provisions of its charter, and the privilege of disposing of the land to subserve its own interests. The States, on the contrary, which had no such charter, insisted that that these lands ought to be appropriated for the benefit of all the States, as the title to them, if secured at all, would be by the expenditure of the blood and moneys of all alike. The treaty of peace with England was signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, and Congress at once became urgent in seconding this demand of the non charter-holding States. Under the charters held by the individual State, the General Government was powerless to fulfill its agreement with the troops, to grant land to each soldier of the war, and the general dissatisfaction occasioned by this state of things, formed a powerful influence which finally brought about a general cession of these unappropriated lands, held by the different States. In March, 1784, Virginia ceded her territory situated northwest of the River Ohio, reserving the tract now known as the Virginia Military Lands. In 1786, Connecticut ceded her territory, save the "Western Reserve;" reserved cessions were made by Massachusetts in 1785, and by New York in 1789.

When Ohio was admitted into the Federal Union in 1803, as an independent State, one of the terms of admission was, that the fee simple to all the lands within its limits, excepting those previously granted or sold, should vest in the United States. A large portion of the State, however, had been granted or sold to various individuals, companies and bodies politic before this, and subsequent dispositions of Ohio public lands have generally been in aid of some public State enterprise. The following are the names by which the principal bodies of land are designated, taking their titles from the different forms of transfer:

1. Congress Lands.
2. United States Military Lands.
3. Ohio Company's Purchase.
4. Donation Tract.

*Compiled from Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, and a pamphlet by Judge W. W. Boynton, of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

5. Symmes' Purchase.
6. Refugee Tract.
7. French Grant.
8. Dohrman's Grant.
9. Moravian Lands.
10. Zane's Grant.
11. Maumee Road Lands.
12. Turnpike Lands.
13. Ohio Canal Lands.
14. School Lands.
15. College Lands.
16. Ministerial Lands.
17. Salt Sections.
18. Virginia Military Lands.
19. Western Reserve.
20. Fire Lands.

These grants, however, may properly be divided into three general classes—Congress Lands, the Virginia Reserve and the Connecticut Reserve; the former including all lands of the State, not known as the Virginia Military Land or the Western Reserve. Previous to any grants of this territory, the Indian title had to be acquired. Although the United States has succeeded to the rights acquired by the English from the Iroquois, there were numerous tribes that disputed the right of the dominant nation to cede this territory, and a treaty was accordingly made at Fort Stanwix, in 1784, and in the following year at Fort McIntosh, by which the Indians granted all east of a line drawn from the mouth of the Cuyahoga River to the Ohio, and all south of what subsequently became known as the Greenville Treaty line, or Indian boundary line. By this treaty, this line extended from the Portage, between the Cuyahoga and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum, "thence down that branch, to the crossing above Fort Laurens, then westerly to the Portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which the fort stood, which was taken by the French in 1752; thence along said Portage to the Great Miami, or Omece River," whence the line was extended westward, by the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, to Fort Recovery, and thence southwest to the mouth of the Kentucky River.

Congress Lands are so called because they are sold to purchasers by the immediate officers of the General Government, conformably to such laws as are, or may be, from time to time, enacted by Congress. They are all regularly surveyed into townships of six miles square each, under the authority and at the expense of the National Govern-

ment. All these lands, except Marietta and a part of Steubenville districts, are numbered as follows:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

The seven Ranges, Ohio Company's Purchase, and Symmes' Purchase are numbered as here exhibited:

36	30	24	18	12	6
35	29	23	17	11	5
34	28	22	16	10	4
33	27	21	15	9	3
32	26	20	14	8	2
31	25	19	13	7	1

The townships are again subdivided into sections of one mile square, each containing 640 acres, by lines running parallel with the township and range lines. The sections are numbered in two different modes, as exhibited in the preceding figures or diagrams.

In addition to the foregoing division, the sections are again subdivided into four equal parts, called the northeast quarter-section, southeast quarter section, etc. And again by a law of Congress, which went into effect July, 1820, these quarter-sections are also divided by a north-and-

south line into two equal parts, called the east half quarter-section No. —, and west half quarter-section No. —, which contain eighty acres each. The minimum price was reduced by the same law from \$2 to \$1.25 per acre, cash down.

In establishing the township and sectional corners, a post was first planted at the point of intersection; then on the tree nearest the post, and standing within the section intended to be designated, was numbered with the marking iron the range, township, and number of the section, thus:

R 21	R 20	
T 4	T 4	
S 30 4	1 S 31	The quarter corners are marked
—	—	1—4 south, merely.
R 21 3	2 R 20	
T 3	T 3	
S 1	S 6	

Section No. 16 of every township is perpetually reserved for the use of schools, and leased or sold out, for the benefit of schools, under the State government. All the others may be taken up either in sections, fractions, halves, quarters, or half-quarters.

For the purpose of selling out these lands, they were divided into eight several land districts, called after the names of the towns in which the land offices are kept, viz., Wooster, Steubenville, Zanesville, Marietta, Chillicothe, etc., etc.

In May, 1785, Congress passed an ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of these lands. Under that ordinance, the *first seven ranges*, bounded on the north by a line drawn due west from the Pennsylvania State line, where it crosses the Ohio River, to the United States Military Lands, forty-two miles; and, on the west, by the same line drawn thence south to the Ohio River, at the southeast corner of Marietta Township, and on the east and south by the Ohio River, were surveyed in 1786–87, and in the latter year, and sales were effected at New York, to the amount of \$72,974. In 1796, further portions of these lands were disposed of at Pittsburgh, to the amount of \$43,446, and at Philadelphia, amounting to \$5,120. A portion of these lands were located under United States Military land warrants, and the rest was disposed of at the Steubenville Land Office, which was opened July 1, 1801.

United States Military Lands are so called from the circumstance of their having been appropriated, by an act of Congress of the 1st of June, 1796, to satisfy certain claims of the officers and

soldiers of the Revolutionary war. This tract of country, embracing these lands, is bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the original seven ranges of townships, thence south fifty miles, thence west to the Scioto River, thence up said river to the Greenville treaty line, thence northeasterly with said line to old Fort Laurens, on the Tuscarawas River, thence due east to the place of beginning, including a tract of about 4,000 square miles, or 2,560,000 acres of land. It is, of course, bounded on the north by the Greenville treaty line, east by the "seven ranges of townships," south by the Congress and Refugee lands, and west by the Scioto River.

These lands are surveyed into townships of five miles square; these townships were then again, originally, surveyed into quarter townships, of two and a half miles square, containing 4,000 acres each; and, subsequently, some of these quarter-townships were subdivided into forty lots, of 100 acres each, for the accommodation of those soldiers holding warrants for only 100 acres each. And again, after the time originally assigned for the location of these warrants had expired, certain quarter-townships, which had not then been located, were divided into sections of one mile square each, and sold by the General Government, like the main body of Congress lands.

The quarter-townships are numbered as exhibited in the accompanying figure, the top being considered north. The place of each township is ascertained by numbers and ranges, the same as Congress lands; the ranges being numbered from east to west, and the numbers from south to north.

Ohio Company's Purchase is a body of land containing about 1,500,000 acres; including, however, the donation tract, school lands, etc., lying along the Ohio River; and including Meigs, nearly all of Athens, and a considerable part of Washington and Gallia Counties. This tract was purchased by the General Government in the year 1787, by Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargeant, from the neighborhood of Salem, in Massachusetts, agents for the "Ohio Company," so called, which had then been formed in Massachusetts, for the purpose of a settlement in the Ohio country. Only 964,235 acres were ultimately paid for, and, of course, patented. This body of land was then apportioned out into 817 shares, of 1,173 acres each, and a town lot of one-third of an acre to each share. These shares were made

up to each proprietor in tracts, one of 640 acres, one of 262, one of 160, one of 100, one of 8, and another of 3 acres, besides the before-mentioned town lot. Besides every section 16, set apart, as elsewhere, for the support of schools, every Section 29 is appropriated for the support of religious institutions. In addition to which were also granted two six-mile square townships for the use of a college. But, unfortunately for the Ohio Company, owing to their want of topographical knowledge of the country, the body of land selected by them, with some partial exceptions, is the most hilly and sterile of any tract of similar extent in the State.

Donation Tract is a body of 100,000 acres, set off in the northern limits of the Ohio Company's tract, and granted to them by Congress, provided they should obtain one actual settler upon each hundred acres thereof, within five years from the date of the grant; and that so much of the 100,000 acres aforesaid, as should not thus be taken up, shall revert to the General Government.

This tract may, in some respects, be considered a part of the Ohio Company's purchase. It is situated in the northern limits of Washington County. It lies in an oblong shape, extending nearly seventeen miles from east to west, and about seven and a half north to south.

Symmes' Purchase is a tract of 311,682 acres of land in the southwestern quarter of the State, between the Great and Little Miami Rivers. It borders on the Ohio River a distance of twenty-seven miles, and extends so far back from the latter between the two Miamis as to include the quantity of land just mentioned. It was patented to John Cleves Symmes, in 1794, for 67 cents per acre. Every sixteenth section, or square mile, in each township, was reserved by Congress for the use of schools, and Sections 29 for the support of religious institutions, besides fifteen acres around Fort Washington, in Cincinnati. This tract of land is now one of the most valuable in the State.

Refugee Tract, a body of 100,000 acres of land, granted by Congress to certain individuals who left the British Provinces during the Revolutionary war and espoused the cause of freedom, is a narrow strip of country, four and a half miles broad from north to south, and extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles. It has the United States twenty ranges of military or army lands north, twenty-two ranges of Congress lands south. In the western borders of this tract is situated the town of Columbus.

French Grant is a tract of 24,000 acres of land, bordering upon the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. A short time after the Ohio Company's purchase began to be settled, an association was formed under the name of the Scioto Land Company. A contract was made for the purchase of a part of the lands included in the Ohio Company's purchases. Plans and descriptions of the land contracted for were made out, and Joel Barlow was sent as an agent to Europe to make sales of the lands for the benefit of the company; and sales were effected of a considerable part of the land to companies and individuals in France. On February 19, 1791, two hundred and eighteen of these purchasers left Havre de Grace, in France, and arrived in Alexandria, D. C., on the 3d of May following. On their arrival, they were told that the Scioto Company owned no land. The agent insisted that they did, and promised to secure them good titles thereto, which he did, at Winchester, Brownsville and Charleston (now Wellsburg). When they arrived at Marietta, about fifty of them landed. The rest of the company proceeded to Gallipolis, which was laid out about that time, and were assured by the agent that the place lay within their purchase. Every effort to secure titles to the lands they had purchased having failed, an application was made to Congress, and in March, 1793, the above grant was made to these persons. Twelve hundred acres additional, were afterward granted, adjoining the above-mentioned tract at its lower end, toward the mouth of the Little Scioto River.

Dohrman's Grant is one six-mile-square township of 23,040 acres, granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, formerly a wealthy Portuguese merchant in Lisbon, for and in consideration of his having, during the Revolutionary war, given shelter and aid to the American cruizers and vessels of war. It is located in the southeastern part of Tuscarawas County.

Moravian Lands are three several tracts of 4,000 acres each, originally granted by the old Continental Congress in July, 1787, and confirmed by act of Congress of June 1, 1796, to the Moravian Brethren at Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, in trust and for the use of the Christianized Indians living thereon. They are laid out in nearly square farms, on the Muskingum River, in what is now Tuscarawas County. They are called by the names of the Shoenbrun, Gnadenhutzen and Salem tracts.

Zane's Tracts are three several tracts of one mile

square each—one on the Muskingum River, which includes the town of Zanesville—one at the cross of the Hocking River, on which the town of Lancaster is laid out, and the third on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. They were granted by Congress to one Ebenezer Zane, in May, 1786, on condition that he should open a road through them, from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky.

There are also three other tracts, of one mile square each, granted to Isaac Zane, in the year 1802, in consideration of his having been taken prisoner by the Indians, when a boy, during the Revolutionary war, and living with them most of his life; and having during that time performed many acts of kindness and beneficence toward the American people. These tracts are situated in Champaign County, on King's Creek, from three to five miles northwest from Urbana.

The Maumee Road's Lands are a body of lands averaging two miles wide, lying along one mile on each side of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of about forty-six miles, and comprising nearly 60,000 acres. They were originally granted by the Indian owners, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808, to enable the United States to make a road on the line just mentioned. The General Government never moved into the business until February, 1823, when Congress passed an act making over the aforesaid lands to the State of Ohio, provided she should, within four years thereafter, make and keep in repair a good road throughout the aforesaid route of forty-six miles. This road the State government has already made, obtained possession, and sold most of the land.

Turnpike Lands are forty-nine sections, amounting to 31,360 acres, situated along the western side of the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were originally granted by an act of Congress on March 3, 1827, and more specifically by a supplementary act the year following. The considerations for which these lands were granted were that the mail stages and all troops and property of the United States, which should ever be moved and transported along this road should pass free from toll.

The Ohio Canal Lands are granted by Congress to the State of Ohio, to aid in constructing her extensive canals. These lands comprise over one million of acres.

School Lands—By compact between the United States and the State of Ohio, when the latter was admitted into the Union, it was stipulated, for and in consideration that the State of Ohio should never tax the Congress lands until after they should have been sold five years, and in consideration that the public lands would thereby more readily sell, that the one-thirty-sixth part of all the territory included within the limits of the State should be set apart for the support of common schools therein. And for the purpose of getting at lands which should, in point of quality of soil, be on an average with the whole land in the country, they decreed that it should be selected by lots, in small tracts each, to wit: That it should consist of Section No. 16, let that section be good or bad, in every township of Congress land, also in the Ohio Company's and in Symmes' Purchases, all of which townships are composed of thirty-six sections each; and for the United States military lands and Connecticut Reserve, a number of quarter-townships, two and a half miles square each (being the smallest public surveys therein, then made), should be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury in different townships throughout the United States military tract, equivalent in quantity to the one-thirty-sixth part of those two tracts respectively; and, for the Virginia military tract, Congress enacted that a quantity of land equal to the one-thirty-sixth part of the estimated quantity of land contained therein, should be selected by lot, in what was then called the "New Purchase," in quarter-township tracts of three miles square each. Most of these selections were accordingly made, but in some instances, by the carelessness of the officers conducting the sales, or from some other cause, a few Sections 16 have been sold, in which case Congress, when applied to, has generally granted other lands in lieu thereof, as, for instance, no Section 16 was reserved in Montgomery Township, in which Columbus is situated, and Congress afterward granted therefor Section 21, in township cornering thereon to the southwest.

College Townships are three six-mile-square townships, granted by Congress; two of them to the Ohio Company, for the use of a college to be established within their purchase, and one for the use of the inhabitants of Symmes' Purchase.

Ministerial Lands—In both the Ohio Company and the Symmes' Purchase every Section 29 (equal to every one-thirty-sixth part of every township)

is reserved as a permanent fund for the support of a settled minister. As the purchasers of these two tracts came from parts of the Union where it was customary and deemed necessary to have a regular settled clergyman in every town, they therefore stipulated in this original purchase that a permanent fund in lands should thus be set apart for this purchase. In no other part of the State, other than these two purchases, are any lands set apart for this object.

The Connecticut Western Reserve and the Fire Lands are surveyed into townships of about five miles square each; and these townships are then subdivided into four quarters; and these quarter-townships are numbered as in the accompanying figure, the top being considered north. And for individual convenience, these are again subdivided, by private surveys, into lots of from fifty to five hundred acres each, to suit individual purchasers.

3	2
4	1

In its history, the Western Reserve is far more important than any other of the early arbitrary divisions of the State. It was peopled by a dominant class that brought to this wilderness social forms and habits of thought that had been fostered in the Puritan persecutions of England, and crystallized by nearly half a century of pioneer life in Connecticut, into a civilization that has not yet lost its distinctive characteristics. Dating their history back to the early part of the seventeenth century, the true descendant of the Puritan points with pride to the permanency of their traditions, to the progressive character of their institutions, and marks their influence in the commanding power of the schoolhouse and church.

The earliest measure which may be said to have affected the history of the Reserve, originated in 1609. In this year, James I, granted to a company called the London Company, a charter, under which the entire claim of Virginia to the soil northwest of the Ohio was asserted. It was clothed with corporate powers, with most of its members living in London. The tract of country embraced within this charter was immense. It commenced its boundaries at Point Comfort, on the Atlantic, and ran south 200 miles, and thence west across the continent to the Pacific; commencing again at Point Comfort, and running 200 miles north, and from this point northwest to the sea. This line ran through New York and Pennsylvania, crossing the eastern end of Lake Erie, and terminated in the Arctic Ocean. The

vast empire lying between the south line, the east line, the diagonal line to the northwest, and the Pacific Ocean, was claimed by virtue of this charter. It included over half of the North American Continent. Notwithstanding the charter of the London Company included all the territory now embraced within the boundaries of Ohio, James I, on the 3d of November, 1620, by royal letters patent, granted to the Duke of Lenox and others, to be known as the Council of Plymouth, all the territory lying between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude, and bounded on the east by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Pacific. This description embraced a large tract of the lands granted to the Virginia or London Company. In 1630, a portion of the same territory was granted to the Earl of Warwick, and afterward confirmed to him by Charles I. In 1631, the Council of Plymouth, acting by the Earl of Warwick, granted to Lord Brook and Viscounts Say and Seal, what were supposed to be the same lands, although by a very imperfect description. In 1662, Charles II granted a charter to nineteen patentees, with such associates as they should from time to time elect. This association was made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Governor and Company of the English Colony of Connecticut. This charter constituted the organic law of the State for upward of one hundred and fifty years. The boundaries were Massachusetts on the north, the sea on the south, Narragansett River or Bay on the east, and the South Sea (Pacific Ocean) on the west. This description embraced a strip of land upward of six miles wide, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including a part of New York and New Jersey, and all the territory now known as the Western Reserve.

In 1681, for the consideration of £16,000 and a fealty of two beaver skins a year, Charles II granted to William Penn a charter embracing within its limits the territory constituting the present State of Pennsylvania. This grant included a strip of territory running across the entire length of the State on the north, and upward of fifty miles wide, that was embraced within the Connecticut charter. Massachusetts, under the Plymouth Charter, claimed all the land between the forty-first and forty-fifth degrees, of north latitude. In 1664, Charles II ceded to his brother, the Duke of York, afterward James II, by letters patent, all the country between the St. Croix and the Delaware. After the overthrow of the gov-

ernment of "New Netherlands," then existing upon that territory, it was claimed that the grant of the Duke of York extended west into the Mississippi Valley.

Thus matters stood at the commencement of the Revolution. Virginia claimed all the territory northwest of the Ohio. Connecticut strenuously urged her titles to all lands lying between the parallels 41° and $42^{\circ} 2'$ of north latitude, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Pennsylvania, under the charter of 1681, had taken possession of the disputed land lying in that State, and had granted much of it to actual settlers. New York and Massachusetts were equally emphatic in the assertion of ownership to land between those lines of latitude. The contention between claimants under the Connecticut and Pennsylvania charters, on the Susquehanna, frequently resulted in bloodshed. The controversy between those two States was finally submitted to a Court of Commissioners, appointed by Congress, upon the petition of Pennsylvania, under the ninth article of the confederation, which gave Congress power to establish a Court of Commissioners, to settle disputed boundaries between States, in case of disagreement. The court decided in favor of Pennsylvania, and this decision terminated the controversy. The question of the title to lands lying west of Pennsylvania, was not involved in this adjudication, but remained a subject for future contention. A party sprung up during the war that disputed the title of the States asserting it, to lands outside of State limits, and which insisted upon the right of the States by whose common treasure, dominion was to be secured, to participate in the benefits and results arising from the joint and common effort for independence. This party was particularly strong in the smaller States. These colonies that had not been the favored recipients of extensive land grants, were little inclined to acquiesce in claims, the justice of which they denied, and which could be secured to the claimants, only by the success of the Revolution.

There is little doubt, that the conflict in the early charters, respecting boundaries, grew out of the ignorance of the times in which they were granted, as to the breadth or inland extent of the American Continent. During the reign of James I, Sir Francis Drake reported, that, from the top of the mountains on the Isthmus of Panama, he had seen both oceans. This led to the supposition that the continent, from east to west, was of no considerable extent, and that the South

Sea, by which the grants were limited on the west, did not lie very far from the Atlantic; and as late as 1740, the Duke of Newcastle addressed his letters to the "Island of New England." Hence it was urged as an argument against the claims of those States asserting title to Western lands, that the term, in the grants, of South Sea, being, by mutual mistake of the parties to the charter, an erroneous one—the error resulting from misinformation or want of certainty concerning the locality of that sea—the claiming State ought not to insist upon an ownership resting upon such a footing, and having its origin in such a circumstance. Popular feeling on the subject ran so high, at times, as to cause apprehension for the safety of the confederation. In 1780, Congress urged upon the States having claims to the Western country, the duty to make a surrender of a part thereof to the United States.

The debt incurred in the Revolutionary contest, the limited resources for its extinguishment, if the public domain was unavailable for the purpose, the existence of the unhappy controversy growing out of the asserted claims, and an earnest desire to accommodate and pacify conflicting interests among the States, led Congress, in 1784, to an impressive appeal to the States interested, to remove all cause for further discontent, by a liberal cession of their domains to the General Government, for the common benefit of all the States. The happy termination of the war found the public mind in a condition to be easily impressed by appeals to its patriotism and liberality. New York had, in 1780, ceded to the United States, the lands that she claimed, lying west of a line running south from the west bend of Lake Ontario; and, in 1785, Massachusetts relinquished her claim to the same lands—each State reserving the same 10,000 square miles of ground, and each asserting an independent title to it. This controversy between the two States was settled by an equal division between them, of the disputed ground. Virginia had given to her soldiers of the Revolutionary war, and of the war between France and England, a pledge of bounties payable in Western lands; and, reserving a sufficient amount of land to enable her to meet the pledge thus given, on the 1st of March, 1784, she relinquished to the United States, her title to all other lands lying northwest of the Ohio. On the 14th day of September, 1786, the delegates in Congress, from the State of Connecticut, being authorized and directed so to do, relinquished to the United States, all the right, title, interest, jurisdic-

tion and claim that she possessed to the lands lying west of a line running north from the 41° north latitude, to 42° 2', and being 120 miles west of the western line of Pennsylvania. The territory lying west of Pennsylvania, for the distance of 120 miles, and between the above-named degrees of latitude, although not in terms reserved by the instrument of conveyance, was in fact reserved—not having been conveyed—and by reason thereof, was called the Western Reserve of Connecticut. It embraces the counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Medina, Lorain, Huron, Erie, all of Summit, save the townships of Franklin and Greene; the two northern tiers of townships of Mahoning; the townships of Sullivan, Troy and Ruggles, of Ashland; and the islands lying north of Sandusky, including Kelley's and Put-in-Bay.

During the Revolution, the British, aided by Benedict Arnold, made incursions in the heart of Connecticut, and destroyed a large amount of property in the towns of Greenwich, Norwalk, Fairfield, Danbury, New and East Haven, New London, Richfield and Groton. There were upward of 2,000 persons and families that sustained severe losses by the depredations of the enemy. On the 10th of May, 1792, the Legislature of that State set apart and donated to the suffering inhabitants of these towns, 500,000 acres of the west part of the lands of the Reserve, to compensate them for the losses sustained. These lands were to be bounded on the north by the shore of Lake Erie, south by the base line of the Reserve, west by its western line, and east by a line parallel with the western line of Pennsylvania, and so far from the west line of the Reserve as to include within the described limits the 500,000 acres. These are the lands now embraced within the counties of Huron and Erie, and the Township of Ruggles, in Ashland County. The islands were not included. The lands so given were called "Sufferers' Lands," and those to whom they were given were, in 1796, by the Legislature of Connecticut, incorporated by the name of the "Proprietors of the half-million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie." After Ohio had become an independent State, this foreign corporation was not found to work well here, not being subject to her laws, and, to relieve the owners of all embarrassment, on the 15th of April, 1803, the Legislature of this State conferred corporate power on the owners and proprietors of the "Half-million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie," in the

county of Trumbull, called "Sufferers' Land." An account of the losses of the inhabitants had been taken in pounds, shillings and pence, and a price placed upon the lands, and each of the sufferers received land proportioned to the extent of his loss. These lands subsequently took the name of "Fire Lands," from the circumstance that the greater part of the losses suffered resulted from fire.

In 1795, the remaining portion of the Reserve was sold to Oliver Phelps and thirty-five others, who formed what became known as the "Connecticut Land Company." Some uneasiness concerning the validity of the title arose from the fact that, whatever interest Virginia, Massachusetts or New York may have had in the lands reserved, and claimed by Connecticut, had been transferred to the United States, and, if neither of the claiming States had title, the dominion and ownership passed to the United States by the treaty made with England at the close of the Revolution. This condition of things was not the only source of difficulty and trouble. The Reserve was so far from Connecticut as to make it impracticable for that State to extend her laws over the same, or ordain new ones for the government of the inhabitants; and, having parted with all interest in the soil, her right to provide laws for the people was not only doubted, but denied. Congress had provided by the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio; but to admit jurisdiction in the United States to govern this part of that territory, would cast grave doubt upon the validity of the company's title. It was therefore insisted that the regulations prescribed by that instrument for the government of the Northwest Territory had no operation or effect within the limits of the Reserve. To quiet apprehension, and to remove all cause of anxiety on the subject, Congress, on April 23, 1800, authorized the President to execute and deliver, on the part of the United States, letters patent to the Governor of Connecticut, whereby the United States released, for the uses named, all right and title to the soil of the Reserve, and confirmed it unto those who had purchased it from that State. The execution and delivery, however, of the letters patent were upon the condition that Connecticut should forever renounce and release to the United States entire and complete civil jurisdiction over the territory released. This condition was accepted, and thereupon Connecticut transferred her jurisdiction to the United States, and the

United States released her claim and title to the soil

While this controversy was going on, there was another contestant in the field, having the advantage of actual occupancy, and in no wise inclined to recognize a title adverse to his, nor yield, upon mere invitation, a possession so long enjoyed. This contestant was the Indian. By the treaty at Greenville in 1795, preceding treaties were confirmed, and the different tribes released their claims to all territory east of the line of the Cuyahoga River and south of the Indian boundary line. This left the larger part of the territory of the Western Reserve still in the hands of the savage. On July 4, 1805, a treaty was made at Fort Industry with the chiefs and warriors of the different nations settled in the northern and western sections of the State, by which the Indian title to all the lands of the Reserve, lying west of the Cuyahoga, was extinguished. By this treaty all the lands lying between the Cuyahoga and the Meridian, one hundred and twenty miles west of Pennsylvania, were ceded by the Indians for \$20,000 in goods, and a perpetual annuity of \$9,500, payable in goods at first cost. The latter clause has become a dead letter, because there is no one to claim it. Since this treaty, the title to the land of the Reserve has been set at rest.

The price for which this vast tract of land was sold to the Connecticut Land Company was \$1,200,000, the subscriptions to the purchase fund ranging from \$1,683, by Sylvanus Griswold, to \$168,185, by Oliver Phelps. Each dollar subscribed to this fund entitled the subscriber to one twelve hundred thousandth part in common and undivided of the land purchased. Having acquired the title, the Company, in the following spring, commenced to survey the territory lying east of the Cuyahoga, and during the years of 1796 and 1797, completed it. The first surveying party arrived at Conneaut, in New Connecticut, July 4, 1796, and proceeded at once to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of American Independence. There were fifty persons in the party, under the lead of Gen. Moses Cleveland, of Canterbury, Conn. There will be found in Whittlesey's Early History of Cleveland an extract from the journal of Cleveland, describing the particulars of the celebration. Among other things noted by him was the following: "The day, memorable as the birthday of American Independence and freedom from British tyranny, and commemo-

rated by all good, freeborn sons of America, and memorable as the day on which the settlement of this new country was commenced, and (which) in time may raise her head among the most enlightened and improved States" — a prophecy already more than fulfilled.

For the purposes of the survey, a point where the 41st degree of north latitude intersected the western line of Pennsylvania, was found, and from this degree of latitude, as a base line, meridian lines, five miles apart, were run north to the lake. Lines of latitude were then run, five miles apart, thus dividing the territory into townships five miles square. It was not until after the treaty of 1805 that the lands lying west of the Cuyahoga were surveyed. The meridians and parallels were run out in 1806, by Abraham Tappan and his assistants. The base and western lines of the Reserve were run by Seth Pease, for the Government. The range of townships were numbered progressively west, from the western boundary of Pennsylvania. The first tier of townships, running north and south, lying along the border of Pennsylvania, is Range No. 1; the adjoining tier west is range No. 2, and so on throughout the twenty-four ranges. The township lying next north of the 41st parallel of latitude in each range, is Township No. 1 of that range. The township next north is No. 2, and so on progressively to the lake. It was supposed that there were 4,000,000 acres of land between Pennsylvania and the Fire Lands. If the supposition had proved true, the land would have cost 30 cents per acre; as it resulted, there were less than 3,000,000 acres. The miscalculation arose from the mistaken assumption that the south shore of Lake Erie bore more nearly west than it does, and also in a mistake made in the length of the east-and-west line. The distance west from the Pennsylvania line, surveyed in 1796-97, was only fifty-six miles, the survey ending at the Tuscarawas River. To reach the western limits of the Reserve, a distance of sixty-four miles was to be made. Abraham Tappan and Anson Sessions entered into an agreement with the Land Company, in 1805, to complete the survey of the lands between the Fire Lands and the Cuyahoga. This they did in 1806, and, from the width of Range 19, it is very evident that the distance from the east to the west line of the Reserve is less than one hundred and twenty miles. This range of townships is gore-shaped, and is much less than five miles wide, circumstances leading the company to divide all below

Township 6 into tracts for the purpose of equalization. The west line of Range 19, from north to south, as originally run, bears to the west, and between it and Range 20, as indicated on the map, there is a strip of land, also gore-shaped, that was left in the first instance unsurveyed, the surveyors not knowing the exact whereabouts of the eastern line of the "half-million acres" belonging to the sufferers. In 1806, Amos Spafford, of Cleveland, and Almon Rugales, of Huron, were agreed on by the two companies to ascertain and locate the line between the Fire Lands and the lands of the Connecticut Company. They first surveyed off the "half-million acres" belonging to the "sufferers," and, not agreeing with Seth Pease, who had run out the base and west lines, a dispute arose between the two companies, which was finally adjusted before the draft, by establishing the eastern line of the Fire Lands where it now is. This left a strip of land east of the Fire Lands, called surplus lands, which was included in range 19, and is embraced in the western tier of townships of Lorain County.

The mode of dividing the land among the individual purchasers, was a little peculiar, though evidently just. An equalizing committee accompanied the surveyors, to make such observations and take such notes of the character of the townships as would enable them to grade them intelligently, and make a just estimate and equalization of their value. The amount of purchase-money was divided into 400 shares of \$3,000 a share. Certificates were issued to each owner, showing him to be entitled to such proportion of the entire land, as the amount he paid, bore to the purchase price of the whole. Four townships of the greatest value were first selected from that part of the Western Reserve, to which the Indian title had been extinguished, and were divided into lots. Each township was divided into not less than 100 lots. The number of lots into which the four townships were divided, would, at least, equal the 400 shares, or a lot to a share, and each person or company of persons entitled to one or more shares of the Reserve—each share being one four-hundredth part of the Reserve—was allowed to participate in the draft that was determined upon for the division of the joint property. The committee appointed to select the four most valuable townships for such division, was directed to select of the remaining townships, a sufficient number, and of the best quality and greatest value, to be used for equalizing purposes. After this selection was made, they were to choose the best remaining township, and *this* township was

the one, to the value of which all others were brought by the equalizing process of annexation, and if there were several of equal value with the one so selected, no annexations were to be made to them. The equalizing townships were cut up into parcels of various size and value, and these parcels were annexed to townships inferior in value to the *standard township*, and annexations of land from the equalizing townships, were made to the inferior townships, in quantity and quality, sufficient to make all equal in value to the standard adopted. When the townships had thus all been equalized, they were drawn by lot. There were ninety-three equalized parcels drawn east of the Cuyahoga, and forty-six on the west. The draft of the lands east of the river, took place prior to 1800, and of those west of that river, on the 4th day of April, 1807. In the first draft, it required an ownership of \$12,903.23 of the original purchase money, to entitle the owner to a township; and in the second draft, it required an ownership of \$26,087 in the original purchase-money, to entitle the owner to a township.

The same mode and plan were followed in each draft. The townships were numbered, and the numbers, on separate pieces of paper, placed in a box. The names of the proprietors who had subscribed, and were the owners of a sufficient amount of the purchase-money to entitle them to a township, were arranged in alphabetical order, and when it was necessary for several persons to combine, because not owning severally, a sufficient amount of the purchase-money, or number of shares, to entitle them to a township, the name of the person of the company that stood alphabetically first, was used to represent them in the draft, and in case the small owners were unable, from disagreement among themselves, to unite, a committee was appointed to select and class the proprietors, and those selected were required to associate themselves together, for the purpose of the draft. The township, or parcel of land, corresponding to the first number drawn from the box belonged to the person whose name stood first on the list, or to the persons whom he represented; and the second drawn belonged to the second person, and so down through the list. This was the mode adopted to sever the ownership in common, and to secure to each individual, or company of individuals, their interest in severalty. Soon after the conveyance to the land company, to avoid complications arising from the death of its members, and to facilitate the transmission of titles, the company conveyed the

entire purchase, in trust, to John Morgan, John Cadwell and Jonathan Brace; and as titles were wanted, either before or after the division by draft, conveyances were made to the purchasers by these trustees.

Little was known of this country at the time of its purchase by the Land Company. It was formerly inhabited by a nation of Indians called the Erigas or Erics, from which the lake took its name. This nation was at an early date destroyed by the Iroquois. In his "History of New France," published in 1744, in speaking of the south shore of Lake Erie, Charlevoix says: "All this shore is nearly unknown." An old French map, made in 1755, to be seen in the rooms of the Western Reserve Historical Society, in Cleveland, names the country between the Cuyahoga and Sandusky Rivers, as Cauahogue; and east of the Cuyahoga, as Gwahoga. This is also the name given to that river which is made to empty into Cuyahoga Bay; and the country designated as Cauahogue is indicated as the seat of war, the Mart of Trade, and the chief hunting grounds of the Six Nations of the lake. The earliest settlement was on the Reserve, at Warren, in 1798, though salt was made in Weathersfield, Mahoning County, as early as 1753, by whites, who made short sojourns there for that purpose. The number of settlers increased in this section until, in 1800, there were some sixteen families. In 1796, the first surveying party for the Land Company, landed at Conneaut, followed three years later by the first permanent settler. Then followed settlements in Geauga and Cuyahoga, in 1798; in Portage and Lake, in 1799; Summit, in 1800; Lorain, 1807, and Medina, in 1811. "The settlement of the Reserve commenced in a manner somewhat peculiar. Instead of beginning on one side of a county, and progressing gradually into the interior, as had usually been done in similar cases, the proprietors of the Reserve, being governed by different and separate views, began their improvements wherever their individual interests led them. Here we find many of the first settlers immersed in a dense forest, fifteen or twenty miles or more from the abode of any white inhabitants. In consequence of their scattered situation, journeys were sometimes to be performed of twenty or fifty miles, for the sole purpose of having the staple of an ox-yoke mended, or some other mechanical job, in itself trifling, but absolutely essential for the successful prosecution of business. These journeys had to be performed through the wilderness, at a great expense of time, and, in many cases, the

only safe guide to direct their course, were the township lines made by the surveyors. The want of mills to grind the first harvest, was in itself a great evil. Prior to 1800, many families used a small hand-mill, properly called a sweat-mill, which took the hard labor of two hours to supply flour enough for one person a single day. About the year 1800, one or two grist-mills, operating by water-power, were erected. One of these was at Newburg, now in Cuyahoga Co. But the distance of many of the settlements from the mills, and the want of roads, often rendered the expense of grinding a single bushel equal to the value of two or three."* Speaking of the settlement of the Fire Lands, C. B. Squier, late of Sandusky City, says: "The largest sufferers, and, consequently, those who held the largest interest in the Fire Lands, purchased the rights of many who held smaller interests. The proprietors of these lands, anxious that their new territory should be settled, offered strong inducements for persons to settle in this then unknown region. It is quite difficult to ascertain who the first settlers were, upon these lands. As early, if not prior to the organization of the State, several persons had squatted upon the lands at the mouth of the streams and near the shore of the lake, led a hunter's life, and trafficked with the Indians. But they were a race of wanderers, and gradually disappeared before the regular progress of the settlements. Those devoted missionaries, the Moravians, made a settlement, which they called New Salem, as early as 1790, on Huron River, about two miles below Milan. The first regular settlers, however, were Col. Jerard Ward, who came in the spring of 1808, and Almon Ruggles and Jabez Wright, in succeeding autumn." The next year brought a large inflow of immigration, which spread over the greater portion of both Erie and Huron Counties, though the first settlement in Sandusky City was not made until 1817.

It was not until the year 1800 that civil government was organized on the Western Reserve. The Governor and Judges of the Northwest Territory, under the ordinance of 1787, by proclamation in the following year, organized the county of Washington, and included within it all of the Western Reserve east of the Cuyahoga; and in 1796, the year of the first occupation by the whites of the New Connecticut, the county of Wayne was erected, which included over one-half of Ohio, all of the Western Reserve west of the Cuyahoga, with a part of Indiana, all of *Michigan*, and the Ameri-

*Judge Amzi Atwater.

can portion of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair and Erie, to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, with the county seat at Detroit. In 1797, Jefferson County was established, and the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, became a part of it, by restricting the limits of Washington. Connecticut and the Land Company refused to recognize the right of the General Government to make such disposition of the Reserve. The act of including this territory within the counties of Washington, Jefferson and Wayne, they declared to be unwarranted, and the power of Congress to prescribe rules for the government of the same, they denied, and from the opening settlement in 1796, until the transfer of jurisdiction to the General Government was complete, on May 30, 1800, the new settlers were entirely without municipal laws. There was no regulation governing the transmission of, or success to, property on the decease of the owner; no regulations of any kind securing the protection of rights, or the redress of wrongs. The want of laws for the government of the settlers was seriously felt, and as early as 1796, the company petitioned the Legislature of Connecticut to erect the Reserve into a county, with proper and suitable laws to regulate the internal policy of the territory for a limited period. This petition, however, was not granted, and for upward of four years the intercourse and conduct of the early settlers were regulated and restrained only by their New England sense of justice and right. But on the 10th of July, 1800, after Connecticut had released her jurisdiction to the United States, the Western Reserve was erected into a county, by the name of Trumbull, in honor of the Governor of Connecticut, by the civil authority of Ohio. At the election in the fall of that year, Edward Paine received thirty-eight votes out of the forty-two cast, for member of the Territorial Legislature. The election was held at Warren, the county seat, and was the first participation that the settlers had in the affairs of government here. During the same year the Court of Quarter Sessions, a tribunal that did not survive the Constitution of 1802, was established and organized, and by it the county was divided into eight organized townships. The township of Cleveland was one, and embraced a large portion of territory east of the Cuyahoga, but all the Reserve lying west of that river. On December 1, 1805, Geauga County was erected. It included within its limits, nearly all the present counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Lake and Cuyahoga. On February 10, 1807, there was a more general di-

vision into counties. That part of the Western Reserve lying west of the Cuyahoga and north of Township No. 4, was attached to Geauga, to be a part thereof until Cuyahoga should be organized. In the same year Ashtabula was erected out of Trumbull and Geauga, to be organized whenever its population would warrant it; also, all that part of Trumbull which lay west of the fifth range of townships, was erected into a county by the name of Portage, all of the Western Reserve west of the Cuyahoga and south of Township No. 5, being attached to it. The county of Cuyahoga was formed out of Geauga, on the same date, February 10, 1807, to be organized whenever its population should be sufficient to require it, which occurred in 1810.

On February 8, 1809, Huron County was erected into a county, covering the Fire Lands, but to remain attached to Geauga and Portage, for the time being, for purposes of government. The eastern boundary of this county was subsequently, in 1811, moved forward to the Black River, but, in the year 1822, it was given its present boundaries, and, in 1833, Erie County was erected, dividing its territory. On the 18th of February, 1812, Medina was formed, and comprised all the territory between the eleventh range of townships and Huron County, and south of Township No. 5. It was attached to Portage, however, until January 14, 1818, when it received an independent organization. Lorain County was formed on the 26th day of December, 1822, from the outlying portions of Huron, Medina and Cuyahoga Counties. It was organized with an independent local administration, January 21, 1824. In 1840, were organized Summit County, on March 3, and Lake County on March 6; the former drawing from Medina and Portage, and taking two townships from Stark County, and the latter being formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga. In 1846, Ashland County was formed, taking three townships of the Reserve, on February 25, and Mahoning, on March 1, taking ten townships from Trumbull, leaving the boundaries of the Reserve as marked at present.

In the history of its social development, the Western Reserve is not less interesting or peculiar than in the beginning of its material interests. The history of the mother State was peculiar, and the Reserve, it was fondly hoped, would be a reproduction of the maternal features and graces, a New Connecticut. A chronicler* of the early

*Charles W. Elliott.

history of New England, writing of the New Haven Colony of 1637, says: "During the first year, little 'government' was needed or exercised. Each man was a lord to himself. On the 4th of June (1638), the settlers met in Mr. Neuman's barn, and bound themselves by a sort of Constitution. * * * They decided to make the Bible their law-book; but by and by new towns were made, and new laws were needed, and they had the good sense to make them. Their State was founded upon their church, thus expressed in their first compact, signed by one hundred and eleven persons: 'That church members only shall be free Burgesses, and that they only shall choose Magistrates and officers among themselves, to have the power of transacting all publique civil affairs of this plantation, of making and repealing laws, dividing of inheritances, deciding of differences that may arise, and doing all things or businesses of like nature.'" Twenty-seven years later, when circumstances made a union of the two Connecticut Colonies necessary, the greatest and most lasting objection on the part of the New Haven Colony was the lessening of the civil power of the church which would follow the union. In 1680, the Governor of the United Colonies, thus describes the community: "The people are strict Congregationalists. There are four or five Seven-day men, and about as many Quakers. We have twenty-six towns and twenty-one churches. Beggars and vagabonds are not suffered, but are bound out to service." These characteristics of Connecticut have been marked by all historians as well as the facts, that she "Early established and supported schools and colleges; her people have, from the outset, been industrious and honest; crime has not abounded; while talent and character, and courage and cleanliness, have been common through all her history." It was to reproduce these characteristics throughout the territory embraced within the provisions of her charter, that the mother State labored. For one hundred and thirty years she followed this purpose with an undeviating method. "One tract after another, sufficient for a municipal government, was granted to trusty men, who were to form a settlement of well-assorted families, with the church, the meeting house, the settled ministry of the Gospel, the school, the local magistracy, and the democratic town-meeting represented in the General Assembly. Under this method, self-governed towns in what is now a part of Pennsylvania, were once represented in the General Assembly at Hartford

and New Haven."* It was with the hope of extending this method to the Reserve that Connecticut so strenuously asserted her jurisdiction to her Western lands; but in the years of rapid growth succeeding the war of the Revolution, the old method proved no longer practicable, and the parent surrendered her offspring to the hands of abler guardians. But there remained a field in which solicitous regard could find action, and the impress of her work in this direction is plainly apparent to this day. It was her method of "missions to the new settlements" which had become crystallized into a system about this time. Of the scope and character of this work, Rev. Leonard Bacon thus speaks: "At first, individual pastors, encouraged by their brethren, and obtaining permission from their churches, performed long and weary journeys on horseback into Vermont and the great wilderness of Central New York, that they might preach the Word and administer the ordinances of religion to such members of their flocks, and others, as had emigrated beyond the reach of ordinary New England privileges. By degrees the work was enlarged, and arrangements for sustaining it were systematized, till in the year 1798, the same year in which the settlement of the Reserve began, the pastors of Connecticut, in their General Association, instituted the Missionary Society of Connecticut. In 1802, one year after the jurisdiction of the old State over the Reserve was formally relinquished, the Trustees of the Missionary Society were incorporated. As early as 1800, only two years after the first few families from Connecticut had planted themselves this side of Northwestern Pennsylvania, the first missionary made his appearance among them. This was the Rev. Joseph Badger, the apostle of the Western Reserve—a man of large and various experience, as well as of native force, and of venerable simplicity in character and manners. In those days the work of the missionary to the new settlements was by no means the same with what is now called 'Home Missionary' work. Our modern Home Missionary has his station and his home; his business is to gather around himself a permanent congregation; his hope is to grow up with the congregation which he gathers, and the aid which he receives is given to help the church support its pastor. But the old-fashioned 'missionary to the new settlements,' was an itinerant. He had no station and no settled home. If he had a family, his work was continually calling

*Address by Leonard Bacon, D. D.

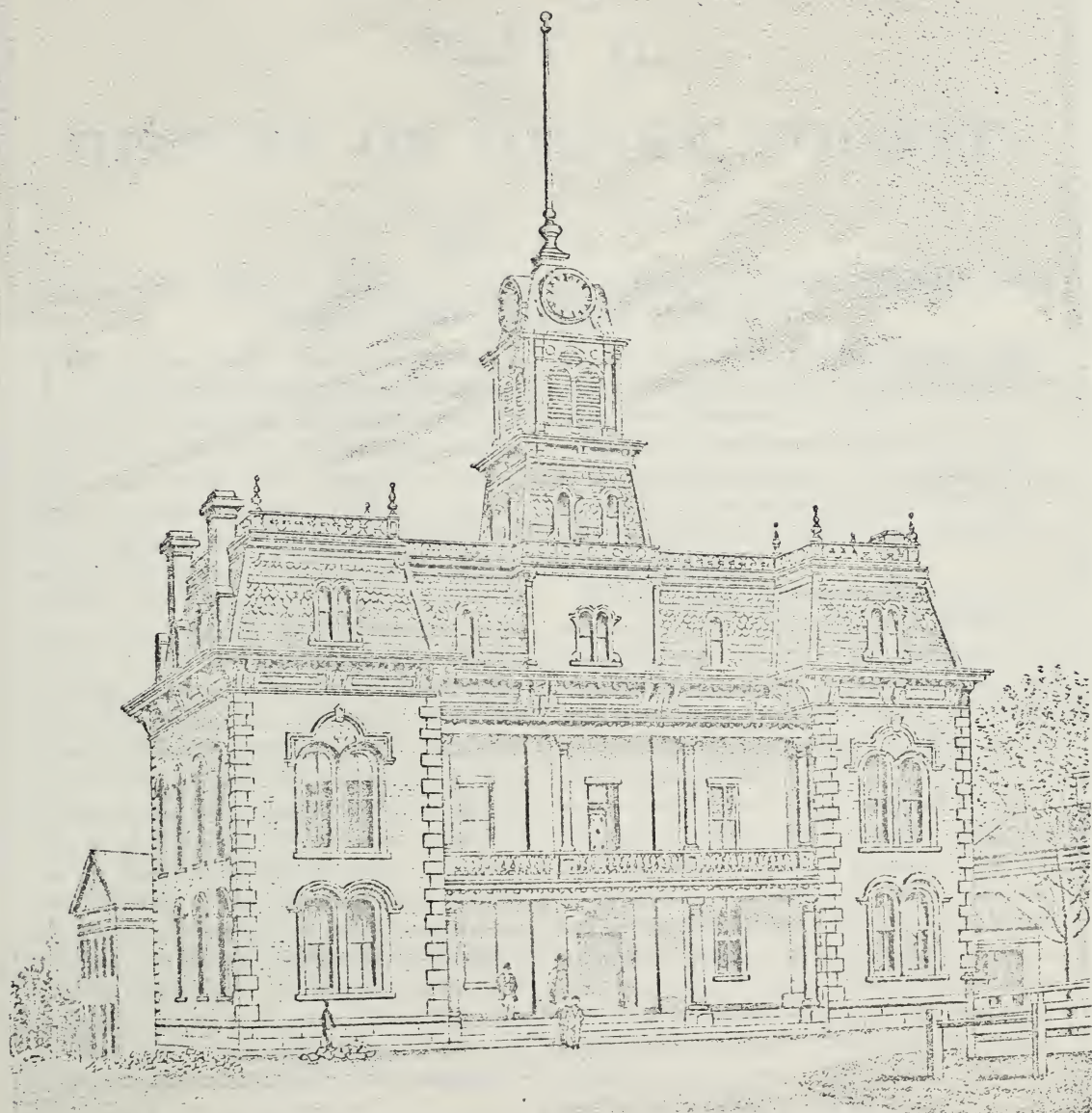
him away from them. He went from one little settlement to another—from one lonely cabin to another—preaching from house to house, and not often spending two consecutive Sabbaths in one place. The nature of the emigration to the wilderness, in those days, required such labors.

"It was soon felt that two missionaries were needed for the work among the scattered settlements. Accordingly, the Rev. Ezekiel J. Chapman was sent. He arrived on the Reserve at the close of the year 1801, and returned to Connecticut in April, 1803. His place was soon supplied by a young man ordained expressly to the work, the Rev. Thomas Robbins, who continued laboring in this field from November, 1803, till April, 1806. In a letter of his, dated June 8, 1805, I find the following statement: 'Since the beginning of the present year, I have been taking pains to make an actual enumeration of the families in this county.* The work I have just completed. There are one or more families in sixty-four towns. January 1, 1804, the number of families was about 800. The first of last January there were a little more than 1100, of which 450 are Yankees. There were twenty-four schools. There are seven churches, with a prospect that two more will be organized soon, and more than twenty places where the worship of God is regularly maintained on the Sabbath.'" Such was the beginning of an influence to which the people of the Reserve are principally indebted for the early and secure foundation of the church and school, and for that individuality which marks them as a peculiar and envied people in a great commonwealth made up of the chosen intellect and brawn of a whole nation.

Owing to the peculiar relation of the Reserve to the General Government in early years, the history of its public school fund is exceptional. By the ordinance of Congress in 1785, it was declared that Section 16 of every township should be reserved for the maintenance of public schools in the township. The ordinance of 1787, re-affirmed the policy thus declared. The provisions of these ordinances, in this respect, were not applicable to, nor operative over, the region of the Reserve, because of the fact that the United States did not own its soil; and, although the entire amount paid to Connecticut by the Land Company for the terri-

tory of the Reserve was set apart for, and devoted to, the maintenance of public schools in that State, no part of that fund was appropriated to purposes of education here. There was an inequality of advantages between the people of the Reserve and the remainder of the State, in that respect. This inequality was, however, in a measure removed in 1803, by an act of Congress, which set apart and appropriated to the Western Reserve, as an equivalent for Section 16, a sufficient quantity of land in the United States Military District, to compensate the loss of that section, in the lands lying east of the Cuyahoga. This amount was equal to one-thirty-sixth of the land of the reserve, to which the Indian title had before that time been extinguished. The Indian title to the lands of the Reserve west of the Cuyahoga, not then having been extinguished, the matter seemed to drop from public notice, and remain so until 1829. At this date, the Legislature, in a memorial to Congress, directed its attention to the fact, that, by the treaty of Fort Industry, concluded in 1805, the Indian title to the land west of the Cuyahoga, had been relinquished to the United States, and prayed in recognition of the fact, that an additional amount of land lying within the United States Military District, should be set apart for the use of the public schools of the Reserve, and equal in quantity to one thirty-sixth of the territory ceded to the United States by that treaty. The memorial produced the desired result. In 1834, Congress, in compliance with a request of the Legislature, granted such an additional amount of land to the Reserve for school purposes, as to equalize its distribution of lands for such purpose, and in furtherance of its object to carry into effect its determination to donate one thirty-sixth part of the public domain to the purposes of education. The lands first allotted to the Reserve for such purpose, were situated in the Counties of Holmes and Tuscarawas, and in 1831, were surveyed and sold, the proceeds arising from their sale as well as the funds arising from the sale of those subsequently appropriated, being placed and invested with other school funds of the State, and constitute one of the sources from which the people of the Reserve derive the means of supporting and maintaining their common schools.

*Trumbull County then included the whole of the Reserve.



MEDINA COUNTY COURT HOUSE

PART II.

HISTORY OF MEDINA COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY*—MATERIAL RESOURCES—AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM—IMPROVEMENT IN STOCK, ETC.

THE relation of the physical features of a country to its history is an important one, and he who would learn the hidden causes that make or mar a nation at its birth must seek in these "the divinity that shapes its ends." Here is found the spring whence flow the forces that on their broader current wreck the ship of state, or bear it safely on to its appointed haven. In these physical features are stored those potent industrial possibilities that make the master and the slave among the nations. From the fertile soil comes fruit-laden, peace-loving agriculture; from the rock-bound stores of mineral wealth springs the rude civilization of the Pacific slope, or the half-savage clashing of undisciplined capital and labor in the mining regions of Pennsylvania; from the river rises the commercial metropolis, which, "crowned with the glory of the mountains," and fed with the bounty of the plains, stands the chosen arbiter between the great forces that join to make a nation's greatness. The influence of this subtle power knows no bounds. Here it spreads the lotus plant of ease, and binds the nation in chains of indolent effeminacy; here, among the bleak peaks of a sterile land,

"The heather on the mountain height
Begins to bloom on purple light,"

*Compiled from the report of Alfred W. Wheat, in the State Geological Survey.

type of a hardy and unconquered race; here, it strews the sands of desert wilds, and man, without resource, becomes a savage.

These manifestations are scarcely less marked in the smaller divisions of the State, and in them is found the natural introduction to a consideration of the civil, political and military history of the county.

Medina County is situated a little west of the middle line of the Western Reserve, which forms the northeastern corner of the State, and lies upon the broad summit of the water-shed that divides the drainage of the State. It is bounded on the north by Lorain and Cuyahoga, on the east by Summit, on the south by Wayne, and on the west by Lorain and Ashland Counties. Its form is nearly that of a rectangle, lying east and west. Its northwestern boundary is broken by its wanting one township in the 16th and two in the 17th Range. Its area given by the Auditor's summary of the decennial assessment of 1880, is 262,208 acres, of which 101,997 acres are arable, 106,331 acres in meadow and pasture land, and 53,630 acres are uncultivated or wood land. The average value, exclusive of buildings, \$25.33 per acre. The whole county is somewhat rolling, the eastern part being especially marked in this respect. Here it is even hilly, reaching in Wadsworth

Township an altitude of 700 feet above Lake Erie. The western part is more level, the land in the northwestern parts not having an elevation of more than two hundred and fifty or three hundred feet above the lake. In the western part is found a considerable extent of swamp, a body of some two thousand acres lying in Harrisville Township, which gives rise to the Black River, flowing in a generally northward direction through Lorain County and finding its outlet into Lake Erie at the village of Lorain, in the county of that name. The Rocky River, the more important of the streams of this county, finds its source in Montville at the foot of the high lands in the southeast part of the township, and, flowing in a general northward direction, empties into the lake in Rockport Township, in Cuyahoga County. The drainage southward is through the Killbuck, Chippewa and Styx Creeks, that eventually find an outlet in the Muskingum River, and thence to the Ohio River and the Gulf of Mexico. None of these streams reach any importance within the limits of the county, though ample for the purposes of an agricultural community, and furnish motive power for a few mills. The bulk of the natural drainage is northward, though the few county ditches that exist in the county find an outlet southward. A single lake is formed in the county, situated on the boundary line between La Fayette and Westfield Townships. This is a pleasantly situated body of water, and is made a place of considerable resort by picnic parties, considerable capital having been employed to adapt it to this purpose. It is a mile and a half long, and has been made an outlet for a county ditch. It discharges its water through the Chippewa River.

The soil of the county presents considerable diversity—clay, loam, gravelly and sandy mixtures and muck being found. The western portion is generally clay, but not of the stiff, undiluted quality found in many parts of Lorain County. In Litchfield and York Townships,

however, which border on this county, the soil is the nearest to that described, the surface being rather flat. In Hinckley Township is found a loamy soil, producing a growth of chestnut, walnut, hickory and oak timber. In Harrisville Township is found clay, sand and muck.

Bowlder clay is found in many parts of the county, containing many pebbles of crystalline rock, granite, quartz, etc., brought from the far North, and more and larger stones derived from some neighboring locality. Of these, the largest bowlder in Ohio, with possibly one or two exceptions, may be seen in a field at the cross-roads one mile and a half from Lodi, and a little east. This mass of erratic rock is that variety of granite known as syenite. The feldspar is a dark flesh color. It shows two perpendicular sides, the highest of which measures twelve feet above the sod. One of these sides measures fifteen feet across the face, and the other is ten and a half feet across. The sloping side rests against a grassy bank, and gives access to the top of the mass. The depth of the bowlder below the soil cannot be stated; apparently, it is considerable, and perhaps the larger part of it is out of sight. If half of the mass is below ground, as can fairly be inferred, then the weight of the block may safely be put at about 165 tons' weight. Two rods distant from this block is another bowlder of the same character, evidently broken from it. This second block is nearly covered with the drift, the exposure being simply one corner, presenting three triangular surfaces. It projects about seven feet above the sod. Another large mass of this rock lies near the two already described, nearly covered with the drift. The exposure measures only three by six feet, though it can be struck with an iron probe some distance from this point. These specimens are of especial interest to those who understand what were the transporting forces which brought these masses so far from their original beds.

The timber varies noticeably with the change in soil. Chestnut in considerable quantities is found along the ledges and sandy tracts in the eastern part, while another quarter is made up of beech, sugar maple, oak and ash. The ten most abundant varieties of timber found in the county are in the following order: Beech, maple, oak, elm, ash, whitewood, hickory, basswood, black walnut and butternut. Other varieties are found, in limited quantities, as follows: Sycamore, ironwood, buckeye, willow and poplar—the first being found generally on the alluvia, lands of the river bottoms.

Glacial markings are shown wherever the rock is exposed and is of such a nature as to retain them. The general trend of the striae is southeast. A well-marked glaciated surface is shown at the quarry of Henry A. Mills, in Wadsworth Township. The striae run southeast and northwest, the general dip of the glaciated surface being nearly ten degrees to the northwest. There is quite an extent of rock exposed along the road, affording an unusually good opportunity to see a contiguous, well-marked, glacier-planed surface. There are a few short, single striae, which strike fifteen degrees more eastwardly, and were, perhaps, made by icebergs succeeding the glaciers, which made the greater portion of the linings. The last-mentioned set are generally far apart, and, usually, but three to four feet long, while the glacial markings proper are continuous throughout the exposure, and are as true as "chalk-lines." There is a fine glaciated surface on the rock exposure in the northeastern part of Medina Township.

The general section of the rocks exposed in the county is as follows:

	FEET.
1. Coal measures.....	100
2. Conglomerate.....	135
3. Cuyahoga shale (Waverly group).....	250

The record of a boring in Litchfield Township in 1860, by Mr. J. V. Straight, gives the following section:

	FT. IN.
1. Clay.....	15
2. Shale.....	180
3. Hard slate.....	2
4. White flint.....	2
5. Coal.....	2
6. Shale.....	1
7. Sandstone.....	25

Of the above series, No. 1 is drift clay; Nos. 2 to 6, Cuyahoga shale; No. 7, Berea grit. No. 5, coal, is not true coal, but either a layer of carbonaceous shale, or a local accumulation of vegetable matter, such as is sometimes met with in the Waverly rocks. In Liverpool Township, a number of wells were bored, for various purposes, to a considerable depth, some to a depth of over 500 feet. No reliable record was kept of any of these borings, but, from a general statement, it is learned that the deepest one was put through the sandstone (Berea grit), the Bedford, Cleveland, Erie and Huron shale, some flinty layers (Hamilton), and then 500 feet into limestone (corniferous, water-lime and Niagara)—a total depth of 1,450 feet.

The coal measures reach into the southeastern part of the county, and coal No. 1 is worked with profit in three mines which are located in Wadsworth Township. The succession of rocks in this region of the coal measures, according to Mr. Julian Humphrey, the senior partner of the Diamond Coal Company, and a man who has had thirty years' experience in drilling for coal, is as follows:

	FT. IN.
1. Drift.....	20
2. Coarse sandstone.....	40
3. Dark soft shale.....	6
4. White clay.....	4 to 6
5. Gray shale.....	16
6. Chocolate shale.....	16
7. Dark shale.....	16
8. Coal.....	3 to 5
9. Fire clay.....	1 to 6
10. Fire stone, "bottom rock."	

The last stratum, a quartzose sandstone, was not drilled through, as it is extremely hard.

The conglomerate is supposed to be below the fire stone. Mr. Coleman has put down some seventy-five drill-holes in this section of the State, and says that this, his ideal section, is always essentially encountered where coal is found. The roof of shales of the Wadsworth coal mines are generally mazes of fossil coal plants, all pressed into thin sheets and printed upon the shale as distinctly as if photographed. The thickness of the coal is in some cases over five feet, but it is generally thinner, the larger portion of the township affording only thin coal. This coal lies in pockets, and, as it is the lowest in the coal series of Ohio, and forms the margin of the great coal basin, it is more irregular than the seams of coal which were deposited subsequently. The coal measures extend into Sharon Township, which lies directly north, and borings in the southeast and southwest corners of this township have shown the presence of coal, though not in quantities to justify mining operations. The coal question has agitated the community of Guilford Township—adjoining Wadsworth on the west—to a considerable extent, but borings which have been made at several points, have not resulted in finding any coal.

The carboniferous conglomerate is exposed in seven townships, all in the two eastern tiers save Guilford. But most of this conglomerate region shows the Cuyahoga shale of the Waverly group in the deeper ravines; in fact, the prevailing rock in Medina County is of this older division. Some fair building stone is quarried from the conglomerate, but a great proportion of this rock is unfit for building purposes. The character of this rock varies materially in the several places when exposed. In general, the pebbles contained in it are quite small, and compose no considerable part of the formation, sand constituting the bulk of the material. The estimated thickness of this formation in Medina County is 135 feet. This division appears further west in Brunswick than in any other

township of the county, the extreme limit being about 100 rods west of the north and south center road, in the upper part of the township. It is here nearly a pure sandstone, the quartz pebbles being comparatively rare. The product of the quarries in the rocky ravine two miles north of the center is variable, some of the stone being a fine white grit, while much of it is badly stained with large, dark patches. In Hineckley Township, the conglomerate is more abundantly exposed than in any other township. Immense perpendicular ledges, having curiously worn sides and caves, from which issue fine springs of never-failing water, are found here. The observant stroller over these extended rocky ledges sees many astonishing passages in the rock, made by the falling-away of large masses, consequent upon the undermining of the softer rock below. The small stream running northwardly through the township, was once a powerful wearing torrent that filled the valley, in the bottom of which it now so quietly flows. These ledge exposures of the conglomerate are found, also, in the perpendicular bluffs along Spruce Run, in Sharon Township. This rock is found also in the eastern half of Montville. Here, the grains of the rock are about the size of bird shot, with quartz pebbles as large as blue bird's eggs, scattered sparingly through the mass. In Wadsworth, the exposure is found one and three-fourths miles south of the center, by three-fourths of a mile west. A coarse-grained sandstone, locally a conglomerate, is quarried somewhat extensively at a place one mile north of the center of the village. The dip at the quarry as made out at the most northwesterly outcropping of the ledge is toward the northwest, and would seem to be a local exception to the general dip. This is explicable on the supposition that here was the limit of this deposit, and the slope was naturally to the shore, the dip being in the opposite direction or southeast. The conglomerate overlying the coal would ap-

pear to be the result of the washing in of pebbles, derived from the true and older conglomerate. This rock is quarried to a greater or less extent in Brunswick, Granger, Montville and Wadsworth Townships.

The Waverly series, or the upper division of it, now named Cuyahoga Shale, is the third and oldest group of rocks found in Medina County, the greater portion of the drift being immediately underlaid by this formation, which is exposed in a majority of the townships. Roughly estimated, the Cuyahoga shale in this county may be said to have a thickness of 250 to 300 feet. This group is exceedingly rich in fossils. The lithological character of the Cuyahoga shale is quite variable, ranging from very soft shale to a hard, argillaceous sandstone. Some of it, by exposure to weather, separates into thin, tough sheets, but the greater part crumbles down into clay. A few beds contain lenticular concretion of lime and iron. The rock is usually of a gray color, but in shade, as well as in composition and hardness, it differs very greatly in successive layers. This rock is quarried for various purposes in Homer, Montville, Harrisville, Guilford and Medina Townships. The rock in Homer is a soft, gray shale, with interspersed layers of hard, sandy shale, of a lighter color. The latter is occasionally worked out of the river bed and used for foundation stone for bridges, etc., but it is too hard to be cut well, and long weathering will cause it to disintegrate or split into thin slabs. Quarrying along the Whetstone Creek, about a mile southeast of Lodi, has been carried on in numerous places since 1840. The rock is chiefly an argillaceous sandstone, most of the beds being only a few inches thick, and the thickest not twenty inches. Large crevices run through all the rock, which is badly broken up. One mile west of Bridgeport, the town just across the county line in Wayne County, there is a large quarry on the south side of the Killbuck River. At this exposure, the rock lies in thicker beds

than it does along the Whetstone Creek. This rock is also quarried in the ravine of Fall Creek, one and a half miles east of Seville. Whetstones and grindstones have been extensively manufactured out of this rock in the northeast corner of Guilford Township, by David Wilson. The grit is coarser but not so sharp as that found in the stone of this group in Wadsworth. In the latter township, whetstones have been manufactured quite extensively from rock taken from the bed of Mineral Run, on land located on the north border of the township, and 160 rods east of the Guilford line. These stones were manufactured by Reynolds, Sisler & Company, of Manchester, Summit County, and are known as an "oil and water stone." It was worked into all shapes required by the market, some of it meeting the demands of surgeons and dentists. The three layers of stone found at this locality vary in fineness and softness, the lower ones being coarser and harder than the upper one, which was worked principally into hones, etc. The average thickness of the three layers is four inches. In Montville, there is a sandstone quarry, situated about forty rods south of the Medina line, and east of the Lafayette line about a mile. The stone is unreliable in quality, however, as it often splits into thin sheets after continued weathering. Judge Castle put this stone into the foundation walls of some business blocks in Medina Village, and, in the course of twenty years, it had disintegrated so much that he was obliged to have it replaced with new stone. The quarry at Weymouth affords a fine-grained, drab-colored stone, valuable for monuments. A slab of this stone, in the cemetery, at Hinckley, has stood weathering over thirty years, and now appears to be in better condition than a majority of the marble slabs in the same cemetery. This bed of stone is nearly two feet thick, but to be worked out, a large amount of superimposed soft shale has to be removed.

There is no difficulty in getting water for

domestic or other purposes. In some places, wells are sunk to a considerable depth before a permanent supply is secured, but there are no localities where water cannot be procured by boring. In Brunswick, the wells are generally deep, especially about the center. James Woodward makes this statement about a well which he dug fifty rods north of the center: Below the alluvium there were twelve feet of yellow clay, and below the yellow clay the well was dug forty-two feet into blue clay, which contained a little gravel throughout. This may be called a sample of the wells in this vicinity. In Hinckley Township, there are a number of fine springs; in Litchfield are several "flowing wells" that afford large, unfailing supplies of good water, and along the border of the principal streams are found these never-failing sources of supply. In the western part of the county gas-springs and wells are frequently found. One in Medina Township, a mile northwest of Weymouth, is the most easterly one discovered. In this case the gas comes from a spring of water which has never been known to freeze over. Another spring of this character is found in the bed of the west branch of Rocky River, three miles north of Medina Village, and west of the turnpike bridge. Similar springs are known in Spencer, Litchfield and Harrisville Townships, but in no case has this gas been utilized.

The economic geology of Medina County makes no great show. The mineral wealth of the county lies chiefly in coal. Of ironstone there is but little, and that contains only a small per cent of iron, and of lime there is a notable lack. The absence of limestone suggested to the residents of Westfield Township the substitution of the marl which is found there in a swamp of some twenty acres. This material is like a whitish clay with minute shells, and when burnt, the lime produced is a shade between the white and gray lime in the markets, but the strength is not nearly equal

to that of ordinary lime. Many of the houses in the township were formerly plastered with this marl lime. No effort has been made to turn this deposit to account as a fertilizer. Peat is found in considerable quantities in this township, over 300 acres being covered with this material. A much larger area, however, of this material is found in Harrisville Township. Here over two thousand acres are covered with this material. One-half of this territory has the deposit not over eighteen inches deep, the underlying clay being heavy, yet light colored. The average depth of the peat on 1,000 acres is about five feet. This large deposit of peat has as yet no economic value, but the time may come when such material may be worth the preparing for fuel. Salt is indicated in the wells and springs which are found on a narrow belt of land running westwardly, and about eighty rods north of the center road of Spencer Township. The percentage of salt in the water is small, yet it was enough to interfere with the working of a steam boiler, producing saline incrustations upon it. Salt licks are known in the township along this belt of salt territory and in Harrisville Township also.

The discovery of coal oil in neighboring parts of Lorain County set parties at work boring for oil in Litchfield Township in 1860. Some 225 feet was penetrated and oil brought up by pumping, but not in any great amount. During the drilling gas escaped with a clear whistling sound, and when set on fire it blazed up from twenty to thirty feet, the outlet being eight inches square. There are three other similar gas-springs in the township, of which, however, no use is made. In Liverpool Township, the search for petroleum was somewhat more successful, though failing to warrant the expense of prospecting. Nine of the wells bored yielded small quantities of oil; two others failed to afford any. Some wells which were sunk only 100 feet "struck oil." One

hundred and fifty barrels of oil were taken from one well, and others yielded from thirty to forty barrels each. None of these can be profitably worked for their oil at present prices. Gas comes continually from several of these wells.

Galena has been found in Homer, and a few parties, more sanguine than wise, engaged at one time in an attempt to develop it. Mr. Alfred W. Wheat, who made a survey of the county for the State Geological Report, says: "While traveling about the county, I not infrequently had persons whisper in my ear, with great caution, the word 'lead;' and I found several tracts of land under lease to parties who were confident that they should develop large deposits of galena. All parties were assured that such a search would be quite profitless." A shale found in the southwestern part of Sharon was some years ago converted into a mineral paint at a mill in Bagdad. This was thought well of for the painting of outbuildings and farming implements, but has of late years been little used here. The ravine cut by Mineral Run in Wadsworth Township has shown some shales that have been used as paint. The section is approximately as follows: Below the soil are, first, a buff colored shale, some twenty-five feet in thickness; below this a darker shale, ten feet thick—both these shales are valuable for pigment; below these shales a layer of ironstone, one foot thick; then follow alternate layers of soft shale and the whetstone rock, thickness not easily determined. Passing down the ravine a few rods, a shaly sandstone is exposed which gradually runs into a coarse-grained rock, containing very small pebbles. This ravine gives a section of eighty or ninety feet. An analysis of the ironstone found in Mineral Run was made by the State Chemist, Professor Wormley. It had been supposed to be quite rich in iron, but the analysis showed that it contained only two and a half per cent of metallic iron.

The coal measures cover three-fourths of Wadsworth Township, which is the extreme southeasterly one in the county. By careful estimation it is thought that the workable coal extends over 450 acres in the township. Drilling has been done very generally over the coal territory, and basins of excellent coal found and mapped out, but insufficient railroad facilities delayed the general development of it. Three mines are in operation, the coal being of good quality, such as sells in Cleveland on an equality with the Willow Bank Coal. Of these mines, the Wadsworth Coal Company began shipping coal in December 1869. In 1871, the daily production of this mine was 150 tons, and the estimated product fully forty thousand tons. The coal is shipped by the Silver Creek Branch of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad.

The Diamond Coal Works, of Humphrey, Coleman & Co., are situated two miles southeast of the village of Wadsworth, the railroad running close to the mine, which was first opened in December, 1869. In 1871, the daily shipments amounted to seventy-five tons per day, the yield for the year aggregating some thirteen thousand tons. The Myers Coal Bank is in the northwestern part of the township, three miles from the other mines. It has some peculiar features. A conglomerate of mixed pebbles, etc., immediately overlies the coal in this bank, but is somewhat broken and tilted up, showing great crevices. The coal is broken up also, and shows many mud cracks, but is of good quality. It does not fall to dust by weathering, or run together when burning in a grate. The market for this coal is a local one; the towns to the north and west generally sending their wagons to this bank for their coal supply. Unfortunately, there is a large fissure in the floor of the mine through which comes a flow of water, rendering constant pumping necessary. The combined product of these mines, although the latter is giving indications of ex-

haustion, for the year ending May 31, 1880, was 106,000 tons.

The chief material resource of Medina County, however, lies in the varied productiveness of the soil with which it is furnished. It is necessarily an agricultural rather than a mining or a manufacturing county. It partakes largely of the prominent features that are common to the most of Northeastern Ohio, but without that flatness of surface that characterizes some of the more western counties of the Reserve.

The first settlers here found a country thickly covered with a heavy growth of timber, and the land, shielded from the piercing rays of the sun by the dense forest foliage, saturated with the moisture which the character of a large part of the country favored. To erect here a home, and render the land subject to an annual tribute for the support of his family, tasked the powers of the pioneer to their utmost. It was an even-handed struggle for subsistence, and anything accomplished might safely be set down as an improvement. This was practically true for the first twenty years in the history of a settlement. An average of five years was consumed before the frontier farm could be relied upon to furnish support, and, in the meantime, the fare furnished by the abundance of game and wild fruit, was eked out with economical purchases of corn and wheat from the older settlements. After erecting a cabin with the aid of hospitable neighbors, from five to ten acres were felled. This was then "chopped over," i. e., the trees were cut into suitable lengths for rolling into piles for burning. After the universal bee for rolling came the burning, which frequently engaged the services of the wife in attending the fire, while the husband chopped by the light thus afforded, carrying on their labors often to the small hours of the night. On a single farm this much was frequently accomplished in three months, and a small crop of corn harvested in the first year,

but the average results were not so favorable. The efforts of the settler were directed toward getting ready for the "bee" as early as possible, for when the "rolling season" began, there was an uninterrupted demand upon the settler for from six to eight weeks in the fields of his neighbors. Many were called upon when they could least afford the time, but, from the necessities of the situation, there was no refusal possible, and, large as this demand appears, it will not be considered exorbitant when it is remembered that a "neighborhood" covered an area of miles in extent. With such an abundance of timber and the total lack of foreign demand, the prevailing tendency is to underrate the value of timber, and to carry the work of clearing to the very verge of denuding the land of this important aid to agriculture. This tendency seems to have been quite marked in common with the whole Western Reserve. The percentage of the whole area of the county covered by timber, in 1853, was 29.39 per cent; in 1870, it was reduced to 23.31, and, during the last decade, it has been further reduced to 20.46 per cent, while wood is still the principal article in use for fuel throughout the county, selling at very moderate prices, save when the bad roads of spring and winter make its delivery more expensive than the timber itself. Considerable difficulty has been experienced of late years in securing material for building from the native woods. Even before the introduction of railroads, pine lumber and brick came considerably into use as a matter of necessity, and, of later years, this fact is still more marked. The use of wood as fuel has been largely a matter of necessity, and the drainage on the timber supply less exacting, has not been felt. Coal found its way into the villages as fuel in 1869, when the mines were opened at Wadsworth. This was before railroad facilities were secured, and it was wagoned across the country, giving rise to quite an active business in teaming. Many of the farmers in

that vicinity have begun using coal, also, as the more economical fuel.

The prevailing system of agriculture in Medina County may properly be termed that of mixed husbandry. Specialties find little favor with the farmers. The practice is to cultivate the various kinds of grain and grasses, and to raise, keep and fatten stock, the latter business, however, being the leading pursuit of but a small proportion of the farmers. The mode of cultivating the farming lands has not been of the highest type. Provided with a fairly productive soil, and his father having made a fair support in a certain line of farming, the average farmer has not had the opportunity, or has not felt the need, of studying the principles of such branches of learning as relate to agriculture, and has frequently hesitated to receive, or promptly rejected, the teachings of science. A few persons, however, were found at a comparatively early day who brought to the business of farming that amount of patient investigation which the greatest industry of this country demands, and farmers are becoming less and less unwilling to learn from others. This has had its effect upon the husbandry of the county, which is attaining a commendable thoroughness, and is rapidly improving in every respect.

The soil is greatly diversified, and even on the same farm exhibits marked differences. The larger part of the western portion of the county is clayey soil, with here and there a mixture of sand and gravel. In Harrisville, some 2,000 acres are covered with swamps. Most of the western and southern parts have been plowed, and the land, though easily shaken by jumping upon it, has been found quite safe for cattle all over it. In the eastern part of the county the proportion of clay is much less, and a fine loamy soil is met with, especially in the northeastern part. Possessing soil, for the most part, that demands constant renewal, the subject of fertilizers was early brought to the attention of the farmers, but they have gener-

ally been satisfied with such barnyard accumulations as the system of farming in vogue would furnish. Plaster has been found unsuited, it is thought, to the character of soils here, and has never gained much favor. Phosphates have come into limited use of late years, but only as an experiment, and the general voice is that it does not "pay." Nor are any artificial means used to increase the barnyard supply, which is not infrequently treated as a serious inconvenience rather than a fortunate possession of the farmer. The constant cropping of a field for a considerable number of years without renewing is not often met with in Medina County. Occasional fields on the river bottoms are found which will bear such treatment and give good returns, but they are very limited in number. Rotation of crops has been the rule with the average farmer for some years, corn being the first crop planted on sod ground, followed by oats and then wheat. Flax is sometimes used on sod ground, especially a new piece of woodland, and occasionally wheat is found to do well on sod ground. In the ordinary rotation of crops the manure is generally applied to the wheat crop, as it is thought it is more effectively applied here, and leaves a better soil for the grass which follows. Deep plowing with the Michigan double plow was practiced to a considerable extent some twenty-five years ago, with variable results. It afterward fell into disrepute on account of its heavy draft, or from the fact that the upper soil was buried so deep that several seasons were required to effect the proper mixture of the soils. Later, another system was adopted with satisfactory effects. Two plows were used and the team divided between them. A shallow soil-plow turned over the surface, which was followed by a long steel plow without a turning board. The latter simply raised and loosened the subsoil to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches, and upon this the top soil was turned by the lighter implement. This proved a vast improvement on the old plan,

furnishing the requisite depth without burying the upper soil, and loosening the subsoil, thus furnishing a natural escape for the excessive moisture which the character of the hard-pan too often resists, allowing it to escape only by evaporation. This method, experience showed, was only necessary about once in eight years, and was not considered expensive, but the plan has of late years fallen into disuse, though subsoiling is still practiced to a considerable extent. The Oliver Chilled Plow, with a cutter, is used somewhat, but it has not worked into general use as yet. Artificial drainage has not been extensively practiced. A large proportion of the county is high, rolling country with a natural drainage that has served the purpose of carrying off the surplus water. There are six county ditches with an aggregate length of sixty-four miles, the longest of which reaches a distance of twenty-three miles. These were constructed at a cost of \$57,600 and are located in Lafayette Township and the marshy districts of Harrisville and Westfield Townships. Under-draining and open-draining is carried on to some extent, but not so generally as in many other parts of the State.

The first tile establishment was erected at Mallet Creek, in 1873, and, in 1876, it reported a product of 10,000 rods as the result of three years' business. Good material for the manufacture of tile was abundant, but there was not demand for all the establishment could make, a fact which occurs in but few counties in the State. Tile-draining, as a general thing, is looked upon simply as a means of carrying off the surface surplus of water, and but little account is made of it as a means of improving the character of the soil.

The subject of grass lands is an important one in Medina County, from the fact that the grazing of stock for various purposes has been the leading business of the farmers from the first. Grain is principally raised for home consumption, and the system of husbandry, so far

as any has prevailed, has been directed mainly to secure the best results for the grass crop. Timothy grass, with clover, is mainly relied upon for the supply of hay, meadows being turned over about once in five years. Meadows are pastured to some extent in the fall, but are seldom "turned out" for this purpose, grass lands being seeded for the especial purpose for which they are designed. Meadows are seldom under-drained, and have generally received very little attention in the way of top-dressing, the manure being generally applied to the wheat crop, which preceded the seeding down. Orchard and blue grass have been introduced to a limited extent of late years, experiments with a mixture of these grasses having proved their value as pasture grasses. There is considerable hesitation manifested in experimenting with the blue-grass, as it is claimed by many—among them some scientific agriculturists—that the June grass, *poa pratensis*, is the same thing modified by the difference of soil and climate. Clover is sown in considerable quantities, principally for the seed. It is very frequently sown in combination with timothy, for the purpose of producing a quality of hay highly esteemed for milch cows and sheep. It is used considerably, also, as pasturage, but the seed which commands a ready sale, at a good cash price, renders this disposition of the crop the most available, especially as it interferes with the other uses to only a limited extent. The most serious consequences are felt in the slight use of this crop as a fertilizer. But few acres are turned under annually, though there is evidence of an awakening in this direction.

While the survey of the agriculture of Medina County does not exhibit the cultivation of any specialty, it will be observed that the larger proportion of the energy and attention of the farming community has been centered alternately in dairying and sheep culture. But, while this is true, these objects have not absorbed the activities of the farmers, to the exclu-

sion of other branches of farm industry. The aim of the earliest settlers, with their lands as their only resource, was to derive from these a complete support, and to this end, a system of mixed husbandry was a necessity. Their descendants, hedged about by the results of experience, and aiming to sell their surplus products in such form as would take from the land the smallest amount of its fertility, have, from the nature of the case, followed in their footsteps. Grain has been raised for home consumption entirely, and has barely sufficed for that, until quite recently. In the early culture of wheat, a great many discouragements were met. The weevil and rust destroyed it year after year, and the land seemed to be totally unfit for its cultivation. It was thought by the first settlers that it could be grown only on sod ground, and was, finally, for some years abandoned, and a large part of the wheat used here was bought abroad. When advancement had been made, so far as to be able to accumulate the barnyard droppings, manure was applied to the wheat fields, and very creditable crops secured. During later years, and especially during the past three years, there has been a marked improvement in the results of wheat culture. This is chiefly confined to the townships of Sharon, Wadsworth and Guilford, where the soil is more of the sandy and loamy character.

The variety principally sown in later years has been the Fultz (beardless), Lancaster or swamp (bearded), Todd and some Clawson. The White Mediterranean has been experimented with, but the leading variety during the last four years has been the Fultz. No particular system of cultivation has been generally adopted in regard to this grain. The practice of plowing "bare fallows," practiced at an earlier date, is occasionally done at present. The past year, a field of clover in Medina Township was plowed under and sowed to wheat in the fall, a treatment which insures a

profitable return, and is occasionally practiced. Wheat in early years was sown among the standing corn, and later, between the shocks that were placed in rows through the field, and the spaces thus left put in oats on the following spring. The latter method is occasionally practiced yet, but generally an oat crop intervenes. After plowing and seeding, the manure is applied as a top dressing, this being considered the most effective way of applying fertilizers. Where the drill is employed, as in a large portion of cases, the same rule is followed, although there are many cases where it is harrowed in with the seed when sown broadcast or before drilling. The practice of sowing wheat upon the same ground for many successive years is becoming less known, though still followed here and there where the soil seems well nigh exhaustless. The breadth of land sown is by no means uniform, varying about in proportion to the uncertainty of the product per acre. The wheat-growing townships in the southeast part of the county are pretty constant in their cultivation of this grain, but in other parts the failure of the crop in a single year has the effect of turning the attention of a large number of farmers to other interests. The last few years have been especially favorable to this crop, and a larger acreage than ever before has been sown, the product not only supplying the home market but furnishing a surplus for exportation. The grain is usually threshed in the barn or in the barnyard. The first machines, worked by horse power, were introduced here about 1835. Of late, machines worked by the portable steam engine have been the favorite, and very largely used.

Rye and barley are but little cultivated. The former was early cultivated for the hogs and occasionally fed to sheep, but it has long since ceased to be a grain of considerable cultivation. It is principally grown now among the German population of the county, and is valuable chiefly for the straw, which finds a ready sale

in limited quantities for binding cornstalks. The average yield of the grain is about ten bushels per acre. Barley is occasionally raised, but not to so large an extent as in earlier years. The principal demand for this grain is for brewing, and the market is too distant to stimulate its production, though it proves a valuable crop where the soil is fitted for its cultivation. Buckwheat was formerly grown to a considerable extent, but of late years the cultivation of this grain has fallen off so that hardly the home supply is produced. Oats are extensively grown, but find a demand at home for the full supply. It is a reasonably sure crop, and, though occasionally affected by drought, it is relied upon with considerable confidence for home use. Rust has at times proved a serious drawback to the raising of this crop, and a late frost occasionally ruins the crop, but these have not been destructive of late years.

The corn crop, while not grown to the exclusion of the others, is the one on which the farmers of Medina County most confidently rely, and the land devoted to its culture is only limited by the necessities of the situation. It is far more stable in its yield, less liable to disease, and may be slighted in its cultivation with greater impunity than any other crop. The soft varieties of seed are generally preferred, and are usually planted on sod ground. In 1835, there was some interest awakened in the "Baden" corn. This variety was promised to yield large returns, which was realized, but in an unexpected way. The stalks reached an enormous size, some developing a growth of three inches in diameter and some fifteen feet in height, but bearing not a single ear of corn. It became quite notorious, and passed into the popular sayings as a mark of hollow pretension. It is usually well put in, the ground being prepared with considerable care. The practice of fall plowing for corn obtains largely in the county, and shows satisfactory gains on the spring plowing. The old way of "going

through" the field a certain number of times before "laying by" the crop, is still generally followed in the county. The practice of working the corn until it "tassels out," which prevails in many places, is not followed to any great extent in Medina County. This extra amount of cultivation is not thought to "pay" by most of the farmers, and others are obliged by the exigencies of the season to forego this extra amount of attention. The farms are generally small, and worked by the owner alone, and the clover and wheat cutting coming close together make it impossible for the farmer to bestow more time on his corn. The crop is usually cut and husked in the field, the stalks being removed and stacked at a convenient place for feeding in the winter. The custom of husking from the standing stalk, which was early much in vogue, was abandoned some time since, as wasteful of time and material. The breadth planted and the yield per acre is somewhat variable, but with improved cultivation the yield has increased, and more land has gradually been devoted to it.

The other crops that occupy, or have occupied, a more or less prominent place among the agricultural products of the county are potatoes, flax and sorghum. The quality of the soil is well adapted to the raising of potatoes, and farmers who have given considerable attention to the proper cultivation of this highly prized and indispensable esculent, have always been well rewarded for their labor and painstaking. It is a staple vegetable, universally used, always commands a fair price, and its general cultivation for exportation would undoubtedly prove highly remunerative. This fact seems to have made no impression upon the farmers, as no more are produced than are used at home. The leading variety is the early rose, with the Peach-blow and Peerless cultivated in considerable quantities. The Snowflake is highly prized by many, while other varieties are being cultivated as experiments or to suit individual tastes.

The average yield of this crop is good, and is not often seriously affected by disease or insects.

Flax is grown to considerable extent, and, contrary to its history in most parts of the State, its cultivation is rather on the increase in this county. A flax-mill at Seville stimulates its cultivation, and many farmers esteem it highly as a valuable crop to sow upon sod ground to precede wheat. Its drain upon the fertility of the soil is not seriously felt, and it is thought to have a beneficial effect in rendering the soil loose and friable. The seed commands a ready sale, and the fiber is always in demand at the mill in Seville.

Sorghum is another exception to the general rule. It was introduced here about 1857, but most of the farmers conceived a dislike to it. It was planted in small quantities by a good many, but it was allowed to pass without any particular care, and many never harvested it at all. Two or three mills were bought, but comparatively little molasses was manufactured. The first product, owing to the lack of interest and information, and the carelessness with which it was manufactured, was sorry stuff. This result re-acted with discouraging effect upon the producers. Another cause which contributed to this result was the exercise of a ruinous economy on the part of the mass of the farmers. Instead of purchasing new seed and sparing no pains to make a fair trial of this new crop, the majority of those who planted a second crop procured seed from their neighbors, and allowed the farm-work to seriously interfere with the cultivation of the cane. The result was that it deteriorated in quantity and quality, and the whole thing was voted a failure. No great effort was made to produce sugar, as the expense proved an insurmountable barrier to its successful prosecution. A limited amount of cane is still planted and some sirup manufactured, but it has no sale and is made simply for home use.

Tobacco is cultivated here and there by individuals for the private use of the producer, and it may well be hoped that its culture may not be further extended. It is an exacting crop upon the land, and, sooner or later, the exhaustive process will ultimately work the deterioration of any neighborhood or farming district where its culture is a prominent part of the farming operations.

The forests of Medina County are well supplied with the sugar maple, and farmers have not been slow to utilize them in the way of making sugar. It was the practice at an early date, to manufacture this product in grain sugar, as it proved more available for the uses of the household, but of late years it has found a more valuable market in cakes and as sirup.

A survey of this branch of Medina County's agriculture would hardly be complete without some reference to the late frosts of 1859 and 1845. The frost of 1859 came on a Saturday night in June. The previous night had brought a fall of rain, and on Saturday it cleared off with a cool atmosphere, which grew colder as night approached. In the morning, the "killing frost" had left scarcely a vestige of the growing crops alive. Corn was about eight or ten inches high, and potatoes had reached the growth that made the effect of the frost most damaging. All grain was ruined, and the people found themselves face to face with "perilous times," if not starvation. The frost had been general over the State, and the situation was considered alarming. Some time was lost in unavailing regrets, and some crops that might have been saved by prompt cutting off even with the ground were lost by delay. Fortunately, there were some late crops that had not come forward enough to become involved in the general disaster, and others were saved by favorable locations. The less fortunate farmers set at once to repair the misfortune so far as possible. The corn and potatoes were replanted, buckwheat was sowed in the place of

wheat, and, thanks to an unusually long season, these crops were fairly matured. There was a large proportion of soft corn, hundreds of bushels of which proved almost a complete loss. In 1845, the frost occurred on three successive Mondays in May or June, and each frost followed by a burning sun. Crops on exposed situations were completely destroyed, and the severe drought that followed completed the sum of misery. To this was added such a swarm of grasshoppers as has scarcely been seen in this State. They attacked buildings, fences and tools with such vigor as to cause considerable damage in this way. Farmers who usually mowed fifty tons of hay got scarcely one, and the tools used in the field had to be hid to keep the woodwork from being made too rough to use, by these insatiable insects.

Fruit-culture may be safely said to be yet in its infancy in Medina County. The first settlers, deprived for a time of its use, and realizing the great demand in every family for the important article of food, early set about planting orchards. But little care was exercised, in a majority of cases, in the selection of varieties, or in the care of orchards after once well set. One of the earliest apple orchards was started from seeds saved from apples eaten by the family while on their way to a new home in the woods. This orchard was, for a time, the most important in the county. The lack of railroads has had the effect of retarding the development of this interest, and even now, taking into consideration the value of good fruit as a substantial element of food, as a valuable agent in preserving and promoting health, and as a luxury which all classes may enjoy, this subject has not received the attention which its importance merits at the hands of the careful agriculturist. The old apple orchards have been prolific producers, and, in favorable seasons, hundreds of bushels have been allowed to waste for the lack of a market. At an early day, considerable fruit was dried, and the practice is kept up to a con-

siderable extent at present, with a fair local demand.*

The quality of the apples in the county is hardly adapted to the market demands of the present. This requires a large, fair-looking apple, without much regard to the taste or grain of the fruit. The apple orchards of this county are selected chiefly with respect to the taste of the owner, no attempt having as yet been made to grow fruit for market. The leading varieties found here are the Rambo, Bellflower, Seek-no-Further, Russet, Rhode Island Greening, Spitzenberg, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Fall Pippin, Queen Anne, Red Astrakhan, Sweet Bough and Early Harvest. King of Tompkins County is among the later varieties, and is in the line of the market demands, as is the Tulpelocken. The former is the favorite for a large apple, some of the fruit measuring fourteen and one-half inches in circumference, and at the same time retaining a fine flavor and smooth texture. The apple is the hardiest and most reliable of all the fruits for this region, and there are more acres in apple orchards than in all other fruits combined.

Peaches, by reason of the unfavorableness of the climate, are, of late years, exceedingly uncertain, and are but little planted. Forty years ago, this fruit was as certain and prolific in its yield as apples, but succeeding years have wrought such climatic changes that there is a fair crop of this fruit only about once in five years. Late frosts in the spring usually cut off the crop, either in the blossom or when the young fruit has just formed; and, in addition to this, there occurs every few years a winter of such severity that even the trees themselves are seriously injured or destroyed. There are several peach orchards in the county, principally located in the eastern part of the county. The case of cherries of the finer kind is very

*An "apple factory" in Medina Village has, for the last few years, been engaged in drying fruit for the market. Some 20,000 bushels of apples were bought during the present fall (1880), at 15 cents per bushel, and at that price there is at present no profitable demand for the dried fruit.

similar to that of peaches, as the trees are somewhat tender and the blossoms are liable to be destroyed by late frosts in the spring. The hardier kinds, such as the Early Richmond, the Morellos and May Duke are much more reliable and hardy, and often yield fine crops. Pears are planted in small way principally, though there are occasional orchards of considerable size. The first trees of this sort were seedlings, which of late years have been supplanted by dwarfs or their outgrowth of half-standards. The latest additions, however, are of the standards. The tendency to blight, which the pear-tree shows here as elsewhere in Ohio, prevents any extended attention to the orchard culture of this fruit. No effective remedy has as yet been devised for this scourge of the pear tree, unless the recent discussion of horticulturists have struck the root of the matter. In the recent session of the Montgomery Horticultural Society, it was set forth that "the blight seldom, if ever, attacks trees which have their stems shaded by their branches; while the branches themselves—the foliage—is defended from the direct rays of the summer sun during the hottest part of the day, by some screen such as is afforded by a building or another tree which shades them from about 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., more or less. Another fact regarding the permanent thriftiness of pear-trees is, that, if the roots can penetrate deeply into wholesome soil, or otherwise can occupy a stratum which supplies them uniformly as to moisture and temperature, they succeed." Plums are scarcely grown at all, owing to the prevalence of the curculio insect, although the trees seem to grow well and remain healthy.

The lack of an easy access to market has been a great drawback to the orchard culture of fruit. A generous provision for family wants has all that has been aimed at, and the considerable surplus that has grown out of this, has been converted into cider or gone largely to waste. This feature is aggravated by the un-

fortunate habit of the most reliable orchards of bearing full crops every alternate year, with scant ones or failures between. The effect of this habit on the market, is disastrous to the grower, and only those reap the harvest, who, by careful management, secure a good crop in the "off year." The presence of good facilities for transportation, and a reliable nursery in the county, may be trusted to awaken a lively interest in this matter of fruit-growing.

The cultivation of small fruits for market has received but little general attention. The cultivation of strawberries, raspberries, etc., in gardens, for private use, extends to more persons each year, and more are used. There is, however, a growing surplus which finds its way to the villages, going a good way toward supplying the demand. In the matter of blackberries, the wild fruit is the strongest competitor against the cultivation for private use or market. Grapes have received some attention, in a small way, in this county. The hardier varieties of this fruit succeed reasonably well in this county, especially when the sand soil predominates. Some attempts at small vineyards have been made, but with no marked results. The Isabella, Iona, Concord and Delaware are found, but the necessary amount of care is seldom bestowed, and the results, when compared with more favorable localities, are not flattering.

In the matter of stock-breeding, there is a very general interest, though the number of those who make it a specialty, or a leading feature of their farm industry, is small. Probably less than one-third can be placed in this class, though among these may be included a majority of the wealthier farmers. Among this portion of the farming community, a persevering, patient, investigating spirit has been manifested, that has accomplished large results for the stock of the county. No class of stock has been slighted in this respect, though perhaps cattle and sheep have profited most.

It is quite natural that the early history of the horse in Medina County should be somewhat obscure. In the early settlement, the nature of farm work called for the steady strength, the freedom from accident and the easy keeping of the ox, and horses found no general demand until the pioneers could afford the luxury of speed in travel. It was not long before this demand made a marked change in the character of the teams, which has continued until now one would scarcely meet with an ox team upon the road in a month's travel through the county. The early stock of horses were such as could be bought in the older settlements, and were marked by no particular characteristic of breed or quality. The only demand was for the ordinary purposes of the farm, and the people were not only not in position "to look a gift horse in the mouth," but were quite as powerless to be fastidious in regard to any horse. Among the earliest efforts to improve upon this stock was the importation of a horse called "Blucher." But little is remembered of his characteristics or pedigree, but he was extensively used, and was considered desirable at that time, though modern improvements have caused them to be remembered as an inferior grade. Succeeding him came "Duroc" and "May Duke," which left their impress upon the stock of the county to a marked degree. This is especially true of the latter animal, and the "May Duke" horses were sure to carry off the premiums when shown at the early fairs. These horses were owned at Seville, and are described as a cross between a heavy, general-purpose horse and a genuine roadster. This was the character of the animal in general demand, and a great many of their colts were got in the county. In or about 1852, F. G. Foot, of Westfield, brought in a Black Hawk Morgan horse, named "David Hill." He was a fine black animal, weighed about one thousand pounds, could trot a mile in about three minutes, and suited the popular taste better than anything that had

preceeded him. His stock was found very largely in the northern part of the county, and proved excellent roadsters. Closely following him, or about the same time, Hiram Sykes, of Hinckley, brought "Eastman Morgan" from Vermont. He was sired by "Sherman Morgan," and was a little faster horse than his immediate predecessor in Medina County. Speed had begun to be quite an object among the younger class of the farming community. The boys were beginning to own horses of their own, and preferred a horse that could leave the dust in others' eyes to one better fitted for heavy work. With this class the Vermont Morgan was a great favorite. The horse in question was a "blocky, pony-shaped" animal, weighing about twelve hundred pounds, and surprised horsemen with his speed, as there was nothing about him to promise it. Though used a good deal in the county, he never got any trotters, though all were found to be good roadsters. M. Lyon brought in a chestnut stallion from Vermont about the same time, but he was not so popular as the one just mentioned. There is some diversity of opinion, at this time, as to the merits of the old Morgan strain. There are those who complain of hoof difficulties, though this is claimed, by the friends of the strain, as the result of injudicious management when the animal is young. Bred for speed, the owner was anxious to develop it as soon as possible, and frequently trained his young horse at an early age, when most likely to injure the foot.

Perhaps the most celebrated strain of horses—a strain the reputé of which has not passed away with the animals that represented it—was the Stranger breed. The founder of this breed was a horse brought from Kentucky by a stranger, and sold, when a two-year-old colt, for \$70, to Horace Hatch, of Medina. This was about 1850; he was kept here about four years, and sold for \$3,000, but he proved a short-lived animal, dying soon afterward. Though here but a short time, he left a good deal of his stock in

the county, all of which showed more or less of the fine qualities of the sire. "Chestnut Tom" was one of his colts, which was bought by Mr. Hatch when a colt. He possessed the characteristics of his sire in a large degree, and was a general favorite among horse-breeders. "Tom B.," by "Chestnut Tom," was a fine specimen of the Stranger strain of horses, and trotted in 2:37, and afterward was sold at a high price. "Erie Abdallah" and "Hotspur" made a season at Wellington a little later than this, and left a large number of colts in Lorain County and some in Medina. The first is a "general purpose" horse, noted as a spirited, active and fleet traveler, with surprising powers of endurance. He made, at one time, a single dash of ten miles in the extraordinary time of *thirty-one minutes and nine seconds*. "Hotspur," however, seemed to be the greater favorite in Medina, and two of his colts, "Hotspur Chief," owned in Homer, and "Hotspur Joe," owned by Emory, in Cleveland, were kept in the stud in this county. They were bred, too, quite extensively, and many of their get are to be found in the county. "Hotspur Joe" was kept some three years by the Shanks Brothers, but was finally sold, and went to Kansas for breeding purposes. "Nettie," a Hotspur colt owned by Shanks brothers, developed considerable speed, trotting a mile in 2:35, and was sold for \$1,500.

Among the more modern horses, "General Hayes," a young horse recently sold by Shanks Brothers for \$3,000, is perhaps most prominent. He was sired by old "Flying Hiatoga," and out of a mare by "Stranger;"—fine trotting stock on both sides. He was bought at Berlin Heights when about two years old for \$1,000, and kept in stud for some two years and a half, and, after three weeks' training, he was put on a private track, when he displayed such speed as to sell readily for \$3,000, to Mr. Emory, of Cleveland.

It will be observed that the general demand

thus far was for a light, active horse. This is still true, though perhaps confined more generally to the northern part of the county. Of late, the demand in the southern part has been for a heavier horse, and the "general-purpose" Clydesdale and Norman are finding more favor, especially in the township of Wadsworth and Guilford. This division is the more noticeable from the fact that the heavy horses are found in the hilliest part of the county, a country to which they are generally considered least adapted. Of the latter class, Seth Baughman, of Wadsworth, brought in a fine Clydesdale stallion. He was a large, well-built horse, and attracted lovers of the draft horse. This class of horses are of Scottish descent, of the largest size, averaging from sixteen to eighteen hands high, with ponderous bodies, stout limbs, hairy at the fetlocks, of high and noble carriage, and unsurpassed in weight and strength. They occasionally reach a weight of seventeen and even eighteen hundred pounds. S. A. Earle, of Friendville, has a stallion of this breed, recently introduced, and a half-brother of "General Hayes," which he calls "Joe Geiger." The latter is a well-bred horse, and has developed some speed. He was raised in Pickaway County, is a dark bay, stands sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over twelve hundred pounds. His sire was "Hiatoga," or better known as "Old Togue," a grandson of the founder of the strain in Virginia. "Bonnie Scotland," the Clydesdale stallion, is a dark bay, sixteen and three-fourths hands high, and weighs, in good condition, 1,800 pounds. He was bred in Shropshire, Scotland, by Andrew Stuart, Esq., of Kip Dowie, and imported to Canada in 1876. He was imported into Syracuse, N. Y., in the spring of 1880, and there bought by Mr. Earle. The Normans have not been popular in this county, for the reason that the general taste demanded a light, active animal. In 1878, however, William Smith, of Hillsdale, Michigan, made a season in the

county with a fine horse of this breed. He was considerably used, and the stock finds ready sale at good figures. They are natives of France, and embody more speed in action than the ordinary draft horse, together with great strength of limb and power of locomotion. Their average size is from sixteen to seventeen hands high, compact in body, symmetrical in shape, clean in limb and enduring in labor. One of the best-bred horses now owned in the county is "Membrino Thorn," recently imported to this county by Jacob Miller, lately deceased. He was bred on the celebrated stock-farm of Dr. Hurd, of Kentucky, and brought to the southern part of the State, where Mr. Miller found him. The horse is a fine black animal, weighing, in good flesh, about eleven hundred and fifty pounds, and standing fifteen and three-fourths hands high. He is a fine-appearing, high-headed animal of the roadster class, and has got quite a large number of colts in the county, the older ones being about three and one-half years. The principal breeders of horses in the county are Shanks Brothers, in Litchfield, and S. A. Earle, of Friendville. Mr. Miller, before his death, had given a good deal of attention to this class of stock, preparing a track and arranging to develop this business, but death put an end to his plans before they had reached their culmination.

In the *Medina Gazette* of April 21, 1859, is the following on the subject of the horses of the county: "Medina can boast of a better stud of horses than any other county in this State. At our State fairs, we invariably take most of the premiums, and always receive praise for their fine style and purity of blood. The following horses are among the number who have received considerable prominence: Buckeye Boy, owned by Dr. Carpenter; Emperor, owned by Hubbard & Hall; Stranger, owned by H. S. Hatch; Eastman Morgan, owned by H. Sykes; Old Fellow, owned by C. H. Hill. The following are fast coming into

notice, and have appeared at our county fairs, many of which have taken premiums. They are a good stock of horses: May Duke, owned by S. Beedle; Yankee Lad, by L. W. Ladd; Duke of York, by A. Hubbard; Jack Best, by C. Halliwell; Green Mountain Morgan, by A. Brown; Black Hawk Messenger, by S. A. Earle; Prince, by D. Kreider; Black Tiger, by A. Miner, and David Crockett, by H. C. Galehouse."

Mules have never been received with favor by the general mass of the farmers. Their appearance was not prepossessing, and those conditions to which this animal is supposed to be best fitted have never existed in this county, and the mule has therefore not secured much of a foothold.

The introduction of cattle into the county was as early as the coming of the first settler. Cows were a necessary part of the pioneer's outfit, without which his chances for obtaining a reasonably comfortable existence were very poor indeed, and few families were without them. But, once here, it required all the care and diligence of the settler to protect them against the ravages of wild beasts and disease. Wolves were not so dangerous to cattle as in many places, but now and then a yearling or calf was sacrificed to their voracious appetites. The murrain, a little later, took off scores of these animals, entailing considerable privation before they could be replaced. Then the marshes and the rank vegetation took their quota, so that in spite of the employment of all the available children of the settlement as herders, and the dosing of cattle with alum, soot and soft soap, hundreds fell victims to the snares of a new country. Under such circumstances, the effort was narrowed down to a struggle to maintain, rather than improve, the breed. The people who settled this county were from New York and the New England States, where the short-horn breed of cattle had been introduced as early as 1800. Subse-

quent to the war of 1812, still larger importations had been made, and short-horn grades were not unfrequently met with in the New England States at the time this country drew upon them for its settlement. This general interest was soon transferred to Ohio by the way of Kentucky more largely than from the East, and, in 1834, the "Ohio Importing Company" was formed to import short-horn Durhams from England. Seven bulls and twelve cows, nineteen in all, were imported and exhibited in the following year at the State fair. This company subsequently increased the number of their importation to thirty head. In 1852, the "Scioto Importing Company" imported sixteen head, and, in the following year, a similar company, formed in Madison County, imported twenty-two head. In 1854, similar companies were formed in Clinton and Clark Counties, by which some forty more animals were brought to the State. Amid all this activity in the improvement of stock, it is not to be expected that the enterprising people of this county should fail to profit by it. Not long after the introduction of these cattle by the Ohio company, Messrs. Wheatley and Spencely, of Granger, separately introduced the breed here. Little more is remembered of the matter than this bare fact. E. A. Warner dealt in this stock early, bringing in a bull known as Talleyrand, a namesake, if not a descendant, of one of the cows brought in by the Ohio company. Other leading bulls of this herd were Solomon, Absalom and Gen. Grant. For years, Mr. Warner was a leading breeder of this class of stock, though he discarded the practice of registering his cattle in the herd book. In 1855, Mr. T. S. Shaw bought a bull in Sullivan, which was raised on the farm of Cassius M. Clay. It was a fine white animal, the favorite color of that stock farm, and, after staying here three or four years, it was sold and taken to the West. The herd of A. L. Clapp was started in 1874, by the purchase of a bull, Punch 8,881, bred

by J. G. Hagerty, of Licking County, Ohio, a heifer of William Wheatley, of Richfield, Summit County, and, soon after, a cow of R. Baker, Elyria, Ohio. This cow was bred by William Warfield, of Kentucky. In August, 1877, another heifer, of the Rose of Sharon strain, was purchased of J. G. Hagerty. The herd now consists of thirteen head.

A letter from C. C. Cottingham, at Sharon Center, thus details the history of the short-horns in his vicinity: "In 1846, John Bell bought a bull of Raw Jackson, of Orange, Cuyahoga County, and, four years later, bought another from the same man. These two bulls did much to improve the native cattle. In 1859, I bought a cow of Raw Jackson, which he had recently purchased of Samuel Thorn, of New York. Ten years later, we started our present herd with four cows purchased of John Jackson, of Orange, Cuyahoga County. In 1871, I bought of J. G. Hagerty, of Licking County, Duke 9,787, and subsequently added two young cows. In 1874, I purchased Scottish Crown 24,795, of William Miller, of Canada. Three years later, in connection with T. G. Briggs, I bought one of the Bates family, Duke of Winfield 22,985. Have sold for breeding purposes, forty head, and have in my herd at present twenty-seven head.

"In 1864, George Waters, Sr., bought a cow of Raw Spencely, Sr., of Granger. Some years later, he bought Punch 8,881 and a cow of J. G. Hagerty, of Licking County. Mr. Waters was quite successful, and, at his death, some eight years after, had a fine herd, which was sold at public sale.

"In 1869, Adam Turner started his present herd from cows bought of J. Woodward, of Sharon, and J. L. Beck, of Guilford, and, probably, for the number of cows, has raised more calves than any other breeder in the township. T. G. Briggs keeps a herd of short-horns, the first of which he purchased from G. Waters, Sr., in 1872. He has since purchased several

head from the Canada West Breeding Association, and has at present seventeen head in his herd.

"George Waters, Jr., has a small herd, established in 1875 by the purchase of two cows of D. C. Wilhelm, of Licking County. He afterward bought a bull of J. G. Hagerty.

S. S. Totman started his herd with six cows in 1875-76, bought of George Waters, Jr., of Sharon, Sylvester & King, of Granger, and has now a herd of fifteen head. T. C. and E. Woodward have small herds, descendants of a cow purchased by their father (John Woodward, Sr.) of Raw Jackson in 1859. Most of the farmers in the northern part of Sharon have resorted to Short-horn blood for the improvement of their stock."

The report to the Short-horn Breeders' Association, from Medina County in 1876, represented that there were six or eight herds in the county, with a poor demand for the stock, not more than one in twenty of the farmers using this blood for the improvement of their herds. Besides Mr. Cottingham, none reported save J. B. Porter, of Hinckley, as follows: Herd established, 1868; first animals were Lady Queen, by son of Starlight 5,200; Kate Darling, by King Duke 8,460; Red Rose, by same; Lady Butterfly, by Master Butterfly 17,702; purchased Kinallor Third 14,668. Have now fourteen cows and heifers and two bulls; breeding bull now in use, Decoration 22,541. There is less apathy among the farmers now than shown by the report in 1876, though the demands of the dairying business, which is a leading interest in Medina, has much to do with the number of those who care to breed fine stock.

The earliest effort to improve this class of stock, however, was by the introduction of the Devon blood. Joel Brigham, who had been a farmer in Harrisville, went into merchandising, and on one of his visits to New York his farmer's instinct lead him to buy two Devon

calves at \$55 apiece. At this early time, when it was noised about what Mr. Brigham had done, there was considerable curiosity manifested to see them. Iram Packard bought one and kept it for some years. This is a strikingly distinct breed in form and quality, medium in size, uniformly red in color, and comely in appearance. This blood, or that which was closely allied to it, seems to have been imported into New England in the seventeenth century, and the native stock of that section has for many generations borne strong resemblances to this stock. It failed to gain a footing here, and passed away before the Short-horn fashion. Frazer & Owens, of Seville, are breeding this class of cattle and make a creditable showing at the fairs.

The Ayrshires have been introduced within the last decade. There are several herds of grades, but the only pedigree stock of this blood in the county is in the herd of F. B. Clark, of Medina. This breed is said to have originated in the district of Ayrshire, in Scotland, by a cross of Short-horn bulls from the north of England on the common or native Kylvie cow of Scotland, and cultivated into their present excellent dairy qualities by careful and persistent breeding. They are highly esteemed by those who are partial to them for their large yields of milk, which render them much more profitable for dairy uses than the common cow of the country. In size, they are about the size of the common native cattle; in color, usually red or brown more or less mixed with white, and in shape, more like the Short-horn than others, though lacking their fine contour and comeliness of appearance. It was these characteristics that led Mr. Clark to go into the breeding of this stock. He was interested in dairying, and he became convinced that he could make 20 per cent more out of his grass with Ayrshire cows than any other blood. He started his herd in 1874, buying a bull, "Sir Robert," of C. C. Fuller, in Portage county,

to which he bred the common cows of his dairy. A little later he went to see a famous cow, "Dandy," in the herd of A. J. Miller, of Lorain County. This cow had given 10,000 pounds of milk in ten consecutive months, and was with calf at that time. Mr. Clark was so pleased with the animal that he agreed to take her calf when three days old, provided it could stand, at \$50. His next purchase was a yearling bull imported from Canada, Cornhill 1st, and when old enough used him for breeding purposes, sending "Sir Robert" to the shambles. The present breeding bull is of his own breeding, "Cornhill 2d." The herd consists of five head of full-blood, registered stock, twenty head of from one-half to three-quarter blood. On his farm he has some forty head of cattle, all of his own breeding, and it is his intention to use Ayrshire exclusively for dairy purposes.

The Jerseys are represented by a single herd of thoroughbred stock, that of George Burr, of Lodi. There seems to be a distinction between the "Herd Book stock" and that registered in the "American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register." The former is not considered exclusive enough, and much stock is found registered there that is considered below the caste of the pure Jersey, hence they sustain a sort of high and low church relation to each other. The Alderney, Guernsey and Jersey, *generally* speaking, have a common origin, and owe their distinctive qualities to the manner of breeding, tastes and preferences of the propagators of this stock, for generations past. In size, they are smaller than our native cows, delicate in form, unique in shape, diversified in color, and blood-like in appearance. The prime quality claimed for the cow is the exceeding yellow color and rich quality of her milk, cream and butter, in all which she stands without a rival, although her quantity of milk is moderate, compared with the weight of butter which it yields. The herd of Mr. Burr was started in 1877, by the purchase of a young bull, "Duke of Medina No.

4,075," of Frank Ford, in Portage County. The sire of this bull was "Butter Stamp No. 700," and was imported in "Butter Mine" from the Island of Jersey. His dam, Ford's "Nellie No. 3,395" and granddam, "Lady Palestine No. 2,769," are descendants of a long line of deep and rich milkers. In December of 1878, two fine young heifers were purchased in Indianapolis, for Miss Bertha Burr, and added to the herd. These heifers, "Brendus No. 6,362," and "Carmen No. 6,361," were sired by "Marius No. 760," bred by I. J. Hand, and purchased for the Beech Grove herd at a cost of \$500. One of these heifers is squirrel gray in color, with full, black points, and both were bred to "Le Brock's Prize No. 3,350," an imported bull of great promise, winning the first prize over all Jerseys at the Royal Agricultural Show. He was purchased by Mr. Jackson, and put at the head of the Beech Grove herd at Indianapolis. These cows both subsequently dropped heifer calves. In December, 1879, the bull "Opetrus No. 4,128," sired by "One Tan," and out of Petrus, which is at present the head of the herd, was bought out of the same herd in Indiana. Having purchased the heifer "Le Broemer No. 10,670," from his sister, Mr. Burr now has five cows and heifers, and one bull in his herd. These animals are all dark breeding, and several of full solid color and full black points. The cows "Brendus" and "Carmen," when twenty-four months old, gave twelve pounds and thirteen ounces of butter in seven days, without extra feed, and made over one-half pound of butter a day each, within an average of eight weeks of calving.

Sheep were introduced into Medina Co. almost as early as any stock. The first settlers seemed to have looked the ground all over, and to have prepared for an isolated existence in the woods. In these plans, sheep formed a conspicuous item, as the production of wool for the various articles of clothing seemed nearly indispensable. But the number

and boldness of the wolves made sheep-raising a burden upon the frontier farmer, taxed as he was with the cares and anxieties of a "clearing," that he could ill afford, and many soon gave up, the experiment. Others, however, persevered in spite of discouragements, and the county has probably not been without sheep since their first introduction, though the number has been very small at times. After the wolf had been exterminated under the influence of liberal bounties paid for their scalps, the dogs caused serious havoc among them, a farmer sometimes finding as many as twenty or thirty killed and wounded in a single night. It did not need any outside encouragement to wage a war of extermination upon these animals, and many a sheep-killing dog was summarily disposed of. It is difficult to determine the characteristics of the early sheep. In 1816, Wells & Dickinson, large woolen manufacturers at Steubenville, had large flocks of Spanish merino sheep, derived from the Humphrey importations. These were pastured at this time on the Stark County plains, and were the talk of stock admirers of the State. In 1824, the failure of this firm caused these sheep to be scattered in small parcels all over the State, and they fell into the hands of many who cared more to improve on the common stock than to breed full-blooded animals. In this way some of these superior grades came to this county, and were owned as early as 1830 by William Chambers, of Guilford Township. These sheep were characterized by a light carcass and fleece, though the latter was of fine texture and good fiber. American cultivation has done much to improve these original and subsequent importations, so that at this day no fine-wooled sheep in the world excel, and few equal, the American Merinos in the heavy product of their fleeces, or the size and stamina of their bodies. Of the latter class there are several fine flocks in this county. Asa Farnum, Esq., of Chippewa Lake, has

been engaged in growing fine-wooled sheep for the last forty years. The flock of Alexander Brothers, of Westfield, is one of the best, and was started in 1861, by purchases from the flock of Mr. Farnum. The breeding of registered sheep for sale, however, has been of more recent date with these gentlemen. In December, 1879, their entire flock of previous breeding was sold, and the foundation of a new flock laid by the purchase of three yearling ewes and one ram, on September 16th of that year. These were drawn from the flock of E. Townsend, of Pavilion Center, Genesee Co., N. Y., and, on January 20, 1880, twenty yearling ewes, from the flock of J. E. Gilmore, of the same place. These latter animals were bred, however, by Townsend. Since these purchases, additions have been made from time to time, until their flock now numbers fifty-one breeding ewes from one to two years old, which were derived by Mr. Townsend from the celebrated Hammond flock of Vermont. In addition to the names noted, those of A. L. Clapp, of Chatham, William Kennedy, of Brunswick, and J. Barneby, of York, should be mentioned as dealers in this class of stock.

About 1842, Nathaniel Pierce introduced in the south part of Granger some Saxon sheep from the flock of H. D. Grove, of Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Mr. Grove, who was a native of Saxony, made various importations from his native land. In a letter from which these facts have been derived, Hon. Halsey Hulburt, of Seville, adds: "Mr. Grove died—perhaps in the winter of 1843-44—the owner of the flock in Granger, and it was sold at public sale by his administrators in October, 1844, and widely scattered over the country. Old Gov. Morris, of Highland Co., Ohio, was present and purchased some. I had twenty of the ewes, and bred them until I found their light fleeces—two and one-half to three pounds—did not pay, and gradually increased their fleeces by merino bucks, to an average, in late

years, of eight pounds. With the Saxons I bought the foot-rot, which has continued in my flock ever since. In June, I disposed of my sheep to be rid of it, and have purchased in Wisconsin. It is problematical, I think, whether merino sheep can be kept on our level lands without foot-rot (our great discouragement in wool-growing) as an accompaniment."

Of the coarser-wooled, mutton sheep, the Cotswold blood was introduced as early as 1852, by J. L. Beck, of Guilford. In that year, he purchased a buck and two ewes from the flock of George Shaw, of Sussex County, New Jersey, paying \$40 for the one, and \$20 each, for the rest, the three sheep costing in Medina County a little more than \$113. These animals were of the best blood in the country, and, by the exercise of great care and excellent judgment, Mr. Beck has succeeded in maintaining the character of his flock. The second buck used was of his own breeding, by his Jersey ewes and a buck owned by Mr. Bell, of Sharon, who was also interested in this class of sheep. Mr. W. H. Witter, of Montville, and Mr. Shaw, just south of Medina, were somewhat interested in these sheep, and exchanges were made among these gentlemen for breeding bucks of the various flocks. The sixth buck of Mr. Beck's flock, was purchased of William Squires, of Lorain County, of whom he had bought a buck and some ewes the year previous. His seventh breeding buck was an imported animal, and was purchased at an expense of \$200; the ninth was an imported animal purchased of William Moffitt, of Cuyahoga County, etc. Sufficient is given to show the care exercised in the selection of his animals; and the reputation his flock has achieved, shows the estimation in which his judgment is held by growers of coarse wools. There is a good demand for all his surplus stock, and not a little interest is awakened in this class of sheep. Mr. Beck's flock now consists of twenty-nine ewes, and three bucks.

Of the middle wools—abundant in fleece, massive in the quantity, and delicious in the excellence of their flesh—is found the South-down and Shropshire. Of the latter, two bucks have been imported by William King, of Granger. Of the Southdowns, there are a few specimens in the county, but they are proving, generally, popular. Sheep are raised in Medina for the wool, and, though general opinion does not accept the dictum of the fine wool growers, merino grades are the leading characteristics of the sheep in the county. The alternation by many of the farmers from dairying to sheep-raising, is not calculated to do the most for the character of either industry, and experience will probably prove that in this, as well as elsewhere "a rolling stone gathers no moss."

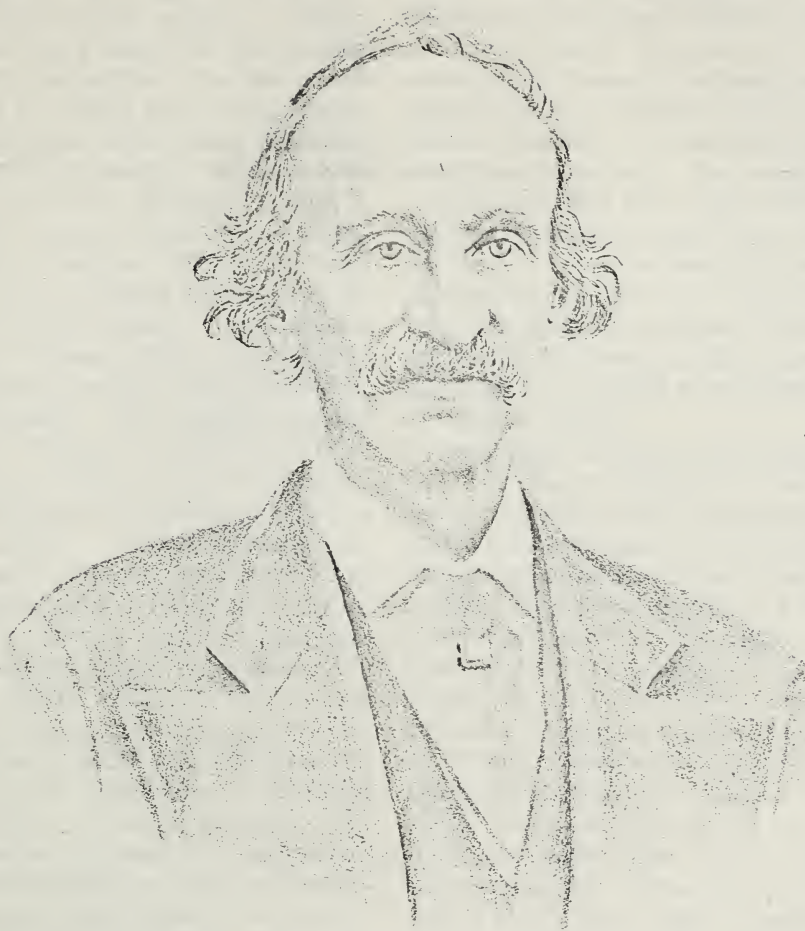
Swine were the earliest and the most easily maintained of any stock on the frontier farms. No family was so poor as to be without them, and none were so rich as not to need them. In most parts of the county they were allowed to run at large in the forest, gradually taking on the nature of the wild hog, which were found here by the first settlers. This breed of hogs were of thin flesh, large bones, thick skin and formidable tusks. They were wholly unfit for food, though the exigencies of pioneer life often made them the only resource. Their skin was used for tanning purposes, and furnished a very desirable leather for horse collars and other parts of the harness. The woods breed of hogs, however, has long since become extinct in this county, and, where it used to take two years to make a 200-pound hog, a 300 and 400 pound hog can be made in nine to twelve months. The principal breeds are the Suffolk, Chester White, and Berkshire. The latter was the first introduced, but they were then a rough, coarse-boned animal, and were soon abandoned. A fine-boned Suffolk was introduced later, but they were found as much in the one extreme as the early Berkshires had been in the other. A cross between these and

the Chester White has produced a favorite animal with many. A later Berkshire, which answers the demands of the critic, is now found in the county, and great pains are being taken to preserve the breed in all its purity. The Yorkshire hog was introduced in Harrisville, in 1874, by John Warner, Esq. This breed matures early, puts on a large quantity of fat and keeps within the limits of the "small breeds." Some of Mr. Warner's April pigs dress this winter 185 pounds, which is considered a very good showing. There is an objection found, that they are rather better to furnish lard than mess-pork. The Magie and Poland-China are also occasionally found, but there is not the same interest manifested in this branch of stock-raising as in others.

Dairying came to this country by right of succession. In the old Connecticut, this had been a prominent feature of the farm industry before the beginning of the nineteenth century, and the early settlers coming from New England brought the custom with them. Here it found a congenial soil, and, growing with the growth of the county, it is now one of the chief sources of revenue. The first effort to establish this enterprise in this county was probably in 1816. In Northrup's history of Medina County, it is related of Mrs. William Warner, that "she thought her table poorly supplied if cheese was wanting." Knowing that her husband was daily employed, and had not time to attend to all that must be done, she undertook to make a cheese-press. She rolled a short log to the corner of the cabin, and fixed it firmly on one end, next she took a puncheon and placed one end in the opening between the logs, and soon made the discovery that a few stones placed on the other end would create leverage. She used the rim of an old sieve for a cheese rim, into which she placed the curd, surrounded by a cloth; placed that on top of the upright log, adjusted the puncheon properly, put the stones in place, and soon had the satisfaction of know-

ing that cheese could be pressed and made. That rudely constructed press was used by her for many years, and she has the satisfaction of telling that from then until the present time (1860) she has never been without cheese, and that always made by herself." This was not an isolated case, save perhaps in the rudeness of the press and the time of beginning the manufacture. It was early observed that the soil was best adapted to grazing, and soon suggested an increase in the number of cows. But, before there was a market for the surplus make, cheese was made for home consumption, and most families could afford the luxury of cheese. After the construction of the canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth, which opened up a market to this county, considerable cheese was made in a private way and marketed in the various towns that were accessible. In 1847, C. B. Chamberlin, a native of Vermont, settled in Montville Township, and purchased 500 acres of land, in the following year put on 100 cows, and began dairying on a scale never before known in this county, and perhaps not on the "Reserve." The most of the land had been cleared before feed was abundant, and he made from 200 to 300 pounds of cheese per day. This he continued for some eight years, generally marketing his product in Chillicothe, where he went every week. Occasionally he contracted his make at Akron or Cleveland. In the meanwhile his operations excited great interest among the farmers in the county, and people came from a considerable distance away to see him "bandage a cheese in the press." This practice, now so common, was then unknown, and was considered a great novelty. About 1855, a number of the farmers enlarged their dairy operations to a considerable extent, among whom may be mentioned F. B. Clark, Andrew Haight and J. H. Sedgwick. At this time the implements and appurtenances of the dairy were very rude. The milking was done in open yards, and milking barns were unknown.

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Cheeses were thin and small, and were held through the season. In the fall, when ready for market, they were frequently shipped in rough casks made for the purpose. Wellington soon grew into a market for this product, and the greater proportion of the cheese made in the county was hauled there by the farmers.

The factory system in this county, dates from 1866, in Litchfield Township. Cheese factories originated, it is said, in Herkimer County, N. Y. The dairy business began on a considerable scale there, as early as 1800, and, by 1830, a trade had been established with England for the product of this industry. From there it spread to the Western Reserve, beginning in the northeastern part, and coming to Medina, as above indicated. The Litchfield Factory was built by Benedict & Brooker, and A. D. Hall, of Geauga County, was secured to initiate them in the mysteries of combined action in the dairy business. "Cheese meetings" became a common thing at once all over the county. Mr. Hall was an enthusiast upon the subject, and he and his wife were paid high wages for their instruction and assistance in placing the factory system on its feet here, some private cheese-makers employing them to give instructions in the factory system of manufacture. In 1867, Chamberlin & McDowell erected a factory in Medina, and about the same time, similar enterprises were inaugurated in most of the northern and northeastern townships. Since, the dairy business has been an important interest, forming one of the most profitable sources of revenue. These factories have more than doubled the manufacture; have lessened the labor to the farmer, and increased the price of the manufactured article. Factories have not found encouragement in the southeastern part of the county, or in localities where the German element is predominant. They are generally given to wheat culture, and are not to be diverted from this sort of husbandry. There are some fourteen factories

now in the county, though all have not been in operation during the past season. The season of 1879 was very poor for cheese makers, and the farmers made haste to dispose of their cows and put on sheep. Last season the price of cheese greatly improved, but the patronage was so poor that many factories could not afford to continue business on the percentage plan, and closed their operations. The average capacity of these factories is from thirty to forty cheeses per day, receiving the milk of some 400 cows. Few have, of late years, worked up to their full capacity, though some have received the milk from 500 to 600 cows at times. Private dairying is still continued, in some instances on so large a scale as, perhaps, to be properly classed as a private factory.

The principal market for this product of late years has been at Wellington, where, by a system of partnership with factory men, the interest has been built up into immense proportions. The springtide in this business was from 1860 to 1874. During the war, Mr. F. B. Clark, one year, realized \$90 per cow, selling his home-made cheese at an average of 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents per pound. Mr. C. B. Chamberlin was not only earliest in the dairying business, but for a number of years foremost in the factory business. Selling the first factory in Medina to his partner, he fitted up the old mill for the business, which was burned about 1874 with some thousand cheeses. He at once put up another factory in the village, which is considered the model establishment of the county. He has three others in various parts of the county. In 1875, he engaged in purchasing the product for the Eastern markets, wintering some 12,000 boxes that year in New York City. In 1876, he bought 25,000 boxes, and 30,000 boxes in the following year, all of which he shipped to Philadelphia. The larger proportion of the cheese made here of late has been marketed at Wellington, though not an inconsiderable amount is sent elsewhere on private account.

A noticeable and favorable feature of the agriculture of the county is the moderate size of the farms. By the census of 1870, it appears that there were then 2,722 farms, of which over 2,000 were less than one hundred acres each, and of the latter number, a few more than half were farms of less than fifty acres each. The census of the present year (1880) shows the number of farms at present to be 3,086, and, at the same time, a falling-off in the population. The natural inference from the imperfect returns as yet received would seem to be that families were generally smaller, and that the larger farms had been divided, the average farm now not reaching over eighty-five acres. These farms are well tilled, the buildings well improved, the grade of stock equal to the best in the State, and a general well-to-do air of neatness and comfort prevails everywhere throughout the farming community. Improved agricultural implements are found everywhere, the farmers readily perceiving the advantage to be gained by thorough equipment for their work. In the matter of markets, the railroad facilities provided within the last decade have solved the problem that for years vexed the farming community of Morrow County. The question of highways is yet an unfathomed mystery. Like most of the Western Reserve, Medina is at the mercy of its clay roads. Sand and gravel in suitable quantities cannot be found here, and the great inquiry is, as to how these roads shall be constructed to absorb the least moisture. In the State Agricultural Report of 1876, ten miles of graveled road was reported, but it would probably puzzle the oldest inhabitant to locate the road. The "river road" is the one probably referred to, where, in places, the gravel of the river has been put on to the highway. It is lost sight of, however, at every muddy season. The bridging of the county is not an important item of expense. The Rocky River and the Black River are the principal streams of the county, which can be

easily spanned anywhere in one hundred feet. The old covered bridges of the earlier days still continue to be favorites with the people, though of late iron bridges have been introduced to some extent.

Agricultural societies grew up very naturally in this community. They were a prominent feature of the farming communities of Connecticut, and, some years before any regularly organized effort was put forth to this end, the people, anxious to transfer the customs and traditions of their early home to this land, spontaneously came together to show their stock and compare their respective merits. On June 3, 1833, the County Commissioners directed the Auditor to call a meeting of the farmers of the county, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society. For some reason, there was no adequate result from this effort. A great many of the farmers had early become interested in horses and cattle, and for some years, on a certain day, they met at the public square, where an impromptu organization of committees was had, who passed their judgment upon the respective merits of the animals present, without regard to entries. This custom gradually grew in importance until the farmers' wives brought the results of their handiwork, and the whole farming community joined in a sort of "harvest home" holiday. An important feature of these gatherings was the array of yoked oxen, and it was not uncommon to see, at these times, twenty or thirty yoke in "a string." This practice was continued after the regular organization of a society, and premiums were offered to the township that should send the longest "string" of yoked cattle. In 1845, a permanent organization was formed, and, in spite of a vigorous opposition on the part of the minority, leased, rather than bought, seven acres of Mr. Bronson, just east of the foundry. The contract was for ten years at \$70 per year, during which time a large building which served as floral, domestic, art and mechanical halls,

was built. At the expiration of the lease, the Society found itself in debt to the extent of \$100. A spirited meeting of the society at the Court House canvassed the subject, and the old-time minority carried considerable weight with their "I-told-you-so" argument. Mr. W. H. Witter, a prominent advocate of the purchasing policy, was made President, and a director from each township, who should solicit the farmers from their respective localities to take stock at \$5 per share, the funds to be devoted to the purchase of grounds for holding the fair. This bid fair to fail, when, later, a meeting of the directors revealed that but little or no stock had been subscribed. Mr. Witter was appointed as a soliciting committee, and in a few months' time succeeded in raising \$1,200 in this way. Eighteen acres were at once purchased of the Selkirk estate, and fitted up for the use of the society. The building of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, cut off an acre and a half of their grounds, and, in 1877, A. I. Root, desiring a place to put his growing business, made overtures to the society, and bought their land at \$100 per acre. The society at once secured 21 acres of land, a little southwest, paying the same price per acre. The society has had a vigorous growth, and is in prosperous circumstances. A large frame building combines the accommodations, sometimes divided among several halls. Accommodations for stock, in the way of sheds, stalls and pens, are abundant, and an eating-hall provides means for the refreshment of the society's guests and members. The track is a half-mile circle, which was constructed at a cost of \$1,000, and is commanded by a comfortably arranged grand stand.

One of the most unique premiums offered by this society was a small flag, made of cotton cloth thirty-three by fifty-six inches, painted with the usual number of stripes and stars, emblazoned with a device consisting of a jolly-looking human face with thumb on nose, which,

as interpreted, meant, "Take me if you can." This was offered to the county which would bring in the largest delegation to the county fair of 1878, and was awarded to the Summit County delegation.

The origin and historic value of this flag is connected with one of the greatest sleighrides ever known in Medina, and one to which the older people of the county revert with unusual satisfaction. In 1856, there was an unprecedented amount of sleighing, and sometime in February of that year, the people of Solon Township, Cuyahoga County, got up a sleighing party consisting of seven four-horse teams, and among other decorations carrying the flag in question. The people of Twinsburg, Summit County, through which the Solon party passed, made up their minds to go to Solon and take the flag. They harnessed up fourteen four-horse teams, went to Solon, and brought the flag home. Royalton, Cuyahoga County, then rallied thirty-eight four-horse teams, and took back the flag; and thus, like the knight-errants of old, it traveled from one township to another, with an increased number of four-horse teams each time. It soon became a county matter—Cuyahoga, Medina and Summit Counties were to try their strength, and the county mustering the largest number of four-horse teams was to bear away the flag. On the 14th of March, the parties met at West Richfield, with all the teams they could muster. Medina County had 140 four-horse sleighs, Cuyahoga had 151 four-horse teams, and Summit, 171, a total of 462 four-horse sleighs—each sleigh containing an average of fourteen persons—1,848 horses, 6,468 persons, besides a large number of one and two horse sleighs.

Summit County, of course, took the flag. The Medina delegation, on their return home, immediately called a meeting to make arrangements for another trial. It came off on the 18th, at Akron. The procession was fitted out with devices, banners, bands of music, etc., and

entered Akron about noon, amid the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the shouts of the people, who extended to them a most hearty welcome. The teams were counted, and Medina rolled up 182 four-horse teams, besides one four-mule team, hitched up with ropes, which was thrown out by the committee, because not horses. The teams filed through the city, and the result was telegraphed from one to the other with shouts of victory—the citizens of Akron joining heartily in the same—until the whole city was in one deafening roar.

President Pierce of Hudson College presented the flag to the county of Medina, with some appropriate remarks, which were responded to by Charles E. Bostwick, Chief Marshal of the Medina delegation; after which, two songs were sung, composed for the occasion. After refreshments, the Medina delegation returned home with the flag, the happiest company, doubtless, that were ever brought together.

Another fair association exists in the county known as the "District Agricultural Society of Wayne and Medina Counties, Ohio." This grew out of a desire to aid in building up the village of Seville, where the fairs are held, and

some little dissatisfaction with the county association. A meeting of the citizens of Seville and vicinity was called for the 5th of June, 1860. There was a good attendance, a general expression of opinion was had, and committees appointed to forward the project. On the 11th of the same month, another meeting was held, and subsequently an association was formed with the following officers: S. G. Foote, President; D. D. Dowd, Vice President; J. A. Bell, Secretary; Cornelius Welsh, Treasurer; Charles Eddy, O. S. Owen, John Coolman, Jacob Knuff, Joseph McGlennen, J. C. Johnson and J. T. McDowell, Directors. Twelve acres just north of Seville was leased of L. A. Parker, fenced, necessary buildings erected, a one-third-of-a-mile track laid out and graded, and the first exhibition held on the 11th, 12th and 13th of October, 1860. The enterprise proved highly successful for several years in succession; the grounds were enlarged, more commodious buildings were erected, and a good half-rail track constructed. The fair is still liberally patronized, and bids fair to be one of the institutions of the county for years to come.

CHAPTER II.

PRE-HISTORIC RACES—REMAINS OF MOUND BUILDERS—INDIAN DOMINATION—COMING OF THE WHITES—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—CIVIL DIVISIONS AND CENSUS—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—POLITICAL.

THE earliest history of Medina County, in common with that of the State, is veiled in mystery, and what share it had in the pre-historic times can be only guessed. It is the opinion of antiquarians that three distinct races had inhabited North America prior to the coming of the present inhabitants. Of these, the builders of those magnificent cities the ruins of which strew for miles the plains of Central America, were the first. "The mind is

startled," says an eminent writer on this subject, "at the remoteness of their antiquity, when we consider the vast sweep of time necessary to erect such colossal structures of solid masonry, and afterward convert them into the present utter wreck. Comparing their complete desolation with the ruins of Baalbec, Palmyra, Thebes and Memphis, they must have been old when the latter were being built." Of this race, no trace has been found within the

limits of this country, and whether Ohio ever shook under the step of their marching, or its wilds ever echoed to their cries, is still an open question. "The second race," continues the same writer, "as determined by the character of their civilization, were the Mound-Builders, the remains of whose works constitute the most interesting class of antiquities found within the limits of the United States. Like the ruins of Central America, they antedate the most ancient records; tradition can furnish no account of them, and their character can only be partially gleaned from the internal evidences which they themselves afford. They consist of the remains of what were, apparently, villages, altars, temples, idols, cemeteries, monuments, camps, fortifications, etc. The farthest relic of this kind, discovered in a northeastern direction, was near Black River, on the south side of Lake Ontario. Thence they extend in a southwestern direction by way of the Ohio, the Mississippi, Mexican Gulf, Texas, New Mexico and Yucatan, into South America." Some of the most interesting and extensive of these works are found in Ohio. At the mouth of the Muskingum, on Licking River, near Newark, at Circleville on the Scioto, and on Paint Creek, near Chillicothe, are found some of the most elaborate of these mounds, stored with some of the most important relics ever discovered. But, with all the discoveries and investigations made thus far, but little progress has been made toward a knowledge of their origin, civilization or destiny. They existed here, and built the works over which the archaeologists spend their efforts in vain, but what was the nature of their stay here, or the character of their civilization, is as far from comprehension as ever. Col. Whittlesey, writing of this race, says: "There is no evidence that they had alphabetical characters, picture writing or hieroglyphics, though they must have had some mode of recording events. Neither is there any proof that they used domestic animals for tilling the soil, or for the purpose of erecting

the imposing earthworks they have left. A very coarse cloth of hemp, flax or nettles, has been found on their burial hearths, and around skeletons not consumed by fire." The more important of these mounds are found in the southern part of the State, and it is conjectured that the remains found in the northern part may have been built by portions of the race not contemporary with the builders of the southern structures. The difference in the extent and importance of these northern structures seems to indicate a people far less in numbers as well as industry, and whose principal occupation was to war among themselves or against their neighbors. Along the watershed in this State, which lies along the southern line of Wyandot and Crawford Counties, extending irregularly east and west, there is a space where but few of these ancient earthworks appear. It is conjectured, therefore, that this space was the "debatable ground" of the warlike tribes of the Mound Builders, and that the works that are found on either side of this line were the outposts of opposing forces. Whatever the truth may be in regard to these fanciful theories, the fact that Medina County was the scene of the busy activities of this strange people, is beyond question. The traces of their occupation are abundant in all sections of the county, important earthworks appearing in the townships of Granger, Medina, Montville, Guilford and Harrisville, for a description of which we are indebted to the State Geological Report.

In Guilford, an ancient fort, now quite obliterated, once stood on land one mile north and one-half mile east of Seville. In Granger, a similar earthwork stood on land one-half mile east of Grangersburg, the remains of which are but an indistinct remnant of the original fortification. It once consisted of a circular trench with embankment, and was, perhaps, ten rods across, the northern extremity being now cut off by the public road. A perpetual spring fed a small stream which flowed along

the base of the wall. On Mr. John Archer's land, in Montville, known as the Philip King farm, two miles southeast of Medina village, is found a well-defined mound, which has never been developed. It is nearly midway between Rocky River and Champion Brook, and perhaps fifty rods above their junction. The mound is now some ten feet high and seventy feet in diameter, though centuries of washing and years of plowing have extended its borders and rounded its outlines. The soil of the mound is different from that of the "bottom land" on which it is built. The nearest ridge or bank is about thirty rods distant. Flint arrow-heads abound on the surface about the mound. Near the village of Weymouth, in Medina Township, is the most important fortification in the county. It is located just south of the business houses of the village, and is one of the best preserved and most interesting of its kind which can be seen in this region. Like other such evidences of the old power and importance of the race known as Mound Builders, this fortification is popularly called an Indian fort. The oldest Indian traditions, however, know nothing of the building of these mounds, and the growth of trees upon them places the date of their erection from six to ten centuries ago. The fort is an entrenched projection of land, which has abrupt, bluff outlines, excepting at its rear connection with the mainland. The river having made an abrupt turn back upon itself, there was formed a peninsular-like projection of land, having shale bluffs over fifty feet high. The defense of this point was easy after trenches had been cut across the neck. Three such trenches are now plainly discernible, and they bear on the surface evidence of the former greatness of the work. The trenches are 210 feet long, the width of the point of land; the inner trench is 360 feet back from the end of the point; the middle trench is 41 feet from the inner one; and the outer trench is 49 feet from the middle one, or 450

feet from the end of the point. The trenches run east and west, the point of land being a southward projection. Even now, after many centuries of change, the average depth of the trenches is three feet, while in some places it is five to six feet, the embankment projecting above the general level of the land about two feet, making the bottoms of the trenches below the tops of the embankments five feet, and in places seven feet. Early settlers of the township thought this high point of land, this old fortification, a superior place for a burying-ground, and it was used for this purpose for some years; a few of the brown-stone slabs still stand as reminders of the pioneer whites who dispossessed the red man of this territory which had once supported the semi-civilized Mound Builders. To get at this cemetery, a road was cut through the center of the three embankments. The Clinton Line Railroad, which was never built, was to have passed just in the rear of the other trench, and some excavation was done toward cutting a roadway across the point. Fortunately, that work was not carried far before it was abandoned, leaving this old relic of a departed race but little defaced.

In Harrisville, just south of the public green in Lodi, is located a mound of considerable importance. Upon this mound Judge Harris erected a dwelling about 1830, and made some valuable discoveries in the course of his operations. The elevation of the mound above the general level of the land upon which it stands is twelve feet. The outlines are yet quite distinct, though the grading of the yard has somewhat changed the original appearance. When the first settlers came, the mound was covered with large trees, among them several black walnuts which were over two feet in diameter. The longest measurement of the mound is 160 feet—this is from north to south. The east-and-west measurement is 135 feet. Upon this large mound, were formerly two knolls 40 feet apart. Each was about two feet high and ten

across, with a distinct ditch around it. One knoll was upon the east side, the other on the west, the house resting upon the edge of both knolls.

In digging the cellar of the house, nine human skeletons were found, and, like such specimens from other ancient mounds of the country, they showed that the Mound Builders were men of large stature. The skeletons were not found lying in such a manner as would indicate any arrangement of the bodies on the part of the entombers. In describing the tomb, Mr. Albert Harris said: "It looked as if the bodies had been dumped into a ditch. Some of them were buried deeper than others, the lower one being about seven feet below the surface. When the skeletons were found, Mr. Harris was twenty years of age, yet he states that he could put one of the skulls over his head, and let it rest upon his shoulders, while wearing a fur cap at the same time. The large size of all the bones was remarked, and the teeth were described as "double all the way round." They were kept for a time, and then again buried by Judge Harris. At the center of the mound, and some nine feet below the surface, was found a small monument of cobble-stones. The stones, or bowlders, composing this were regularly arranged in round layers, the monument being topped off with a single stone. There were about two bushels in measure of these small bowlders, and mixed with them was a quantity of charcoal. The cobble-stones, charcoal and skeletons were the only things noticed at the time of digging the cellar, in 1830. Many years later, in 1869, as digging was being done to lay stone steps at the front of the house (the north side), two other and smaller skeletons were found only three feet below the surface. The interment of these two bodies was probably much more recent than that of those found deeper down, and a different race of men may have put them there. Doubtless there are other skeletons in the mound at present, as the

digging referred to was done solely for the purpose mentioned, and not for the sake of learning anything concerning these relics, and no care was taken to fully investigate this very interesting matter. Mr. Harris thinks that the ground in front of the house, if dug over would afford many valuable relics. This mound may possibly go back in history to the time when the Harrisville swamp was a lake, and the region about good hunting territory. Great quantities of flint arrow-heads and stone axes have been found about the marshes. There are large numbers of these stone relics to be found in other parts of the county, but they have long ago lost their attraction save for the few to whom they speak a "various language." Among the relics of this class to be found here are many of the Indian tribes, who, if the more modern theories are to be accepted, are a far more ancient people. But, whether we consider the red Indian the original possessor of this land, or the natural successor of the Mound Builders, his early history is equally obscure. The Indians were found in full possession of the whole country so far as the earliest white explorers could determine, but the character of their customs and habits of life, and the uncertainty of their vague traditions, have left but little material for the use of the historian. The earliest pioneers found this State inhabited by Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanoes, Miamis, Wyandots and Ottawas. These nations were all subject to the warlike Iroquois or Five Nations, and occupied their respective lands subject to the pleasure of their conquerors. The first of these tribes occupied that part of the State east of the Cuyahoga River, and a line drawn irregularly south from the source of that river to the Ohio. The Wyandots and Ottawas occupied a strip of country forty miles, lying along the south and west shores of Lake Erie, west of the Cuyahoga River. The rest of the State was divided in latitudinal sections, occupied by the Delawares, Shawanoes and Miamis,

proceeding west of the Iroquois territory in the order named. In 1684 and 1726, the dominant nation ceded to the English all their claims west of Lake Erie, and sixty miles in width along the south shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, from the Cuyahoga to the Oswego River. In 1774, the same nation ceded to the Americans all the country claimed by that tribe west of Pennsylvania, and on January 21, in the following year, a treaty with the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa nations, the former subjects of the Iroquois, a new boundary was fixed. In the transactions with the English, the Iroquois lost their hold on the subject nations of Ohio, and the Delawares, upon whom had been heaped the greatest indignities by their savage conquerors, suddenly assumed their former warlike prowess, and became the most powerful enemies of the whites. During the Revolutionary war as the allies of the British, and at the head of the Northwestern Confederacy of Indians to oppose the cessions made by the Iroquois, they became the terror of the whites, and defeated some of the best Generals of colonial times.

In the spring of 1794, an effort on the part of the State was made to retrieve the disasters in the Northwest, and Gen. Wayne, with about three thousand five hundred troops, assembled at Greenville, to subjugate the Delawares and their allies. In August of that year, the hostile forces encountered each other at the foot of the rapids in Maumee, when, after a short but deadly conflict, the Indians were completely defeated. They were not conquered, however, and it was not until their whole country had been overrun, their cornfields destroyed, and forts erected in the very heart of their domain, that they would sue for peace. On August 3, 1795, a grand council was held at Greenville, with representatives of eleven of the most powerful tribes of the Northwest. In this council, by far the larger representation was from the tribe of the Delawares, numbering 381 braves.

The treaty concluded at Fort McIntosh fixed the line of boundary, beginning "at the mouth of the river Cuyahoga, and to extend up said river to the portage, between that and Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens, then westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French, 1752; then along said portage to the Great Miami, or Omeo River, and down the south side of the same to its mouth; then along the south shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of Cuyahoga River, where it began." At Greenville, this boundary line was confirmed, and extended westward from Loramie's to Fort Defiance, and thence southward to the mouth of the Kentucky River. This territory thus set off was given to the Delawares and Wyandots. In 1805, the different tribes relinquished their claims on all lands west of the Cuyahoga, as far west as the western line of the Reserve, and south of the line, from Fort Laurens to Loramie's Fort.

At the close of the treaty at Greenville, Buckongehelas, a Delaware chief, addressed Gen. Wayne as follows: "Father, your children all well understand the sense of the treaty which is now concluded. We experience daily proofs of your increasing kindness. I hope we may all have sense enough to enjoy our dawning happiness. Many of your people are yet among us. I trust they will be immediately restored. Last winter, our king came forward to you with two, and, when he returned with your speech to us, we immediately prepared to come forward with the remainder, which we delivered at Fort Defiance. All who know me know me to be a man and a warrior, and I now declare that I will, for the future, be as steady and true a friend to the United States as I have, heretofore, been an active enemy." The promise of the warrior thus voluntarily given was faithfully maintained by the people. They resisted all

the solicitations of Tecumseh's agents, and through the war of 1812 remained the staunch friends of the Americans, and frequently rendering valuable service as scouts and sharpshooters.

The territory now comprised within the limits of Medina County was thus early taken from the control of the original savage possessors. The treaties, however, only extinguished the right of the savages to retard immigration, and did not necessarily remove them from this tract of land until forced off by the growth of settlements. It was not until the general pacification of the Indians, in 1817, that the Reserve could be said to be free to white settlement, though, as a matter of fact, they had some years before abandoned this locality, save a few straggling bands near Wooster, at the mouth of Portage River, in Trumbull County, and near Chippewa Lake. There is no evidence that the savages ever had a permanent residence in Medina, and it is probable, that, for years before the coming of the whites, this locality was simply visited by hunting parties in quest of the game which once filled the forest. Up to the war of 1812, it was the custom of the Indians to meet every fall at Cleveland in great numbers, and pile up their canoes at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. From this point, they scattered into the interior, and passed the winter in hunting. In the spring, they returned, disposed of their furs to traders, and, launching their bark canoes upon the lake, returned to their towns in the region of the Sandusky and Maumee, where they remained until the succeeding fall, to raise their crops. Others came by land, a trail leading from Sandusky to the Tuscarawas River, passing very near the residence of Mr. Harris. It was a narrow, hard-trodden bridle-path. In the fall, the Indians came upon it from the west to this region, remained through the winter to hunt, and returned in the spring, their horses laden with furs, jerked venison and bear's oil, the lat-

ter being an extensive article of trade. The horses were loose, and followed in single file. It was no uncommon sight to see a single hunter returning with as many as twenty ponies laden with his winter's work, and usually accompanied with his squaw and paposes, all mounted. The Indians often built their wigwams in this vicinity, generally near Chippewa Lake, but frequently within a few rods of the cabins of the settlers in Harrisville. They were seen but very little, however, after the close of the war of 1812, though it is said that the wigwams of the Wyandots could be seen occasionally along Center Creek, in Litchfield Township, as late as 1822. The earliest settlers found them friendly, though having but little occasion to have dealings with them.

The first survey of this part of the Western Reserve was made in 1796, and settlements followed at Cleveland in the same year, in Trumbull County in 1798, in Portage County in 1799, in Summit in 1800, in Medina in 1811, and in Lorain in 1817. It will be observed that settlements on the Reserve followed the retreat of the savages at a much greater distance than in most parts of the State. Some of these lands were sold as early as 1786, and, in May, 1795, the whole of the Western Reserve, save the "Fire Lands," was disposed of by the State of Connecticut to a land company formed there. The members of this company were generally persons of wealth, who bought the land for the purpose of speculation, and frequently held the tracts falling to their possession out of the market for years. Another obstacle was found in the fact that the lands were much of them held at a price considerably higher than that asked for Government land, and tracts early disposed of were sold through personal friendship and influence or from ignorance of cheaper lands, and not because they were better or cheaper. There were some advantages, however, accruing to settlers on the Reserve that may have been taken into

consideration, and may have had considerable weight in making up the decision of the purchaser. The land was all taxable, and public improvements were not laid solely upon the few pioneers that had taken up their homes in a township. In many cases, the lands of the original proprietor were made to bear the brunt of the expense of schoolhouses and roads, and frequently secured a church or two by simply doing the work after material had been provided by the land speculator. These considerations, to the thrifty New Englander, who knew the value of church and school, were undoubtedly made to outweigh the disadvantages of the situation. In later years, when the public lands of Ohio were pretty generally taken up, these advantages, in connection with land at no higher rates than were demanded elsewhere, made the Reserve a very desirable location.

The earliest trace of the white man in Medina County was found in Wadsworth Township. Here, on the west bank of Holmes' Brook, near the north side of the road, stood a large beech-tree, which bore on its north face, the letters distorted by its growth, the legend, "Philip Ward, 1797," and beneath it, in the following descending order, "T. D., R. C., W. V." Who Philip Ward and his three companions were, or what errand brought them here, is an unsolved problem. The date is of the year following the first landing of immigrants and surveyors at Conneaut, but no such name appears in the published list of those persons. It is probable that these mementoes were cut into the tree by adventurous hunters who had pushed their way into the wilds of Ohio from some of the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania or New York. The silent witness of their presence has long since been removed, it having been cut down in 1834, when the road was straightened. The first white man to come with a view of making a settlement was Judge Joseph Harris, then a young married man, a native of Connecticut,

and a resident of Randolph, in Portage County, Ohio.

In 1807, the Connecticut Land Company had made a division of their lands west of the Cuyahoga River, and Township 1, in Range 16, together with 2,000 acres in Township 1, Range 15, as a compensation for swamp land in the former, was drawn by the Torrington Company, an organization that had been formed to take a share in the great land company. The members of this organization were Nehemiah Gaylord, John and Jabez Gillett, Solomon Rockwell and brothers, Hezekiah Huntington, William Battell, Russell Burr, heirs of Job Curtis, Thomas Huntington, Roy Tyler, Wright & Suttleff, Joseph Haines, Martin Kellogg, Barr and Loomis, Joseph Battell and Eliphalet Austin. In 1810, this property, known now as Harrisville Township, and a part of Westfield, was surveyed into lots of 100 acres each, and Mr. Harris secured as agent for the sale of the land. He was given a share in the lands of the Torrington company, and the privilege of selecting 200 acres as location for a pioneer settlement, to be deducted from his undivided portion. Mr. Harris at once made a visit to the new country, and, selecting a site for his cabin, went home, to return in the following year with his family and effects. He was joined in his new home, in June of 1811, by George and Russell Burr, members of the Torrington company, with their wives, and, a little later, by Calvin and Lyman Corbin, from Boston, Mass. Mr. Justus Warner had been in Liverpool Township, during the winter of 1810, to inspect the situation, and, being pleased with the outlook, and having corresponded with a Mr. Coit, the proprietor of the township, he bought land, and, in the same year that marked the date of settlement in Harrisville, Mr. Warner, accompanied by Alpheus Warner and his wife, and Moses Denning, made a settlement in Liverpool. Hardly had these families settled down to their new life when the startling news



of Hull's surrender and the landing of British troops at Huron was brought to their ears. Both settlements repaired at once to a place of greater safety; but, learning the nature of the reports, and finding that no immediate danger impended, they returned. The news of the disaster in the Northwest was more effective in restraining immigration, and it was 1814 before the next settlers came into the county. In this year, the Harrisville community received large accessions, and new settlements were made in Medina and Wadsworth Townships.

The latter township had been previously divided into nine tracts and apportioned to the various proprietors. Number 1 belonged to Elijah Wadsworth, then a resident of Canfield Township, in Mahoning County, and Daniel Dean and Oliver Durham, coming to that town and becoming acquainted with Mr. Wadsworth, finally purchased land in his tract, and, coming here, settled in that part of the county March 17, 1814. On October 3 of the same year, Zenas Hamilton, a native of Danbury, Conn., settled in Medina. A small clearing of some three acres had been made, some time before this, by a Mr. Hinman and brothers, of Aurora, but, after putting up a cabin and accomplishing this little, they left, and never returned. It was in this deserted cabin that Mr. Hamilton moved, with his family of seven or eight children, in the fall of 1814.

The line of travel toward the new settlements was by the way of Cleveland. Persons from East found it most convenient to take the established lines of travel to Erie or Buffalo, and then, shipping by the lake, to land at Cleveland. The first road toward the south was from Cleveland to Wooster, passing through the very central portion of the undeveloped country. The older settlements at Wooster attracted many persons, who came to visit friends and those prospecting for land were naturally drawn to this locality by acquaintances there. All this travel passed through Medina, and Mr.

Boardman, the principal proprietor of Medina Township, alive to the advantages of the situation, secured Rufus Ferris as an agent for the sale of his land, and, placing him in Medina with abundant means, set about utilizing the advantages offered by the location of his lands. Mr. Ferris kept open house and devoted himself to the entertainment of strangers who were likely to buy land, and at the same time pushed the work of clearing and improving the place with all the means at his command. From this time forward, the Medina community was the principal point from which the settlement of the county was directed. In the meantime, Brunswick had been settled in 1815; in the following year a settlement was made in Sharon, in Westfield, Guilford and Granger in 1817, and in Chatham, Montville and Hinckley in 1819.

The settlement of Medina County was not the result of a regular advance of the line of pioneer colonies from the East. This overflow population had found a barrier about the "Reserve," and, passing into the public lands lying adjacent on the south, had built up thriving centers before the wilderness of this section was invaded by the white man. There were none of the regular class of squatters in this county. There were no natural or Indian clearings, and the certainty of being obliged to soon surrender any improvements that might be made, deterred this class of emigrants from locating. Others who came were brought here often by becoming heir to property located in the new country, or through the influence of neighbors who had become owners of lands. Agents for the different original proprietors, were numerous and were eager to interest persons likely to need cheap land for a home. The settlements were thus irregularly made in the county. Instead of proceeding from some base of supply along one edge of the wilderness and passing to the interior as their accessions increased, the first settlers established

themselves in the very heart of the county. "Many openings were made at a distance of many miles from each other, necessitating journeys of ten or fifteen miles for the sole purpose of getting some mechanical job done. In getting to and from mill, days were spent; and for many years the nearest post office was at Cleveland, to which place a man would spend two days in going and returning, for sake of a single letter. On such journeys the ax, blanket and bell were the pioneer's outfit, and with these he cut out his road, protected himself from the rigors of the climate, and recovered his oxen, turned out to graze at night. Where he tarried at night an unbroken wilderness was his inn, and the howling wolf his only companion."* Of the life of this class of pioneers, an English traveler gives a vivid picture, in a series of letters written from this country in 1818. Comparing them with the class of squatters, he says: "The next class of settlers differs from the former, in having considerable less dependence on the killing of game, in remaining in the midst of a growing population, and in devoting themselves more to agriculture. A man of this class proceeds on small capital; he either enlarges the clearings begun in the woods by his backwoodsman predecessor, or establishes himself on a new site. On his arrival in a settlement, the neighbors unite in assisting him to erect a cabin for the reception of his family; some of them cut down the trees, others drag them to the spot with oxen, and the rest build up the logs. In this way, a house is commonly reared in one day. For this well-timed assistance, no immediate payment is made, and he acquits himself by working for his neighbors. It is not in his power to hire laborers, and he must depend, therefore, upon his own exertions. If his family is numerous and industrious, his progress is greatly accelerated. He does not clear away the forests by dint of labor, but girdles the

trees. By the second summer after this operation is performed, the foliage is completely destroyed, and his crops are not injured by the shade. He plants an orchard which thrives abundantly under every sort of neglect. His live-stock soon becomes much more numerous than that of his backwoods predecessor; but, as his cattle have to shift for themselves in the woods where grass is scanty, they are small and lean. He does not sow grass seed, to succeed his crops; so that his land, which ought to be pasturage, is overgrown with weeds. The neglect of sowing grass seed deprives him of hay, and he has no fodder laid up except the blades of Indian corn, which are much withered and do not appear to be nutritious food. The poor animals are forced to range the forests in winter, where they can scarcely procure anything which is green, except the buds of the underwood, on which they browse. Trees are sometimes cut down that the cattle may eat the buds. Want of shelter completes the sum of misery. Hogs suffer famine during the drought of summer and the frosts and snows of winter, but they become fat by feeding on the acorns and beechnuts which strew the ground in autumn. Horses are not exempt from their share in these common sufferings, with the addition of labor, which most of them are not able to undergo. * * * The utensils used in agriculture are not numerous. The plow is short, clumsy, and is not calculated to make either deep or neat furrows. The harrow is triangular, and is yoked with one of its angles forward, that it may be less apt to take hold of stumps of trees in its way. Light articles are carried on horseback, heavy ones by a coarse sledge, by a cart or by a wagon. The smaller implements are the ax, the pick-ax, and the cradle-scythe—by far the most commendable of backwoods apparatus. * * * To-day, I have seen a number of young women on horseback with packages of wool, going to or returning from the carding machine. At some

* Northrop's "History of Medina County."

of the houses, the loom stands under a small porch by the door."

The political organization of the "Reserve," largely influenced by the private enterprise which had purchased this vast tract, was more methodical than that of the larger parts of the State. This territory was surveyed in townships five miles square, upon a plan which contemplated the convenience and success of the people who should develop the country. The township lines of the survey were always identical with the line of political division, and, though it was often found necessary to attach an unsettled township to one more developed, for judicial purposes, it never lost its identity, and was known upon the tax-list and in popular parlance by the name of the original purchaser or by its township and range number in the original survey. In the formation of counties the same rule has been observed, and townships have been transferred from one county organization to another, but never divided among several. The first survey of this vast wilderness known as the "Western Reserve" was made in 1796, and immigration invited to that portion which lay east of the Cuyahoga River. In 1800, Trumbull, the eighth county in the State, was formed by the Territorial Government, embracing within its limits the whole "Reserve." In 1805, Geauga was formed, and on June 7, 1807, the counties of Ashtabula, Cuyahoga and Portage, were erected. The latter included the territory that has since been formed into the counties of Portage, Summit and Medina, with the county seat at Ravenna. On February 18, 1812, Medina was erected "from that part of the Reserve west of the 11th Range, south of the numbers five and east of the 20th Range, and attached to Portage County until organized." At that time there was but a single settlement, and that but four days old. The eastern tier of townships which have since been taken off, had enough settlements which warranted this action on the part of the Legis-

lature. In 1818, the county of Medina was organized as an independent subdivision of the State. The county was then composed of eighteen townships—Norton, Copley, Bath, Richfield, Wadsworth, Granger, Hinckley, Guilford, Montville, Medina, Brunswick, Westfield, Liverpool, Harrisville, Grafton, Sullivan, Penfield and Huntingdon. December 26, 1822, Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, taking from the latter all the townships in Ranges 19, 18 and 17 below number five, and Township 4 in the 16th Range. On March 3, 1840, Summit County was formed from Portage, Stark and Medina, the latter contributing the townships of Norton, Copley, Bath and Richfield, in Range 12, and receiving from Lorain the townships Homer and Spencer in the 17th Range, leaving the present arrangement of townships.

The population of the county at the time of its first organization was probably not far from two thousand persons, though it is arrived at by simply guessing. Mr. Northrop, in his history of Medina County, gives an estimate of the population in 1818, of the various townships now in the county, which foot up to 2,469. Comparing this estimate with the census of 1820, and it shows only a little larger yearly increase than is shown in the decade from 1820 to 1830, which was very probably the case. But, while the aggregate seems probable, the distribution as given below from Mr. Northrop's work seems quite the reverse. In this, seven townships which were not organized till after 1830, are credited with a population of 467. This number ought probably to be referred to the whole territory lying west of Range 15. The early settlement was principally drawn from Connecticut, though there were large accessions from New England families that had moved to New York, Pennsylvania and other parts of Ohio previous to their coming here. In Homer and Spencer Townships, however, the original settlement was made considerably

later and by Germans generally from Pennsylvania. In the southeastern and eastern parts of the county, the original stock of New Englanders has been supplanted by a thrifty class of Germans, who, by their persevering industry, have added largely to the resources of the county. The influx of population up to 1850 was regular and rapid, the population increasing from 2,469 in 1818, to 3,090 in 1820, 7,560 in 1830, 18,360 in 1840, and 24,441 in 1850. Since then, however, there has been a gradual falling-off in the census returns of about two thousand each decade. The reason for this retrograde movement in population is not well defined. It is probably due to the fact that many have gone further West, where cheaper lands may be secured, and to the general fact shown in the census of the State at large, that many of the youth have been called in various ways to the cities. The census of the townships and villages for the last five decades, are as follows:

CENSUS.	1818	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Brunswick.....	167	1,116	1,417	1,269	980	945
Chatham.....	107	555	1,167	1,160	980	1,006
Granger.....	184	974	1,317	1,025	987	908
Gui Ford.....	209	1,402	1,800	1,820	1,800	1,872
Harrisville.....	231	1,266	1,477	1,226	1,182	1,381
Himekley.....	118	1,287	1,416	1,239	972	962
Homer.....	72	609	1,102	993	886	865
La Fayette.....	61	938	1,332	1,325	1,109	1,097
Litchfield.....	96	787	1,312	1,118	860	851
Livingspool.....	219	1,502	2,203	1,807	1,425	1,339
Medina.....	163	1,475	2,011	2,189	1,553	790
Montville.....	87	915	1,077	957	1,097	829
Sharon.....	96	1,314	1,519	1,313	1,131	1,197
Spencer.....	81	551	1,336	1,082	929	898
Wadsworth.....	227	1,431	1,662	1,703	2,283	2,837
Westfield.....	79	1,021	1,122	1,122	1,023	1,048
York.....	124	782	1,211	1,069	886	1,001
Village of Medina.....	118	1,009	1,234	1,150	1,150	1,438
Village of Seville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	597	.....
Village of Wadsworth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	949	1,217
Totals.....	2,469	18,360	24,441	22,517	20,092	21,447

Investigations into the earlier records of the Commissioners' Court is met, at the outset, by the following ominous entry on the first page of the Commissioners' Record: "Whereas, a certain book called the 'Commissioners' Records,' in which were all the records of the county since its organization, was feloniously stolen from the Commissioners' office, on the

night of the eighth of December, instant, together with certain petitions, road reports, and bonds on petitions, with the minutes of the proceedings of the regular December session; therefore, resolved that the following orders be entered in a book, to be provided as a Commissioners' Record, etc." The serious loss thus indicated makes the history of the first six years, among the most important in the history of a county, rest largely upon tradition. There are other sources of partial information, and this loss has been remedied to a considerable extent through the patient research instituted and placed on record by Hon. F. R. Loomis, then one of the editors of the *Medina Gazette*.

The first election held in accordance with the requirements of the act organizing the county, resulted in the choice of Abraham Freese as Auditor, Lathrop Seymour as Sheriff, and John Freese as Recorder. The Commissioners were then appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, the members of which were elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature. The first court was composed of George Tod, of Warren, Trumbull County, as President Judge, and Joseph Harris, of Harrisville, Isaac Welton, of Richfield, Frederick Brown, of Wadsworth, as Associate Judges. In April, 1818, this court appointed Miles Clark, of ———, Timothy Doan, of Weymouth, and Andrew Deming, of Brunswick, as County Commissioners. The county seat had been fixed by the special Commissioners at Medina Village. As an inducement to this end, Elijah Boardman, the original owner of Medina Township, had offered to the county a plat of ground containing some 390 acres more or less. This gift was subject to the condition of locating the seat of justice thereon, and was made before the county was organized. Lathrop Seymour was made "Director of Lands" to receive the gift for the county, and when the condition had been fulfilled, and the property passed into the control of the Commissioners, the "Director of Lands" was empowered to

dispose of this property for the benefit of the county. Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, facing the public square on the west, were reserved for the site of the public buildings, and what is now the public square was set apart for that purpose, and a contract entered into with Austin Badger to clear it. Improvements were carried forward on the property remaining in the hands of the county until all were sold. Among the first actions of the Board of Commissioners, was the appointment of Rufus Ferris as Treasurer, and the providing of a place for the first session of the court. But little improvement had been made in the village, as the property had not been offered for sale. Mr. Ferris had a cabin which was fully occupied by his family, but a frame barn which had recently been erected a little northeast of the public square, offered accommodations which were secured by the Commissioners. This sufficed for the first term of court, when the upper part of a double log house, which had been reared on the site of the

Barnard Block, by Hickox and Badger, was secured. Here the court held its sessions until the more imposing structure was erected across the street. Of the present townships, five were erected before the date of the organization of the county. Of these, Medina, Wadsworth and Brunswick were erected in the same year, by the Commissioners of Portage County. The balance, save Homer and Spencer, erected by the authorities of Lorain County, were organized under the authority of Medina officials. There has been no occasion to change the boundary lines, though for temporary purposes, the present township of Sharon was attached to Granger, La Fayette to Westfield, York to Medina, Chatham to Harrisville, Litchfield to Grafton and afterward to Liverpool, Homer to Sullivan and Spencer to Penfield.

The townships as they now stand, with their villages and post offices, with the dates of origin, will be found in the accompanying table:

TOWNSHIPS.	When Organized	Villages.	When Laid Out.	Post Offices.	When Established.
Brunswick.....	1818	.....	.....	Brunswick.....	March 15, 1820.
Chatham.....	1833	.....	.....	Chatham.....	June 20, 1837.
Granger.....	1820	.....	.....	{ Remson's Corners..	March 14, 1855.
				{ Granger.....	March 31, 1828.
Guilford.....	1819	Seville.....	1828.....	{ River Styx.....	February 11, 1828.
				{ Seville.....	August 6, 1825.
Harrisville.....	1817	Lodi.....	No plat.....	{ Pawnee.....	January 21, 1879.
				{ Lodi.....	January 21, 1829.
Hinckley.....	1825	.....	.....	{ Bennett's Corners	December 31, 1863
Homer.....	1833	.....	.....	{ Hinckley.....	April 2, 1825.
La Fayette.....	1832	.....	.....	{ Homerville.....	October 25, 1844.
				{ Chippewa Lake.....	February 13, 1873.
Litchfield.....	1831	.....	.....	{ Whitteley.....	October 4, 1850.
				{ Erhart.....	March 13, 1873.
Liverpool.....	1816	Liverpool.....	1845.....	{ Litchfield.....	March 12, 1832.
Medina.....	1818	Medina.....	1818.....	{ Liverpool.....	April 24, 1819.
Montville.....	1820	.....	.....	{ Medina.....	March 12, 1860.
*Sharon.....	1830	.....	.....	{ Poe.....	July 8, 1850.
Spencer.....	1832	.....	.....	{ Smith's Road.....	May 27, 1833.
Wadsworth.....	1818	Wadsworth... No plat.....	.....	{ Sharon Center....	January 22, 1834.
Westfield.....	1820	Le Roy.....	1826.....	{ Spencer.....	February 24, 1823.
York.....	1832	York.....	No plat.....	{ Friendsville.....	February 7, 1867.
				{ Le Roy.....	April 5, 1825.
				{ Abbeyville.....	June 25, 1833.
				{ Mallet Creek.....	July 20, 1837.

*Organized as Gask. †Formerly Guilford. ‡Formerly Harrisonville Reserve. §Formerly Marr. ¶Formerly Coddingtonville. *Incorporated 1866.

225 not in original - pages misnumbered

Apropos of this table, it may be said that there are now three money-order offices in this county, Medina, Seville and Wadsworth. The rates of postage that proved so great a burden to the early pioneers, were, according to the acts of March 1825 and 1827, then in force, "on a letter composed of *one piece of paper*," for any distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 miles and not exceeding 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 miles and not exceeding 150 miles, 12½ cents; over 150 miles and not exceeding 400 miles, 18¾ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. "A letter composed of *two pieces of paper* was charged with *double* these rates; of three pieces, with *triple*, and of four pieces, with *quadruple*. One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and weighing an ounce, shall be charged with *quadruple* postage; and at the same rate should the weight be greater." The contrast between that day and this needs no learned homily to set it forth.

The first sessions of the Commissioners were held in the cabin of Mr. Ferris, as that was the only cabin in the corporation at that time. During the next year, two double log houses were erected, which were opened to "entertain man and beast." These were the resort of the county officials, until more suitable quarters were provided. For some years the officers did not reside at the seat of justice, but came up at stated periods, as did most of the citizens of the county, to transact such business as demanded attention. The contract for the first court house was let to Benjamin Lindsley, late in 1818, or early in the following year. It was to be a rectangular brick, two stories high, surmounted by the inevitable cupola of that time, and was to be situated on the southwest corner of Liberty and Court Streets. The brick was burned that year, in the vicinity of the village, but for some reason, the contractor failed, after carrying on the work for a while, to complete it. At any rate, on the 19th of August, 1821, the commissioners, John Bigelow, Ebenezer Harris,

and Stephen Sibley, made a new contract with John Freese and Timothy Doane, to finish the structure. What it was to be, is best set forth in the following article of agreement:

This article of agreement, entered into this 19th day of August, 1821, between John Bigelow, Ebenezer Harris and Stephen Sibley, as Commissioners of Medina County, on the first part, and John Freese and Timothy Doane on the second part—witnesseth: That the party of the first part have contracted with the party of the second part, to complete for said county of Medina, the court house now building, agreeably to the following plan, viz.: In the southwest corner, a room is to be done off by lathing and plastering; the plastering is to be put on with one good, substantial scratch coat, one good and handsome overcoat, the whole to be white-washed; the windows to be cased, and supplied with window springs; wash-board around the room; a door to be made, and cased with one and one-half inch board or plank. In the northeast corner of said building, there is a room to be done off in a similar manner. The northwest corner room to be done in a similar manner, and a ceiling of two-inch boards, well planed and grooved, run seven feet from the northeast corner of the room seven feet west, then to angle behind the stairs, until it comes to the wall. The two halls on the lower floor to be lathed and plastered in like manner with the northeast and southwest rooms, and a seat joining on the division of each room. The windows in the southeast room to be cased with double architraves, which are to extend from the top of the windows to the ground floor. There are to be panels under each window; the room to be lathed and plastered like the other. There is to be one panel door in each apartment, the whole to be made of one and one-half inch black walnut, or butternut, and well cased. There is to be a good, decent, substantial railing on the outside of the stairs, and the whole of the windows in the building are to be well cased and supplied with springs. The whole of the upper story of said building is to be lathed and plastered, and have wash-boards as below. There is to be a handsome circular molding struck in the wall over the center of the court room, three feet in diameter, the center of which is to project and contain a hook of suitable strength to support a large chandelier, when deemed expedient; there are also to be additional hooks to support the requisite number of stove-pipes. There are to be two rooms partitioned off from a wall which is to be run across the landing east and west, near the head of the stairs; there is to be a double panel door

in this partition. The two rooms are to be partitioned off east of the stairs, and the east room is to contain two-thirds of the space. These division walls are to be lathed and plastered on both sides, and there is to be a row of seats around each of these rooms. The lathing of these divisions must be on good and substantial studs. There is to be a batchway left over one of these small rooms as an accommodation in case of fire. There is to be a good latch, catch, etc., on each door, of brass or wrought iron, and also a bolt of the same material. For other work to be done in the upper or court room, reference is had to the plan hereunto annexed, with this understanding, that said circular table is to be made of black walnut, butternut or cherry, supported on legs the leaf to be covered with green baize, to cover over the edge of the table, and secured by a molding together with small brass nails in sufficient quantity for durability and ornament. The circle in front of the bar and back of the jury seats to be of long panels, two feet and eight inches high, and capped with a decent and substantial molding. The front of the Judge's seat and Clerk's seat to be of panel work in a similar manner; the molding on the top, however, to be broad and answer as a kind of table for writing, etc. The Sheriff and prisoner's box also to be of panel. The other work in the upper story to be done in a plain, good and substantial manner. All the doors are to be supplied with locks and keys, to be well hung and completed; and finally, the whole building is to be completed in the above manner and style, so that the building, when complete, shall not be wanting in any of those small conveniences or ornaments so necessary in a public building. For, and in consideration of the above, the party of the first part agree to pay unto the party of the second part, the sum of \$1,500 on the 1st day of December, 1822, *provided*, the said house is completed in manner and form as above written, by the party of the second part, by said 1st day of December, 1822. The above-mentioned sum of \$1,500 to be paid from notes in the hands of the Director of Public Lands against the proprietors of the public lands; and for the faithful performance of the foregoing agreements, we do hereby bind ourselves, heirs and assigns. In testimony whereof we hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

JOHN BIGELOW. [SEAL].

In presence of EBENEZER HARRIS. [SEAL].

BENJAMIN LINDSLEY, STEPHEN SIDLEY. [SEAL].

DELA B. CLARK, JOHN FREESE. [SEAL].

TIMOTHY DOANE. [SEAL].

It may be well to add that the building fronted to the east, and that the plan shows the location of the stairs in the northwest corner of the building. A partition running east and west cut off the court-room from the stairway and left space east of the stairway that was devoted to counsel and jury rooms, as noted above. The Judge's bench was in the south part of the room, immediately in front of which was the Clerk's desk, and in front of this was the circular counsel table referred to above. Back of this and in the line of the railing which divided the bar from the audience, were the sheriff and criminal boxes side by side. On either side of the counsel table, were long benches for the grand and petit juries. The rest of the space was furnished with seats for the accommodation of spectators. In the lower floor, the main entrance was on Court street, from which, a large hall led back through the center of the building between the offices described above. The northwest corner was thrown into the hall and formed a sort of an ante-room, which opened on to Liberty street by a side door near the foot of the stairs. When this building was fully completed, it is impossible to discover. As late as 1826, the records show that the Commissioners ordered a purchase of 100 feet of 10x12 glass, some iron scrapers for the steps, and some fire fenders for the offices, and at the same time ordered the laying of some stone door-steps for the court house. This was probably the finishing stroke, and were things not contemplated in the contract. Before the court house was completed, however, the Commissioners had caused a log jail to be erected on a site about midway of the block that faces the public square on the west. But little can be ascertained in regard to this pioneer institution. It was built of hewed logs, the corners being dovetailed together. Who had the contract, or what the further character of the building was, cannot now be ascertained; though one of the work-

men, Mr. Badger, is still living, he does not remember any of its characteristics. In 1829, the public square, which was nearly all that remained to the county of its "public lands" at that time, was inclosed by a fence. The "Director of Public Lands" had contracted with Austin Badger to clear it, and it had subsequently been sowed to oats and seeded down, and, the year mentioned, the Commissioners contracted with Benjamin Lindsley to construct a fence about it at \$2.50 per rod, the fence to be completed by the 25th of May. The contractor seems to have been one of those unfortunate people who are always "behind-hand" in life, and the date set for the completion of the contract was extended to the 16th of July, and it was finished then only through the Commissioners threatening to have it done at the contractor's expense. In later years, the fence was taken away, and the square made a public common. A picture of the village in 1840, which is pronounced by old citizens to be accurate, shows but two trees and a flagstaff standing on this ground. Since then, the present grove has been added, and proves a useful as well as ornamental feature of the county seat.

On March 15, 1830, an advertisement was inserted in the *Cleveland Herald*, then the only paper in this vicinity, calling for sealed proposals for the erection of a fire-proof building, 18x40 feet, one story high, suitable for the public offices. In the following December, the Commissioners entered into a contract with Messrs. Oviatt & Bronson, for \$600, to erect this edifice. It was eventually built two stories high, with four offices. Two were entered from the front street, and, in the middle, an entrance and hall led to the two situated in the rear part of the building. Two windows furnished the light for the offices, and an arched brick ceiling encouraged the belief that they were fire-proof. The upper rooms, save the southwest one, were rented for offices to the various law-

yers, Judge Samuel McClure having an office there at one time. On January 3, 1833, a contract was entered into by the Commissioners with Stephen N. Sargent and Uriah H. Peak, for the construction of a brick jail on the rear of Lot No. 1. The conditions of the contract are not fully set forth in the records, but, from other evidence, it is understood that the consideration was Lot No. 2, valued at \$425, and \$1,500 in cash. This sufficed the purposes of justice until 1851, though not without some risk of the escape of prisoners, which now and then occurred. On July 19 of this year, the Commissioners bought of George Anson 102½ feet from the east side of Lot No. 75, for \$358.75, and at once invited proposals for the building of a new jail, to be placed upon this site. Six proposals, varying from \$6,400 to \$10,075, were received, and, on the 2d of December, 1851, a contract was entered into with Harris & Varnim to build the jail for \$7,000. The cells were constructed of stone, all "grouted," and the balance of the structure of brick, and is still serving the county. The old jail was sold a little later, to Barton Green, for \$900.

In 1840, the Commissioners began to feel that a new court house was demanded. At this time the stone of the foundation, which was got out of Champion Creek, had begun to crumble and the brick to fall out of place, and the Commissioners began to look about for a new site for the court house which should succeed it. Lot No. 80 was bought in March of this year for \$1,200, and, in the following September, the following entry was made upon their records: "The Commissioners, after examining the different proposals presented to them, and, after mature deliberation, have agreed to accept the proposal of D. H. Weed, which said proposal is in substance as follows, to wit: Said Weed agrees to build a new court house for the old court house and public offices and the ground on which said buildings stand, and the land adjoining belonging to the county, ex-

cept the ground reserved by the county for the jail, which said ground so reserved by the county for the jail, commences at a stake stuck by the said county commissioners, west from the northwest corner of the public offices, and to run north and west from said stake, parallel with the lines of said lot or lots, hereby intending to reserve all the ground on which the jail now stands, and southeast of the jail to the lines running north and west from said stake; and, also, said Weed is to have the additional sum of \$3,100. Said Weed is not to have possession of the court house and public offices until the new court house is finished." The contractor went to work in the following year, and, by August, had completed the foundation. The building was placed on the site where it still stands, and was completed that year. It was surmounted by a cupola which was finished with a "gilt ball sixteen inches in diameter." Later, the Commissioners directed that the building should be painted with "red lead and Spanish brown, for which Weed shall be allowed \$50, but," the record naively adds, "if he won't paint it for that, the Auditor may make the best bargain possible." The natural growth of business soon made the court house too small to accommodate it, and an agitation was begun with a view to secure greater facilities. The object was generally approved, but, upon the means to accomplish this end, there was not the same unanimity. It was finally decided by the Commissioners to make additions to the old structure, and the result has been, while the general appearance of the outside has been greatly improved, an examination exhibits the old-time folly of "putting new cloth into old garments." After considerable deliberation, the nature of the work not demanding a vote of approval from the people, the Commissioners gave notice of their intention to make additions to the court house on March 30, 1872. In the following July, the contract was let to W. G. Tilley, for \$17,300.

The improvements added two large rooms on the first and on the second floors, that were greatly needed. These are situated one on either side, the intervening space serving below as a re-entrant vestibule, and above as a covered balcony. The whole is surmounted by an ornamental belfry, provided with a dial for the purpose of a tower clock. A bell of about 1,000 pounds' weight has been hung in the tower, and a fine vault constructed for the records and moneys of the county. The whole cost is set forth in the following final statement of the contractor:

To amount due under contract.....	\$ 17,300 00
To extra stone work for foundation.....	491 75
To extra galvanized iron, work and material ordered.....	950 15
To extra plastering, work and material ordered.....	558 60
To extra brickwork, work and material ordered.....	296 54
To extra framing, finishing and carpenter work, court room, halls, and material..	1,320 80
To extra painting and graining.....	310 00
To extra lumber for framing, sheathing old roof, etc.....	908 23
To extra labor on same.....	800 00
To drafting details of work.....	100 00

Total.....\$ 23,036.07

To this there was an addition of \$72.00 for furniture for the various offices by the contractor, besides the expense of superintending the building, which formed something of an item.

The subject of an infirmary was broached as early as 1836, but the project was not favorably received, and it lay dormant until 1854. In this year, a farm was bought in La Fayette Township, of John S. Jones, which, together with more recent additions, now reaches to 273 acres. In June, the Board of County Commissioners, consisting of Carr G. Rounds, J. M. Henderson and James S. Redfield, contracted with William Hickox & Brother to build a brick County Infirmary building, 29x59 feet, for the sum of \$2,200. The work was completed in the following December, and accepted and paid for by the Commissioners in January. Early in 1864, this building was destroyed by

fire, caused, it is supposed, by the act of some of the insane inmates; the building proved a complete loss, save an insurance of some \$1,700. On May 18, 1864, the Board of Commissioners contracted with William Hickox for the erection of the present structure for \$8,900. In 1861, a two-story brick building, 30x41 feet, was erected by William Hickox, just southeast of the old Infirmary building. The contract was let by the Commissioners on the 5th of February, at a cost of \$1,800. The farm is supplied with good outbuildings, including a brick wash-house, laundry and bakery combined, 20x33 feet, an ice-house and milk-room, a smoke-house, coal-house, etc. The farm is nearly all under cultivation; a portion of it which was swamp land has been thoroughly drained, and has been cultivated for some years. A large part of the support of the institution is raised on the farm, but there is an average draft on the county of about \$4,000.

The first person admitted to the infirmary, was Charles Olcott, of Medina Village, who was admitted February 5, 1855, at the age of sixty-one years. Mr. Olcott had a fine education, was a member of the bar, and had served as Prosecuting Attorney of the county; he had filled various offices of trust, and, for many years before his misfortunes, had been a prominent citizen. At his death the court adjourned and the bar passed the usual resolutions and attended the funeral. There were forty-three applicants for admission on the first day that the institution was fairly opened, and during the year the total number of applicants was sixty-five. The average each year since has not varied materially from that number; usually varying at each annual report somewhere between fifty and sixty inmates. William F. Nye, appointed from Westfield in 1874, is still in charge of the institution, and is remarkably successful in his management.

Politically, Medina County is not conspicuous. Like eddies in a stream, it circles about

its own center, receiving an impulse from the national political current, but is situated just beyond the broad sweep of its power. Political preferment during the first twenty-five years of the history of the county was looked upon as an expensive honor of doubtful value. The great majority of the people had come from the middle class of society in the "Land of Steady Habits," whose ambition had never soared to a loftier flight than to the time-honored position of Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, etc. The change of residence to a new country, where the necessities of the situation tasked their energies to the utmost simply to gain a subsistence, had not shown a tendency to stimulate their aspirations for public honors. In fact, the office sought the man, frequently "going a begging," and it was not an infrequent thing for a man to decline a proffered nomination simply because he could not afford to give his time. Nominations were made through the nearest newspaper, the *Cleveland Herald* acting for years in that capacity for Medina, or by personal announcements and solicitation of friends of the candidate. Up to 1830, the party lines of the two great political organizations had not been very rigidly drawn, in fact, had been scarcely drawn at all, and a candidate trusted for his election far more to his personal popularity than to the allegiance of his party adherents.

The abduction of Morgan in 1827, which formed so powerful a weapon in the politics of New York and in many parts of Ohio, had its effect upon society in Medina, but it cannot properly be said to have effected the political situation here. A paper published at Ravenna in the anti-Masonic interest, found a very large support here, but this sentiment was not hedged in by any party lines. Democrats and their opponents, whether by the name of Federalist or Whig, subscribed to both sides of the question, and it was never brought forward publicly as a text. In 1833, when Gen. Duthan North-

rup was a candidate for Representative to the General Assembly, his friends who urged his cause, described him to the opponents of the order as "not a Mason," and to its friends as "not an Anti-Mason," and he was elected.

At this time, the old parties had become disintegrated in this county, and had not as yet become fixed in the party crystallization which succeeded. The question of internal improvements by the General Government, introduced by Henry Clay, awakened a lively interest at that time among the people living in a half-subdued wilderness. Prosperous growth in Medina County had long been delayed by the lack of ways and means of transportation, and this question impressed the average mind as a practical issue, and it proved the entering-wedge which has since wrought such a marked division of political sentiment. The great tariff agitation which succeeded, changed the places of some who had taken the Whig side of the first issue, so that, while it strengthened the line of separation, it made a nearly equal division of the political forces in the county. In 1834, John Newton, of Richfield, then in Medina County, was the first candidate elected in the county, distinctively as a Whig. He was succeeded in the following year, as Representative to the General Assembly, by Philo Welton, a Democrat, who, in turn, gave way in 1836 to Mr. Newton, who was re-elected. In 1835, James S. Carpenter, a young unmarried man from New York, established a Whig paper in Medina, and through his efforts gave the preponderance of power to the party with which he was affiliated, so that the successful candidates for the succeeding seven years were chosen from the Whig party.

In the meanwhile, just as parties seemed to have settled down to a placid state of routine existence, another disturbing element was brought into the political arena, and rapidly acquired a commanding influence. Anti-slavery sentiments were cherished by the adherents of

both parties, but, though cherished to a greater or less extent since the date of the Missouri Compromise, they had been kept in abeyance, and all political action based on them was strongly deprecated by all alike. But the specter would not down at such bidding. Soon after the founding of the Western Reserve College at Hudson, in 1828, the *Ohio Observer* was established as the organ of the Presbyterian Church, and brought its weekly discussions of colonization and emancipation before its numerous readers in this county. In 1833, Oberlin College was established in Lorain County, and its radical attitude in relation to the crime of slavery kindled the flame that faintly burned into a conflagration. An anti-slavery society, few in numbers but powerful in influence, was established in Medina about the same time. Among its members was Timothy Hudson, a man of considerable property, and popular throughout the county, who published a small paper devoted to the dissemination of anti-slavery literature. To the sum of these influences should be added *The Constitutionalist*, the paper established by Judge Carpenter, which had taken advance grounds on the question of slavery from the very first. With such influences at work among a people of Puritanic convictions, it was impossible to keep the question in political subjection.

In the local campaigns of 1837 and 1838, there were evidences of a near uprisal of the anti-slavery sentiment, which finally came in 1839. At the Whig convention that year, a disposition was manifested on the part of some of the more conservative members of the party to rebuke the radical wing for their outspoken utterances. The challenge thus thrown down was readily accepted by the anti-slavery leaders, who declared in open-convention, that no nominee of that body could be elected, who did not subscribe to anti-slavery sentiments. The practice then was to hold two conventions on the same day—a delegate convention, in which

the nominations of the party were made and a ticket arranged, and a mass convention, to which the action of delegates was reported. This accomplished, the presiding officer of the delegate body repaired to the mass convention, where he submitted the ticket prepared for the indorsement of the larger assembly. The result of the deliberations of the delegate convention, after the bold utterance of the anti-slavery leaders, was the nomination of Mr. Carpenter. When his name was announced to the mass convention, it was his first intimation of the honor that had fallen on him, and he hastened at once to call the attention of that body to his position on the anti-slavery question, and to warn none to indorse him under any misapprehension of the facts. To crown the confusion of the conservative leaders, Mr. Carpenter was heartily indorsed, and elected by a handsome majority. In the succeeding year, the Whigs nominated Albert A. Bliss, of Elyria, another pronounced anti-slavery man, and elected him, Birney getting in Medina County in the same year, *eleven* votes for President. In 1841, Mr. Bliss was re-elected from Lorain, and Lorenzo Warner from Medina, both pronounced anti-slavery men. In the succeeding year, however, the Democrats succeeded in electing their candidate, Richard Warner, of Sharon, without any concessions to the anti-slavery element. There were several causes contributing to this result, though it in no sense indicated a change in public sentiment.

In 1828, Lorain County had been associated with Medina in a Joint-State Representative District. In the former county the influence of Oberlin had been very effective in molding the sentiment of the home society, and so long as the relation of these counties remained undisturbed, the anti-slavery branch of the Whigs controlled the party organization. In 1842, under the new census, the Whigs of Medina were thrown upon their own resources, and the more radical members of the party, distrusting

the majority, withdrew and voted with the "Liberty party," or refrained from voting at all. About this time, also, the controversial war waged against the theological and political dogmas of Oberlin had reached its culminating point, many of its enemies advocating and hoping for the rescinding of the college charter by the Legislature, and many of the Whigs voted for the opposition candidate to express their dissent from its theological tenets. It was freely charged by the Whigs that Warner would vote to rescind the charter with the hope of thus forcing their recalcitrant members to support the regular party candidate. The result, however, was rather to lose votes for their candidate as indicated above, but, to his honor be it said, Mr. Warner indignantly denied the imputation, and, when the matter came up in the legislature, worked and voted against the measure. Mr. Warner was re-elected to the Forty-second Assembly, and in 1844, Earle Moulton was elected by the Whigs. He was elected for a second term and was succeeded by Mr. H. G. Blake, who served two terms. Both of these gentlemen were Anti-slavery Whigs. In the meantime, the Free-Soil party had absorbed the "Liberty men," and, having secured the balance of power, received overtures from the Democrats. Without any distinct coalition, however, James C. Johnson was elected in 1848, by the Democratic organization, though many of the younger members were Free-Soil in sentiment. Early in the following year, Aaron Pardee, of Wadsworth, after consultation with many of the Free-Soil leaders in the county, issued a call for a convention of all persons opposed to slavery, making the ground of union so broad that large accessions were received from both of the dominant parties. There was at least one bond of union between the Free-Soil and Democratic organizations in their hostility to the Whigs, and, the younger Democrats gaining control of the machinery of their party, the convention resulted

in another, a little later, in which the Democrats and Free-Soilers formed a coalition and nominated for Representative to the Legislature Philip Thomson, an old "Liberty man" and one of "the seven thousand" who voted for Birney in 1840. There was no little dissatisfaction expressed at this arrangement by the older members of the Democratic party, but they were eventually wheedled or forced into a support of the ticket. The Whigs, recognizing the power behind the throne, nominated Halsey Hulburt, another Birney man, but the die was cast that doomed them to defeat. Mr. Thomson could have been re-elected, but, declining the honor, and the older members of the Democratic organization resuming power, the coalition fell to pieces, and Mr. James C. Johnson was elected by the Democratic organization in 1850, and re-elected in 1852. In 1853, the Whigs achieved a final victory. In this year they nominated Dr. Edwin H. Sibley, an anti-slavery man, who was opposed by Francis D. Kimball as the regular candidate of the Democratic party. The latter organization was not heartily unanimous in the nomination of its candidate. He was an earnest temperance man and strongly imbued with anti-slavery sentiments. This nomination was looked upon as due to the prevailing influence of the younger portion of the party, and many of the older members felt greatly dissatisfied. The result was that E. A. Warner was announced as an independent candidate, and divided the strength of the Democratic party. Barney Prentice represented the Free-Soilers and received a considerable vote.

The passage of the "Nebraska Bill" in the winter of 1853-54 heated the political elements of Medina to the fusing point, and early in the following spring a convention was called to protest against this extension of slavery. This call brought members of all parties together at the court house, and, though disagreeing as to the means to be employed to rid the land of the

curse of slavery, they were thoroughly united against its farther extension. The result of this gathering was a call for a delegate convention, a little later, to put a ticket in the field which should express the sentiment of the combined anti-slavery forces. Among the representative men of the different political elements in the later convention, were W. H. Canfield and M. C. Hills, Whigs; F. D. Kimball, Democrat; Timothy Burr and Nathan Nettleton, of the Liberty party. After an interchange of views and a formulation of their purposes, the following ticket was nominated and subsequently elected: For Probate Judge, Dr. Henry Warner (Democrat); for Auditor, G. W. Tyler (Liberty); for Sheriff, John Rounds (Whig); for Recorder, S. J. Hayslip (Whig); for Clerk, O. S. Coddling (Whig); for Commissioner, William Crane (Democrat). Since then the Republican organization has been uniformly successful by a majority ranging from 500 to 1,200 votes. Up to 1824, this Representative District included Portage and Medina, from which two members were sent after 1819. During the four years previous to 1823, Medina was alone, when Lorain, then newly organized, was joined with this county for representation until 1841; since then Medina alone has constituted a representative district. The State Senatorial District has been subject to little change since the organization of the county. "After the organization of Portage County (of which Medina was a part), in 1803, David Abbott was elected Senator in October of that year to represent the counties of Geauga and Portage in the Senate of the Eighth General Assembly, held at Chillicothe, and in the Ninth, which convened at Zanesville, the first Monday in December, 1810, he represented Geauga, Cuyahoga and Portage. He also represented the same constituency in the Tenth General Assembly, held at the same place. In October, 1812, Peter Hitchcock, of Geauga County, was elected Senator to represent the counties of Geauga, Cuyahoga, Portage

and Ashtabula in the Eleventh General Assembly, and took his seat in that body on the 7th of December, 1812, the session convening at Chillicothe again. He continued to represent the same counties as Senator during the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, and was elected Speaker of the Fourteenth. In October, 1816, Aaron Wheeler and Almon Ruggles were elected Senators from Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Huron and Portage Counties. They took their seats in the Fifteenth General Assembly, which convened in Columbus on Monday, December 2, 1816, and were both continued in the Sixteenth General Assembly. In the Seventeenth, Aaron Wheeler and John Campbell were the Senators, and in the Eighteenth John Campbell and Almon Ruggles represented the same territory which now included Medina County as an organization.* From this point Portage and Medina Counties were associated together as a Senatorial District, until 1828, when Cuyahoga, Medina and Lorain were formed into a district. This arrangement continued until 1836, when Medina and Lorain Counties were constituted a Senatorial District, a union which has continued to the present, and is known as the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District of Ohio. Under the apportionment of 1871, a full ratio for representation in the State Senate was fixed at 76,146 inhabitants. The Twenty-seventh District, comprising the counties of Medina and Lorain, had a total population of but 50,400; the Twenty-ninth District, comprising the counties of Ashland and Richland, had a total population of 54,449. The two districts not having, separately, population enough to entitle them to a Senator, were, therefore, consolidated under the title of Joint District No. 27 and 29, whose joint population entitled them to six Senators in ten years. The apportionment committee assigned one Senator as the quota for the first four terms, and two for the fifth. The Sen-

ators elected to represent this district have been James A. Bell, of Medina, for the first term; Andrew M. Burns, of Mansfield, for the second and third terms; Thomas M. Beer, of Ashland, for the fourth term, and Mr. Beer and R. A. Horr, of Lorain, for the fifth term.

The Congressional District, of which Medina County was a part, changed so often, and Medina's share in its history was for many years so unimportant, that it may properly be summarized in a few words. Suffice it to say that, among the more important members of Congress, in which Medina has been most interested, were Elisha Whittlesey, John W. Allen, Sheriock J. Andrews, N. S. Townsend, Philemon Bliss, H. G. Blake, Judge Welker and James Monroe. Of these, the only citizen of Medina County was H. G. Blake, and him the people delighted to honor. Coming to the county when a mere lad, he rose, by his own unaided efforts, from a farmer's boy to the positions of clerk, merchant, lawyer and statesman. Cordial, sympathetic and generous in his social intercourse, active and self-reliant in his business, conscientious and liberal minded in his political career, he won the loving esteem of his friends, and commanded the respect of his foes. April 8, 1876, he was attacked with the congestion of the lungs, which ultimately developed into pneumonia, and, notwithstanding the best medical aid, he died, on Sunday, the 16th inst., in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

We take the following sketch of his life from the *Medina Gazette* of April 21, 1876: "Harrison Gray Blake was born March 17, 1819, at New Fane, Windham Co., Vt. His parents were also natives of that State, and had four children, Mr. Blake being next to the youngest. The melancholy and yet heroic death of his mother has become historical, and been celebrated in the literature of the century. In December, 1821, Mr. Blake's father and mother started from their home in a sleigh to visit friends, their journey leading over the Green

* *Medina Gazette*, January 3, 1879.

Mountains. The mother had an infant of a few months' age with her, who is still living, and from whose lips only yesterday we heard the story repeated—Mrs. Rebecca De Groat. The party was caught in a snow-storm; the road became impassable for their sleigh, and they abandoned it, unhitching the horse and proceeding on horseback. The cold was intense, and their sufferings were severe. Night was coming on, and the father, leaving his wife and child with the horse, hastened on foot to seek assistance. His cries were heard at a house in the mountains, but, owing to a misapprehension on the part of the family that it was another person, whom they knew to be out, and who did not need their help, they did not respond. In the morning, Mr. and Mrs. Blake were found. He was lying in the snow but a few hundred yards from his wife, his feet frozen, and so nearly unconscious that he could only hold up his hand, with two fingers opened out, to indicate that there were other sufferers. Mrs. Blake was found totally unconscious and frozen in every limb; but the child was alive, and sleeping, wrapped in the clothing which its mother had taken from her own body to preserve its life. They were carried to the nearest house, and restoratives applied. The mother gasped once after being taken into the warm room, but she died without showing any other sign that she lived through the horrors of the night. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that, in one of his campaign tours, while H. G. Blake was speaking in Holmes County, a couple of old men introduced themselves to him as members of the party who rescued his parents in the mountains.

"The family was broken up by this event, and H. G. Blake was taken by Mr. Jesse Rhoades to raise. They lived in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., until 1830, when Mr. Rhoades removed to Guilford, this county. There young Blake, a lad of eleven years, worked on a farm, clearing up new land, for several years—study-

ing, as he had opportunity, by the fire-light, lamps and candles being an expensive luxury. During his boyhood, he at times was sent to school in the winter, but he never had the advantages of academy or college training. Mrs. Blake met him the first day he came to Guilford, and their childhood was passed together, as near neighbors. For one year in Seville he studied medicine with Dr. Mills, and there is no doubt, if he had adopted that profession, he would have become an eminently successful physician.

"In 1836, he came to Medina and went into the store of Durham & Woodward as clerk, at the same time turning his attention to the study of the law, and afterward reading under the supervision of Judge J. S. Carpenter. The store was kept on the corner where the Phoenix Block now stands, and it is worth mentioning that from that time to his death, as clerk, merchant, attorney and banker, Mr. Blake was always in business on that corner. As a boy, he was bright and active, always able to "hoe his own row," and helpful to his mates. He was a reader of solid books, having little or no taste for fiction or poetry.

"Several years after he entered the store, Mr. Woodward retired from the firm, and young Blake was taken as partner, and, later, became sole proprietor. For many years he continued in business as a country merchant, being associated at different times with Messrs. Chappell, G. W. Tyler, George Munson, C. J. Warner, Charles Booth, Chester Colburn and others.

"The law firm of Blake & Woodward was established about 1859. It has been, successively, Blake & Woodward; Blake, Woodward & Coddington; Blake, Woodward & Lewis; and, at the time of his death, was once more Blake & Woodward. As a business man, Mr. Blake was energetic, punctual in all his appointments, and liberal in all his dealings. His off-hand, ready wit; his fine conversational powers; his

reliability; and his democratic tastes and habits, made him a great favorite—everybody knew him and liked him. After retiring from the mercantile trade, and ceasing to take the active interest in politics which distinguished his earlier life, he established the Phoenix Bank, first as a private bank, and later as a National bank. He was cashier of the institution, a large stockholder, and gave to its management his best efforts. Twice during his active life, his business property was destroyed by fire—first, in 1848, and again in 1870. Each time the block on Phoenix corner was swept away, and each time it was rebuilt larger and better than before. His will was indomitable, and adversity seemed only to incite him to greater endeavor. To his counsels, encouragement and example, as much as to any other cause, Medina is to-day a pleasant, substantial town, instead of a mass of ruins and rookeries. We have not allowed space to fully speak of his ability and characteristics as a lawyer. He was one of the oldest and most-sought-for attorneys of the county.

“From a very early period of his life, Mr. Blake took an interest, and, for the most part, a very active interest, in politics. He was a stump-speaker when a mere boy, and is said to have been a good one. In 1836, when Harrison was first run by the Whigs for President, Mr. Blake took an active part in the campaign, advocating Harrison’s election from the stump. Again, in 1840, he was a host in that memorable campaign—rousing that enthusiasm which bore ‘Old Tippecanoe’ on a ground swell into the White House. From that time forward, he was thoroughly identified with the Whig party, and afterward with the Republican party. He was a popular and an effective speaker. Few could arouse the enthusiasm of a crowd equal to Blake; yet he never consciously used the tricks of oratory to provoke applause, or shammed a sentiment he did not feel. The secret of his influence as a speaker

was alone in his intense earnestness and sincerity.

“Mr. Blake, with a single exception, was uniformly successful in his political career. In 1846, he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1847, the terms of service being one year under the old Constitution. After that, he was twice elected to the State Senate, at the last session being chosen Speaker, there being no such office then as Lieutenant Governor. The contest over the election of Speaker was protracted and bitter. The Free-Soil party was then coming on the stage, and held the balance of power in the Senate. The Whigs and Free-Soilers finally coalesced and elected Blake Speaker on the *three hundred and first ballot*. The balloting had been going on from the 13th to the 28th of December. The ill-feeling engendered during this protracted struggle did not end with the conflict, but it rankled in the defeated party to such an extent that intimations and threats of resorting to force to oust the new Speaker were freely and openly made; for days the Speaker carried defensive weapons to the chair, resolved to maintain at all hazards the authority with which he was intrusted. In 1848, Mr. Blake’s support was early enlisted in favor of Mr. Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate for President, and, although he voted for him, the campaign had not progressed far before his preferences were transferred to ‘Old Zach Taylor,’ and he was afterward an ardent supporter of his administration.

“Mr. Blake began his legislative work on the day he first took his seat in the Legislature by introducing a bill to repeal the infamous ‘Black Laws’ which then disgraced our statute books. The measure was opposed by Valandigham and his party, who succeeded in deferring the reform until years afterward. Mr. Blake served two terms in Congress. In 1858, Mr. Spink, who had been elected from this district to the Thirty-sixth Congress, died

before that body met, and Mr. Blake was elected in his place, serving his first term under Buchanan's administration. In 1860, Mr. Blake was re-elected, serving through the Thirty-seventh Congress under Lincoln's administration. In this term, he was on the Committee on Post Offices, and, in that capacity, originated, reported and secured the passage of the bill which gave to the country the present post office money-order system. This measure of itself is sufficient to place his name honorably in history so long as this piece of legislation is remembered. He bore a conspicuous part in the financial legislation of this period, and proved a practical and influential member in these most important Congresses. Of late years, he declined to do much speaking, and seldom could be prevailed upon to go outside of the county in a political campaign. We could count on him for two or three speeches in ordinary campaigns, at several points in the county, but even then he would insist that he was 'only an exhorter,' and not down for a set speech. He never carried his political prejudices and antipathies into social or private life. Some of his warmest personal friends were of opposite political opinions.

"During Lincoln's administration, Mr. Blake was offered the governorship of one of the Territories, but declined it. He was in the military service as Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment, serving in defense at Washington, in 1864. He was at one time Deputy United States Collector for this district, and for many years was successively chosen Mayor of this village by the almost unanimous vote of the people.

"After a period of sickness, in 1872, it was the hope of his friends that he would cease his unremitting application to business and indulge in the recreation of travel; and his warm personal friend, Hon. James Monroe, without his knowledge, secured for him the appointment from the State Department as

Consul General at Palermo, Sicily, the oldest historical town in the world, filled with works of art, and in a climate absolutely perfect. A year's residence there would have been a lease of life for a quarter of a century. The temptation was great, and the solicitations of his friends were urgent, but his devotion to business and his disinclination to go abroad prevailed, and he declined the offer. His name was prominently and generally mentioned in the fall of 1875 in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor, but he positively declined to permit his friends to canvass for him, his choice being Gov. Hayes. The Republican State Convention of 1876 placed him upon the ticket as Presidential Elector for the Eighteenth District, a distinction which gave him unalloyed pleasure.

"We must not omit in this connection, while our columns are in mourning for our fellow-townsmen who bore so distinguished a part in wider fields of action, to mention that, in his busy life, he found time to undertake the onerous cares and labors of the journalist. The files of the *Gazette* bear his honored name as editor. We have looked them over with peculiar interest, and find the impress of his character on every page. He slighted nothing. The planting of a tree on the village green; the election of a Constable in the woodiest township of the county; the dissection of the latest tariff measure, or the policy of the Administration, each received due attention. He had the versatility and readiness of the born newspaper man, and he never enjoyed himself anywhere as he did in the sanctum or printing office, tumbling over the exchanges and gossiping about the 'busy world, its fluctuations and vast concerns.'

"He was married, January 1, 1840, to the daughter of William Bell, of Seville, the little girl who met him the day he first came to town. They had six children, only two of whom are living."

We append a complete list of the gentlemen who have served the county in the various positions of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Judges of the Probate Court, and in the various official positions of county responsibility, for which the writer is indebted to the painstaking researches of Hon. F. R. Loomis.

The list also includes the residence, when elected, the year of taking office, and the term of service. It will be observed, that from 1803 until 1851, the members of the General Assembly were elected under the old constitution for a term of one year. Under the present constitution, adopted in 1850, the members are elected biennially.

SENATORS.

1. David Abbott, Portage County, 1803, 4 years.
2. Peter Hitchcock, Geauga County, 1812, 4 years.
3. Aaron Wheeler, Ashtabula County, 1810, 3 years.
4. Almon Ruggles, Cuyahoga County, 1816, 3 years.
5. John Campbell, ——— County, 1818, 2 years.
6. Jonathan Foster, Portage County, 1820, 2 years.
7. Jonathan Sloan, Portage County, 1822-27, 4 years.
8. Aaron Norton, Portage County, 1824, 1 year.
9. Elkanah Richardson, Portage County, 1825, 1 year.
10. Reuben Wood, Cuyahoga County, 1823, 2 years.
11. John W. Willey, Cuyahoga County, 1830, 3 years.
12. Frederick Whittlesey, Lorain County, 1833, 2 years.
13. John W. Allen, Cuyahoga County, 1835, 1 year.
14. James Moore, Medina County, 1836, 2 years.
15. Herman Birch, Lorain County, 1838, 2 years.
16. James S. Carpenter, Medina County, 1840, 2 years.
17. Josiah Harris, Lorain County, 1842, 2 years.
18. John Coddington, Medina County, 1844, 2 years.
19. Nathan P. Johnson, Lorain County, 1846, 2 years.
20. Harrison G. Blake, Medina County, 1848, 2 years.
21. Aaron Pardee, Medina County, 1850, 3 years.
22. Norton S. Townshend, Lorain County, 1853, 2 years.
23. Herman Canfield, Medina County, 1855, 4 years.
24. James Monroe, Lorain County, 1859, 3 years.
25. Samuel Humphreville, Medina County, 1862, 3 years.
26. L. D. Griswold, Lorain County, 1865, 4 years.
27. James A. Bell, Medina County, 1869, 4 years.
28. Andrew M. Burns, Richland County, 1873, 4 years.
29. Thomas M. Beer, Ashland County, 1877, 4 years.
30. Rollin A. Horr, Lorain County, 1879.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1. Abel Sabin, Portage County, 1808, 1 year.
2. Benjamin Wheadon, Portage County, 1809, 1 year.
3. Elias Harman, Portage County, 1810, 2 years.
4. Real McArthur, Portage County, 1812, 3 years.
5. Moses Adams, Portage County, 1815, 1 year.
6. Darius Lyman, Portage County, 1816, 2 years.
7. Jonathan Foster, Portage County, 1818, 2 years.
8. Jonathan Sloan, Portage County, 1820, 2 years.
9. James Moore, Medina County, 1820-27, 5 years.
10. Geo. B. Depeyster, Portage County, 1822, 2 years.
11. Joseph Harris, Medina County, 1822, 1 year.
12. Jacob Ward, Medina County, 1824, 1 year.
13. Philo Welton, Medina County, 1826-35, 2 years.
14. Josiah Harris, Lorain County, 1828-30, 2 years.
15. William Eyles, Medina County, 1829-31, 2 years.
16. Duthan Northrup, Medina County, 1832, 2 years.
17. John Newton, Medina County, 1834-36, 2 years.
18. John Coddington, Medina County, 1837, 2 years.
19. James S. Carpenter, Medina County, 1839, 1 year.
20. Albert A. Bliss, Lorain County, 1840, 2 years.
21. Lorenzo Warner, Brunswick, # 1841, 1 year.
22. Richard Warner, Sharon, 1842, 2 years.
23. Earle Moulton, La Fayette, 1844, 2 years.
24. Harrison G. Blake, Medina, 1846, 2 years.
25. James C. Johnson, Seville, 1848-51, 4 years.
26. Philip Thomson, Montville, 1849, 1 year.
27. Edwin H. Sibley, Harrisville, 1853, 2 years.
28. James A. Bell, Seville, 1855, 4 years.
29. John Sears, Litchfield, 1859, 2 years.
30. Myron C. Hills, Granger, 1859, 4 years.
31. James A. Root, Brunswick, 1863, 2 years.
32. Hiram Bronson, Medina, 1865, 4 years.
33. Albert Munson, River Styx, 1869, 4 years.
34. Finney R. Loomis, Harrisville, 1873, 2 years.
35. E. Smith Perkins, Weymouth, 1875, 4 years.
36. Alvan D. Lacey, River Styx, 1879.

Under the Constitution of 1802, the Judges of Common Pleas Court in each county consisted of a President Judge, whose jurisdiction extended over a defined circuit, including a certain number of counties, and three Associate Judges, who were to be residents of the county in which they held court, and had jurisdiction. These Judges were each elected for a term of seven years, by a joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly.

*From this date Medina constituted a district alone.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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The history of the world is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of men of all ages and of all nations. The history of the world is a subject which has been the subject of many different theories and opinions. Some have believed that the world was created in a short period of time, while others have believed that it has existed for a long period of time. Some have believed that the world is a flat surface, while others have believed that it is a sphere. The history of the world is a subject which has been the subject of many different theories and opinions. Some have believed that the world was created in a short period of time, while others have believed that it has existed for a long period of time. Some have believed that the world is a flat surface, while others have believed that it is a sphere. The history of the world is a subject which has been the subject of many different theories and opinions. Some have believed that the world was created in a short period of time, while others have believed that it has existed for a long period of time. Some have believed that the world is a flat surface, while others have believed that it is a sphere.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

1. George Tod, Warren, Ohio, 1816, 14 years.
2. Reuben Wood, Rockport, Ohio, 1820, 3 years.
3. Matthew Burchard, Warren, Ohio, 1823, 1 year.
4. Ezra Dean, Wooster, Ohio, 1824, 7 years.
5. Jacob Parker, Mansfield, Ohio, 1841, 7 years.
6. Levi Cox, Wooster, Ohio, 1848, 4 years.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

1. Joseph Harris, Lodi, 1818, 5 years.
2. Isaac Welton, Richfield, 1818, 7 years.
3. Frederick Brown, Wadsworth, 1818, 14 years.
4. Noah M. Bronson, Medina, 1823, 7 years.
5. John Freese, Brunswick, 1825, 7 years.
6. Reuben Smith, Medina, 1830, 6 years.
7. John Newton, Richfield, 1832, 2 years.
8. Allen Pardee, Wadsworth, 1832, 14 years.
9. Orson M. Oviatt, Richfield, 1834, 6 years.
10. Benjamin Lindsley, Medina, 1835, 1 year.
11. Philo Welton, Montville, 1837, 3 years.
12. Stephen N. Sargent, Medina, 1839, 7 years.
13. William Eyles, Wadsworth, 1840, 7 years.
14. Charles Castle, Medina, 1846, 6 years.
15. Henry Hosmer, Seville, 1847, 5 years.
16. Josiah Piper, Hinckley, 1847, 5 years.

JUDGES UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1851.

1. Samuel Humphreville, Medina, Ohio, 1852, 5 years.
2. James S. Carpenter, Akron, Ohio, 1857, 5 years.
3. W. H. Canfield, Medina, Ohio, 1860, 5 years.
4. Stephen Burke, Elyria, Ohio, 1862, 6 years.
5. W. W. Boynton, Elyria, Ohio, 1868, 9 years.
6. Samuel W. McClure, Akron, Ohio, 1870, 5½ years.
7. Newell D. Tibbals, Akron, Ohio, 1876, present incumbent.
8. John C. Hale, Elyria, Ohio, 1877, present incumbent.

PROBATE JUDGES.

This office was not known in this State until the adoption of the Constitution of 1850, and, in October of the following year, the first Probate Judge of Medina County was elected.

1. Calvin B. Prentiss, Medina, 1852, 3 years.
2. Henry Warner, Spencer, 1855, 6 years.
3. Samuel G. Barnard, Medina, 1861, 6 years.
4. George W. Lewis, Medina, 1867, 6 years.
5. Charles G. Coddington, Medina, 1873, 6 years.
6. Albert Munson, River Styx, 1879.

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

The provision of the Constitution of 1802, was as follows: SECTION 9. Each court shall appoint its own Clerk for the term of seven years; but no person shall be appointed Clerk, except pro tempore, who shall not produce to the court appointing him, a certificate from a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court that they judge him to be well qualified to execute the duties of the office of Clerk to any court of the same dignity with that for which he offers himself. They shall be removable for breach of good behavior, at any time, by the Judges of the respective courts.

1. John Freese, Brunswick, 1818, 5 years.
2. Timothy Hudson, Wadsworth, 1823, 14½ years.
3. William N. Pardee, Wadsworth, 1837, 7 years.
4. Edward L. Warner, Medina, 1842, 7 years.
5. Herman Canfield, Medina, 1849, 2½ years.
6. John B. Young, Medina, 1852, 3 years.
7. Oscar S. Coddington, Granger, 1855, 6 years.
8. Asaph Severance, Jr., Hinckley, 1861, 3 years; re-elected in 1863, but died just before entering upon his second term.
9. W. H. Hayslip, Medina, 1864, 7 years.
10. Joseph Andrew, Medina, 1871, 6 years.
11. George Hayden, Sharon, 1877, present incumbent.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

1. Luther Blodget, ———, 1819, 6 months.
2. Reuben Wood, Rocky River, 1820, 6 months.
3. Booz M. Atherton, Medina, 1820, 4½ years.
4. Jonathan Sloan, Ravenna, 1825, 1 month.
5. Charles Olcott, Medina, 1825, 5 years; and 1833, 4 years.
6. Edward Aver, Wooster, 1829, 6 months.
7. George Tod, Warren, 1830, 1 year.
8. William H. Canfield, Medina, 1831, 3 years.
9. Israel Camp, Medina, 1837, 6 years.
10. Samuel Humphreville, Medina, served by appointment, for a term or two during Mr. Camp's illness.
11. Whitman Mead, Medina, 1843, 2 years.
12. Chester T. Hills, Medina, 1845, 4 years; 1860, 1 year.
13. Francis D. Kimball, Medina, 1849, 4 years.
14. Henry McElheiney, Medina, 1853, 2 years.
15. Charles Castle, Medina, 1855, 2 years.

16. Nathaniel H. Bostwick, Medina, 1837, 4 years.
17. Stephen B. Woodward, Medina, 1861, 4 years; 1879, present incumbent.
18. Charles G. Coddington, Medina, 1835, 4 years; 1870, 1 year.
19. William W. Pancoast, Medina, 1871, 2 years.
20. Elmer B. King, Montville, 1873, 2 years.
21. J. Thurman Graves, Seville, 1875, 4 years.

TREASURERS.

The first record in regard to the Treasurers is the recorded bond of Rufus Ferris, in the sum of \$3,000, dated June 7, 1821. In the absence of further data, it is presumed that previous to this time Mr. Ferris acted in a semi-official capacity.

1. Rufus Ferris, Medina, 1818, 14 years.
2. Gustavus V. Willard, Medina, 1832, 7 years.
3. Isaac R. Henry, Medina, 1839, 1½ years.
4. James W. Weld, Richfield, 1840, 1½ years.
5. Charles Castle, York, 1842, 2 years.
6. Abraham Morton, Medina, 1844, 2 years.
7. Eli Baldwin, Westfield, 1846, 2 years.
8. William Root, Brunswick, 1848, 1 year 10 months.
9. Josiah B. Beckwith, York, 1850, 2 years 2 months.
10. Robert Carr, Liverpool, 1852, 4 years.
11. Barney Daniels, Chatham, 1856, 2 years.
12. Samuel B. Curtiss, Lafayette, 1858, 4 years.
13. William Shakespeare, Medina, 1862, 4 years.
14. Joseph Andrew, Hinckley, 1866, 4 years.
15. Samuel J. Hayslip, Medina, 1870, 4 years.
16. Hosea P. Foskett, Medina, 1874, 4 years.
17. Francis B. Clark, Medina, 1878, present incumbent.

AUDITORS.

1. Abraham Freese, Hinckley, 1822, 2 years.
2. Peter Berdan, Brunswick, 1824, 9 years.
3. W. H. Canfield, Medina, 1833, 8 years.
4. Isaac R. Henry, Medina, 1841, 2 years.
5. Charles Lum, Medina, 1843, 2 years.
6. W. H. Alden, Seville, 1845, 4 years.
7. Samuel H. Bradley, Medina, 1849, 4 years.
8. George A. L. Boulton, Medina, 1853, 2 years.
9. Gideon W. Tyler, Granger, 1855, 4 years.
10. John R. Stebbins, Medina, 1859, 4 years.
11. Alexander R. Whitesides, Seville, 1863, 4 years.
12. Thomas S. Shaw, Chatham, 1867, 4 years.
13. Henry C. Pardee, Wadsworth, 1871, 4 years.
14. Shepard L. Dyer, Harrisville, 1875, 4 years.
15. Chas. J. Chase, Westfield, 1880, present incumbent.

SHERIFFS.

1. Lathrop Seymour, Weymouth, 1818, 6 years.
2. Samuel Y. Potter, Weymouth, 1824, 1 year; died in office.
3. Gustavus V. Willard, Medina, 1825, 3 years.
4. Hiram Bronson, Medina, 1828, 2 years.
5. Stephen N. Sargent, Medina, 1830, 4 years.
6. William Root, Medina, 1834, 2 years.
7. John L. Clark, Medina, 1836, 4 years; 1841, 2 years.
8. William H. Alden, Seville, 1840, 2 years.
9. William T. Welling, Brunswick, 1842, 2 years.
10. Allen R. Burr, Harrisville, 1846, 4 years.
11. George W. Jordan, Medina, 1850, 4 years.
12. John Rounds, Medina, 1854, 4 years and 2 months.
13. Morgan Andrews, Hinckley, 1859, 4 years.
14. Jesse Seeley, York, 1863, 2 years.
15. Lucius C. Sturges, Litchfield, 1865, 4 years.
16. Nelson W. Piper, Medina, 1869, 4 years.
17. Oscar P. Phillips, La Fayette, 1873, 2 years.
18. Samuel Scott, Medina, 1875, 2 years.
19. Charles E. Parmelee, Liverpool, 1877, present incumbent.

RECORDERS.

1. John Freese, Brunswick, 1818, 5 years.
2. Timothy Hudson, Wadsworth, 1823, 13 years.
3. Oviatt Cole, Litchfield, 1836, 6 years.
4. David B. Simmons, Medina, 1842, 6 years.
5. Samuel J. Hayslip, Brunswick, 1848, 9 years.
6. Earle Moulton, La Fayette, 1857, 6 years.
7. Ashael Beswick, Medina, 1863, 6 years.
8. M. Irvine Nash, York, 1869, 6 years.
9. Franklin R. Mantz, Chatham, 1875, present incumbent.

CORONERS.

1. Moses Deming, Brunswick, 1818, 4 years.
2. John Hickox, Medina, 1822, 4 years.
3. Henry Hosmer, Seville, 1826, 6 years.
4. W. R. Chidester, Medina, 1832, 2 years, ('34 1 year) '38, '40, '42, 9 years.
5. William Paul, Granger, 1834, 2 years.
6. Jonathan Denning, Brunswick, 1836, 2 years.
7. Ransom Clark, Medina, 1844, 2 years.
8. Lewis C. Chatfield, Sharon, 1846, 4 years.
9. Joseph Whitmore, Medina, 1850, 2 years.
10. Addison Olcott, Medina, 1852, 4 years.
11. Morgan Andrews, Hinckley, 1856, 4 years 2 months.
12. Josiah B. Beckwith, Medina, 1861, 4 years.
13. William H. Alden, Medina, 1865, 2 years.
14. John McCormick, Medina, 1867, 4 years.



15. Wm. H. Bradway, Medina, 1871, 2 years 4 months.
16. Alexander Whitesides, Medina, 1 year 8 months.
17. Hiram Goodwin, Medina, 1875, present incumbent.

COMMISSIONERS.

1. Miles Clark, ———, 1818, 1 year and 7 months.
2. Timothy Doan, Weymouth, 1818, 2 years.
3. Andrew Deming, Brunswick, 1818, 2 years and 7 months.
4. John Bigelow, Richfield, 1819, 3 years.
5. Stephen Sibley, Grafton, 1820, 4 years.
6. Ebenezer Harris, Harrisville, 1820, 3 years.
7. William Eyles, Wadsworth, 1822, 6 years.
8. Wiley Hamilton, Westfield, 1823, 3 years.
9. John Coddling, Granger, 1824, 6 years.
10. Seth Warden, Liverpool, 1825, 3 years.
11. Rufus Vaughn, Westfield, 1823, 6 years.
12. John Newton, Richfield, 1829, 3 years.
13. Jonathan Starr, Copley, 1830, 6 years.
14. Samuel Stoddard, Medina, 1832, 3 years.
15. Alexander Forbes, York, 1834, 3 years; and Litchfield, 1840, 3 years.
16. Henry Hosmer, Seville, 1835, 3 years.
17. James F. Leonard, ———, 1836, 3 years.
18. Curtiss Bullard, Hinckley, 1837, 3 years.
19. Elisha Hinsdale, Norton, 1838, 1 year and 3 months.
20. Timothy Burr, Harrisville, 1839, 3 years.
21. Richard Warner, Sharon, 1840, 8 months.
22. Sheldon W. Johnson, Sharon, 1840, 4 years.
23. John Tanner, Homer, 1842, 3 years.
24. Jabish Castle, Brunswick, 1843, 3 years.
25. Sherman Loomis, Wadsworth, 1844, 3 years.
26. William Packard, Chatham, 1845, 3 years.
27. Lucius Warner, Liverpool, 1846, 3 years.
28. Joseph Overholt, Guilford, 1847, 3 years.
29. Francis Young, Granger, 1848, 3 years.
30. Solomon Halliday, Litchfield, 1849, 3 years.
31. Jonathan Simmons, Westfield, 1850, 3 years.
32. Carr G. Rounds, La Fayette, 1851, 3 years.
33. James M. Henderson, Hinckley, 1852, 3 years.
34. James S. Redfield, Harrisville, 1853, 3 years.
35. William Crane 2d, Sharon, 1854, 3 years.
36. Thomas S. Seeley, Litchfield, 1855, 3 years.
37. Samuel Miller, Guilford, 1856, 3 years.
38. Jacob H. Welcher, Spencer, 1857, 3 years.
39. Arza Pearson, York, 1858, 3 years.
40. John W. Stowe, Brunswick, 1859, 3 years.
41. George W. Wise, Wadsworth, 1860, 3 years.
42. Russell B. Smith, Chatham, 1861, never qualified.
43. Joshua Bernard, Chatham, 1862, 8 months.

44. Wilson Mahan, Homer, 1862, 8 years.
45. Joseph Fitch, Medina, 1862, 1 year; died in office.
46. E. A. Tillotson, Liverpool, 1863, 6 years.
47. L. J. Parker, Hinckley, 1863, 2 years and 6 months.
48. Nathan W. Whedon, Hinckley, 1865, 2 years and 6 months.
49. Joseph S. Boise, Westfield, 1868, 6 years.
50. Joseph P. Wyman, Brunswick, 1869, 8 months; died in office.
51. Alexander R. Whitesides, Medina, 1870, 4 months.
52. William Kennedy, Brunswick, 1870, 8 years.
53. Benjamin Burt, Granger, 1870, 6 years.
54. F. M. Ashley, Litchfield, 1874, 6 years.
55. Spencer F. Coddling, Hinckley, 1876, present incumbent.
56. Frank Mills, Wadsworth, 1878, present incumbent.
57. Sherman B. Rogers, Harrisville, 1880, present incumbent.

SURVEYORS.

1. James Moore, Medina, 1820, 5½ years.
2. Nathaniel Bell, Guilford, 1826, 11 years.
3. Whitman Mead, Medina, 1837, 1 year 3 months.
4. Abel Dickinson, Wadsworth, 1838, 4 months.
5. Abraham Freese, Brunswick, 1838, 6 years.
6. William F. Moore, Lafayette, 1844, 6 years.
7. Zachery Deam, Weymouth, 1850, 6 years.
8. Alonzo Beebe, Granger, 1856, 6 years.
9. William P. Clark, Montville, 1862, 6 years.
10. Flavius J. Wheatley, Granger, 1868, 6 years.
11. Amos D. Sheldon, Lafayette, 1874, present incumbent.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

1. E. A. Warner, Medina, 1854, 6 months.
2. Henry H. Hibbard, Medina, 1854, 1 year.
3. Hosea Foskett, La Fayette, 1854, 1 year.
4. John Albro, Medina, 1855, 6 months.
5. Joshua Bernard, Chatham, 1855, 4 years.
6. Garrett Spitzer, La Fayette, 1855, 5 years.
7. Pemberton Randail, La Fayette, 1855, 6 years.
8. James R. Newton, Westfield, 1859, 3 years.
9. Charles Eddy, Montville, 1860, 6 years.
10. William D. Prouty, La Fayette, 1861, 3 years.
11. Henry K. Noble, Litchfield, 1862, 3 years.
12. Roswell Williams, La Fayette, 1864, 6 years.
13. Albert Rounds, La Fayette, 1865, 9 years.
14. Lyman Pritchard, Medina, 1866, 6 years.
15. S. H. Pomroy, Westfield, 1870, 6 years.
16. J. B. Chase, La Fayette, 1872, present incumbent.
17. Abraham Depew, York, 1874, 3 years.

18. Sam'l B. Curtiss, Medina, 1876, present incumbent.
 19. Amos Gardner, York, 1877, present incumbent.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

1. George W. Jordan, Medina, 1854, 1½ years.
 2. Abel Bostwick, La Fayette, 1855, 6 months.

3. William Stowell, Chatham, 1856, 3 years.
 4. John Rounds, Medina, 1859, 3 years.
 5. S. H. Pomeroy, Westfield, 1862, 7 years.
 6. Merit Nichols, Weymouth, 1869, 5 years.
 7. William F. Nye, Westfield, 1874, present incumbent.

CHAPTER III.*

HISTORY OF THE PROFESSIONS—THE BENCH AND BAR UNDER THE OLD AND NEW CONSTITUTIONS—MEMBERS OF THE MEDINA COUNTY BAR—THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY—EARLY EPIDEMICS—MEDICAL SOCIETY—MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION.

THE history of the bench and bar of Medina County is probably not materially different from that of other rural counties in this part of the State, except in the names of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and of the lawyers practicing in the courts. The names of all the Judges and lawyers practicing at the bar of this county, with a full biography of each, would occupy more space than can properly be devoted to that subject, and would be more than the author of this brief "History of the Bench and Bar of Medina County" is capable of giving, for want of the necessary information.

It has been said by those capable of judging, that the bar of Medina County would compare favorably with that of any county in this part of the State, and we certainly have had as able and upright Judges as any other county. The writer came to this county to live on the 10th day of June, 1834, and has lived here ever since, and from personal observation, and from information of others of the names and characters of those before his time, he has no doubt of the truth of the above statement.

The people of this county have, in the main, been peaceable and quiet, and there has probably been less litigation here than in most counties

of its size and population. Land titles have, as a general thing, been indisputably good, consequently there have been few "land cases," and, as the people have been honest and law-abiding, there have been comparatively few criminal cases in the courts.

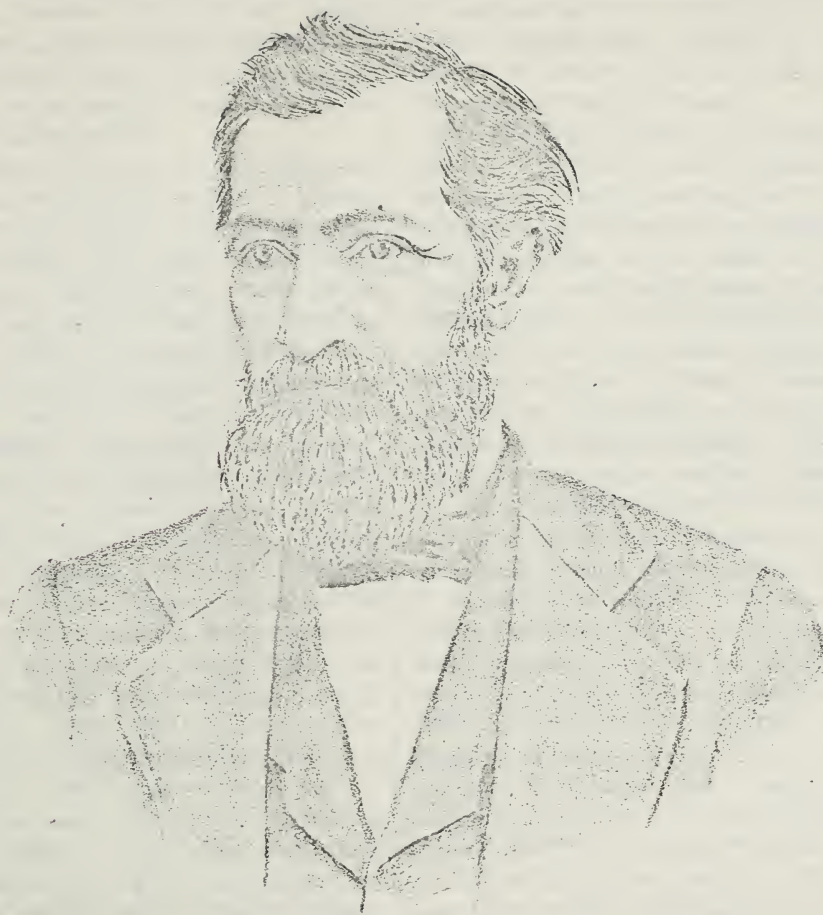
Under the Constitution of 1802, the Judges of all the courts were elected by the General Assembly for seven years each, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, four in number, were, as a general rule, selected from the best men in the State for that important position. For the Supreme Court in the several counties, holden by two Judges, the State was divided into two circuits or divisions, two Judges taking each circuit.

The first Supreme Court in Medina County was held in September, 1820, by the Hon. Calvin Pease and the Hon. Peter Hitchcock, who appear to have been among the earliest Judges in the State. Judge Hitchcock was a very able and upright Judge, always at the place of duty, which duty he discharged to the general satisfaction.

The first case tried to a jury in the Supreme Court of Medina was that of Daniel Bronson against Justus Warner, Moses Deming, Aaron Warner and Truman Walker, in an action on the case for a conspiracy. This case had been tried in the Court of Common Pleas, and the

* Contributed by Judge Samuel Humphreville and Dr. E. G. Hard.

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plaintiff had recovered a judgment for \$300, but the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, and there the plaintiff was defeated with costs. The Judges who attended the Supreme Court in Medina were Calvin Pease, Peter Hitchcock, John McLane, Jacob Burnet, Charles R. Sherman, Joshua Collett, Henry Brush, Ebenezer Lane, John C. Wright, Reuben Wood, Matthew Birchard, Edward Avery and perhaps others. This court held but one term in the year, usually in September.

The business of the court generally progressed in the usual humdrum manner of most courts, but occasionally an incident would occur worth relating. The Hon. Judge Collett was an honest, simple-minded, incorruptible Judge. At one term of the court when he was on the bench, a case was called for trial, wherein the surnames of plaintiff and defendant were alike. George W. Willey, an eccentric, waggish attorney, represented the plaintiff. When the case was called, Judge Collett said: "Mr. Willey, what relation do these parties bear to each other?" Mr. Willey replied, "Your honor they bear the relation of plaintiff and defendant." The Judge then said, "Do they bear any other relation to each other?" Mr. Willey, who could no longer evade the question, replied, that the plaintiff was a son of the defendant." The Judge straightened himself up in his chair, apparently in great surprise and said, "*What, a son sue his father! I never heard of such a thing.*" After waiting awhile, he turned to Mr. Willey, and, in a peculiar tone, said: "Well, Mr. Willey, you may go on, if you think best." But Mr. Willey, under the circumstances, did not think best "to go on," and discontinued his action, to the great amusement of the bar and the spectators in court.

The Supreme Court, as thus constituted, continued to be holden until the adoption of the constitution of 1851, when it was superseded by the "District Court" as provided for

by that constitution. The constitution of 1851 provides that the District Court of the several counties shall be holden by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the district, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum. At the election for Supreme Judges in 1851, the Judges elected were William B. Caldwell, Thomas W. Bartley, John A. Corwin, Allen G. Thurman and Rufus P. Ranney.

The first District Court for Medina County was holden in 1852, the Hon. Thomas W. Bartley, Supreme Judge, presiding, and Lucius B. Otis, Samuel Starkweather and Samuel Humphreville, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the several subdivisions of the Fourth Judicial District. At the election in 1851, Hon. Lucius B. Otis was elected Common Pleas Judge in the First Subdivision, Samuel Humphreville in the Second, and Samuel Starkweather, in the Third Subdivision. The Fourth District contains nine counties. The counties of Lucas, Sandusky, Ottawa, Erie and Huron, constitute the First; the counties of Lorain, Medina and Summit, the Second, and the county of Cuyahoga, the Third Subdivision of the Fourth Judicial District. At the first election, under the present constitution, only one Judge was elected in and for each subdivision of the district, but now the business of the courts has increased to such an extent that it has been necessary to increase their number, so that there are in the First Subdivision, five Judges, in the Second, two, and in the Third, six Judges, making in all, thirteen Judges to do the business which, in 1852, was easily done by three.

The business of the District Court continued for several years to be done by one Supreme Judge, and three Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, until the business of the Supreme Court became so great that the General Assembly passed a law to relieve the Supreme Judges from Circuit or District Court duty, since which time the District Court has been holden by the

Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in the district.

This court has not given general satisfaction, and there is great anxiety for some reform in our judiciary system, so as to relieve the business of the county from the incubus of the "District Court." The Judges are usually away from home and are so anxious to get through with the business of the court, that they seldom take sufficient time to give the cases submitted to them that thorough examination and consideration which their merits, and frequently their intricacy, requires. Their decisions are frequently reversed by the Supreme Court, and often the decision of the District Court is reversed, and that of Common Pleas in the same case, affirmed. All this is calculated to bring the District Court into merited disrepute, and it puts litigants to great and often unnecessary delay and expense. It is believed the District Court in and for Medina County is not, in these respects, materially different from that of other counties in the State, judging from the reports of the Supreme Court.

The first Court of Common Pleas held in Medina County was on the 8th day of April, 1818; present as Judges, Frederick Brown, Senior Associate Judge, Isaac Welton and Joseph Harris, Associates. This court was held for the purpose of organization and appointment of a Clerk. John Freese was appointed Clerk, pro tem., and also Recorder for the county. Some other business was transacted not directly connected with the law business of the court. On the 7th day of July, another term of this court was held by the same Judges, and Luther Blodget was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, and John Freese was re-appointed Clerk pro tem. At this term, two civil actions were commenced. The first was Daniel Bronson against Alpheus Warner, and the second was the same Daniel Bronson against Justus Warner, Moses Deming,

Aaron Warner and Truman Walker, for a conspiracy. In each of these cases, Isaac B. Lee was attorney for the plaintiff, and Luther Blodget for the defendants.

The Judges of this court, from the organization of the county, in 1818, up to the time of the adoption of the present constitution, in 1851, were as follows: When the county was organized, in 1818, Hon. George Tod was President Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, his office expiring in 1823, when he was re-elected by the General Assembly for seven years. He served in that capacity until 1830, when Reuben Wood was elected in his place for seven years, but Judge Wood was elected Supreme Judge, and, in 1833, Matthew Birchard was elected President Judge for the Third Circuit. He presided in the court until 1834, when the General Assembly detached Medina County from the Third Circuit and attached it to the Eleventh Circuit, and elected Ezra Dean President Judge, who served until 1841, when Jacob Parker was elected in his place, who served until 1848, when Levi Cox was elected. He served until 1852, when the then new constitution legislated him out of office.

The Associate Judges under the constitution of 1802 were as follows: The Judges first elected for Medina County were Frederick Brown, Senior Associate Judge, and Isaac Welton and Joseph Harris, Associates. They all served until 1823, when Noah M. Bronson was elected in place of Joseph Harris. In 1825, John Freeze was elected Judge in place of Isaac Welton. In 1830, Reuben Smith was elected Judge. In 1832, Allen Pardee was elected Judge in place of Frederick Brown, who, it seems, served for fourteen years. In 1832, John Newton was elected Judge in place of Noah M. Bronson. In 1835, Orson M. Oviatt was elected Judge in place of John Newton. In 1836, Benjamin Lindsley was appointed Judge to fill out the unexpired term of Reuben Smith, but the General Assembly in

1837 elected Philo Welton Judge, so that Judge Lindsley was only present at two terms of court. In 1839, Stephen N. Sargent was elected Judge in place of Allen Pardee. In 1840, Allen Pardee was re-elected, and also William Eyles was elected Judge. These were elected in place of Isaac Welton and Orson M. Oviatt, who both lived in the township of Richfield, which was set off in 1840 to the county of Summit, a new county, thereby leaving two vacancies on the bench. In 1847, Henry Hosmer and Josiah Piper were elected Judges. In 1848, Charles Castle was elected Judge. These last served until February 9 1852, when they went out of office by virtue of the provisions of the constitution of 1851.

All the Judges who were elected by the General Assembly were men of high standing in the communities in which they lived; were learned in the law, or, at least, the Supreme and President Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; were men of fine talents and ability, and they discharged their duties to the general satisfaction of the bar and of the people of the county. It might be invidious for me to single out any one whose merits might excel. The first Associate Judges of Medina County were Frederick Brown, of Wadsworth. He was a farmer, and stood high as a citizen. Isaac Welton was a farmer of Richfield, one of the early settlers, and a most respected citizen. Joseph Harris was the first settler in Harrisville, having moved there in 1811 with his family. He was a man of great energy, and accumulated a large fortune. At the February term, 1823, George Tod had been re-elected President Judge. Noah M. Bronson was elected Associate in place of Judge Harris, who resigned. Judge Bronson was a wealthy farmer, one of the early settlers of Medina Township. February term, 1825, John Freese was Associate Judge in place of Isaac Welton, whose term had expired. At this term, Charles Oleott was appointed Prosecuting Attorney,

with a salary of \$50, with an addition of \$25 if he had any business in the Supreme Court. March term, 1832, Allen Pardee, of Wadsworth, was elected Associate in place of Judge Brown, who had served fourteen years, or two terms, with honor. Judge Pardee was a successful merchant. He was born about 1791, in Skaneateles, Onondaga Co., N. Y. He settled in Wadsworth in 1818 or 1819, where he has ever since lived, and is now an honored and respected citizen of that place. In 1830, Reuben Smith, a merchant of Medina, was elected Judge in place of John Freese. He served acceptably for seven years, after which he removed to Wisconsin, where he died a few years ago, in a good old age, highly respected.

In 1835, Orson M. Oviatt was elected Judge in place of John Newton. Judge Oviatt was a wealthy farmer and merchant of Richfield, who served until 1840, when Richfield was set off to Summit County. In 1836, Benj. Lindsley served by appointment of the Governor for two terms only, when Philo Welton, a farmer of Montville, and afterward of Wadsworth, was elected in his place. In 1839, Stephen N. Sargent was elected Judge, in place of Allen Pardee. Judge Sargent was born in Massachusetts and came to Medina in 1818. He was a successful merchant, and in 1838, he removed to Iowa, where he died in 1860. In 1840, Allen Pardee was re-elected Judge, and at the same time, William Eyles, a farmer of Wadsworth, was elected one of the Associate Judges. Judge Eyles was a man of sterling integrity, of undoubted ability, and discharged the duties of Judge to the entire satisfaction of all. In 1846, Charles Castle, a lawyer of Medina, was elected an Associate Judge, and after his election he frequently presided in court, in the absence of the President Judge, and always gave good satisfaction. In 1847, Henry Hosmer, a farmer of Guilford, was elected Judge in place of Allen Pardee, and Josiah Piper, a farmer of Hinckley, was elected Judge in place of Will-

iam Eyles. These last Judges all served until February 9, 1852, when by the provisions of the constitution of 1851, they ceased to be Judges.

The first election under the new constitution was held at the October election in 1851, when Samuel Humphreville, a lawyer of Medina, was elected Judge in and for the counties of Lorain, Medina and Summit, composing the Second Subdivision of the Fourth Judicial District. He served for five years, holding most of the courts in the three counties, besides sitting in the District Courts once a year, in the nine counties composing the Fourth District. In October 1856, James S. Carpenter, a lawyer of Akron, Summit County, was elected Judge. He served five years, when Stevenson Burke, a lawyer of Elyria, Lorain County, was elected in his place. In 1866, Judge Burke was re-elected Judge, and he served until 1868, when he resigned, and Washington W. Boynton was appointed Judge until the next election, when he was elected Judge by the people. In 1876, Judge Boynton was elected Supreme Judge, and John C. Hale, a lawyer of Elyria, was elected Judge, and he is still on the bench.

In 1859, the General Assembly provided for an additional Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Second Subdivision, and William H. Canfield, a lawyer of Medina, was elected to fill the place. He served five years until 1864, when the office of extra Judge was abolished. In 1872, the General Assembly again provided for another additional Judge, for the Second Subdivision, and Samuel W. McClure, a lawyer of Akron, was elected to the judgeship. He served for five years, when he was succeeded by Newell D. Tibbals, a lawyer of Akron, who served five years, and was re-elected in 1880 for another five years.

The scenes in court were sometimes amusing and occasionally laughable, especially under the administration of Judge Dean. He often took the "bit in his teeth," and ran the machine to

suit himself. At one time a witness was called to the stand, who had an infirmity, which, although it did not affect his mind or memory, yet made him appear as if intoxicated. Judge Dean, although the matter was explained to him, refused to let him testify and ordered him to leave the stand. At another time a larceny had been committed in Medina, and Joseph Reno, a colored man, had ferreted out the thief and arrested him, and, fearing he might not be allowed to testify on account of his color, so induced the criminal to confess in the presence of a white witness as to effect his conviction. Reno was offered as a witness, and the State offered to show that he was more than half white, but Judge Dean would not hear any such proof and decided that, by "inspection," Reno was a "negro," and refused to allow him to testify. At that time, by the laws of Ohio, "negroes and mulattoes" were not competent witnesses where a white man was a party. On another occasion, a small boy had been convicted of petit larceny, and, as the court-room was crowded, especially within the bar, the lad was made to stand on a chair to receive admonition and sentence, so he could be seen by the Judge. Judge Dean began to talk to the boy about the heinousness of his offense, and to suggest measures of reform. Among other things, he said: "It would be for your interest to put you on a man-of-war, or to send you on a whaling voyage." Sherlock J. Andrews, a waggish lawyer from Cleveland, immediately spoke up so as to be heard by all present and said: "Yes, I think a *whaling* would do him good." Judge Dean gruffly cried out, "Silence in the Court!" which caused considerable merriment all over the court-room.

The law business of the county, in the early years of the practice, was chiefly done by foreign attorneys, that is, by lawyers residing out of the county. The attorneys who first settled in Medina were Booz M. Atherton and Charles Olcott. The exact date when they

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creation of man to the present time.

came, or which came first, is not now known. They were both here in 1820 or 1821. Ather-ton stayed here but a few years, when he re-moved to Illinois, where he was living at our latest information. Charles Oleott was a genius. He was born in Connecticut on the 3d day of April, 1793, and was educated there. He was a graduate of Yale College, and was probably the best-learned man in the profes-sion in the county. He was well learned in the law, but he seemed to lack judgment to apply his knowledge to the successful practice of the law. He was a consistent Abolitionist, and wrote several tracts against the evil, and espe-cially a book which he called "A Blow at Slavery," which had a wide circulation. He was several times elected Prosecuting Attor-ney of the county and discharged his duties well. He was undoubtedly the inventor of "iron ships." He actually made the invention while in college, but he did not at that time so perfect it as to procure a patent. In 1835, he went to Washington with his models and speci-fications and procured a patent for the inven-tion. He endeavored to have the Government adopt his plan of ship-building, and to that end he wrote to the "Naval Board," consisting of three retired naval officers, at the head of which board was old Commodore Barron. They wrote to Oleott that they had taken his application under consideration, and had come to the deliberate conclusion that iron ships were entirely impracticable. In a year or two the Government was building iron ships on Oleott's plan. He could never get any allowance from the Government for the use of his invention. He was never very successful in making money. He was stricken with paralysis and finally died in the County Infirmary, several years ago.

William H. Canfield came to Medina about the year 1830, from Trumbull County. He studied law with Whittlesey & Newton, and was admitted to the bar about 1829 or 1830; he held the office of County Auditor for many

years, in connection with the practice of the law. He was supposed to be a good lawyer, and either alone or in connection with his part-ners he had an extensive practice. In 1850, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for five years, soon after which he re-moved to Kansas, where he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in which capac-ity he served until his death in or about 1862 or 1863.

Samuel Humphreville was born in Berkshire County, Mass., February 7, 1803, where he re-ceived an academic education, and where he studied law with George N. Briggs, then a member of Congress and afterward Governor of the State. He came to Ohio in 1832, and studied with Humphrey & Hall, in Hudson, un-til October, 1833, when he was admitted to the bar in Zanesville. He came to Medina June 10, 1834, and commenced the practice of the law. He has resided in Medina ever since. He has held several offices by election of the peo-ple. In 1849, he was elected a delegate to the convention that framed the present constitu-tion. In 1851, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held for five years. He was a member of the Sen-ate of the State in 1863, 1864 and 1865, during the most trying scenes of the war of the rebel-lion. In 1873, he was elected as a member of the third constitutional convention of the State of Ohio, which after great labor in 1874, sub-mitted a constitution to the people of the State, which they rejected by a large majority. Since that time, he has retired from public life, and almost entirely from the practice of the law.

Hiram W. Floyd came to Medina in August, 1834, and engaged in the practice of the law and he is still in active practice.

Israel Camp was born in Sharon, Conn., and came to Medina the latter part of 1831, and went into partnership with William H. Canfield in the practice of the law. He was a good law-yer and an honest man and had the confidence

and good will of all who knew him. He died of consumption about 1840 or 1841.

Eugene Pardee was born in Wadsworth about 1813. He studied law with Humphrey & Hall, in Hudson, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He practiced law in Wadsworth a few years, when he went to Wooster, Wayne Co., where he practiced law for many years. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney for several years. He afterward went to Madison, Wis., where he stayed some years. About two or three years ago he returned to Ohio, and is now again in Wooster.

Aaron Pardee was born in Skaneateles, Onondaga Co., N. Y. He came to Ohio in 1824, and settled in Wadsworth. He was admitted to the bar in 1833, and has practiced law ever since, and is now one of the active practitioners in the county. He has held some important offices, among which was that of Senator in the State General Assembly.

George K. Pardee, a son of Aaron Pardee, was admitted to the bar in 1866. He soon went to Akron, where he is now in full practice.

Don A. Pardee, also a son of Aaron Pardee, was admitted to the bar about 1866 or 1867, and practiced in Medina until the war of the rebellion broke out, when he entered the service of the Union as Lieutenant Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served with distinction, rising in rank to that of Brigadier General. At the close of the war, he settled in New Orleans, where, after practicing law for a few years, he was elected a Judge of the District Court, which office he now holds.

Pulaski C. Hard was born in Medina County about 1827 or 1828. He was admitted to the bar about 1859, and practiced law in Wadsworth until the rebellion broke out, when he went into the service of the Union as Captain in the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war, he resumed the practice of the law in Wadsworth, where he still is, one of the principal lawyers in the county.

Henry C. Pardee, another son of Aaron Pardee, was admitted to the bar and soon went West, where he remained several years, when he returned to Medina County. He settled in Wadsworth, where he held the office of Postmaster until about 1870, when he was elected Auditor of Medina County, which office he discharged acceptably for two terms, when he resumed the active practice of the law.

James C. Johnson was born in Guilford, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He has been several times elected a Representative in the General Assembly, and has been a candidate for several other offices. He has always made Seville his home, where he has his law office and where he is now in the full practice of his profession.

George W. Chapman, about 1840, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Medina a few years, when he went West, and the last heard of him he was in Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles Lum was admitted to the bar in 1833, and practiced in Medina a few years. He served one term as County Auditor. He removed to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming, and where he has held several important offices, among them County Clerk of Dane County and Representative in the Legislature.

Chester T. Hills was admitted to the bar in 1833 or 1839. He was several times elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county, and he was a very successful lawyer. He was an honest man and a high-minded, influential citizen. He died in 1870, aged sixty-two years, lamented by all who knew him.

Harrison G. Blake was a successful merchant, but he studied law and was admitted to the bar about 1847 or 1848. He was an impetuous, off-hand lawyer, very successful in his practice, always fair and obliging to his opponents. He was honored and respected by all. He was several times elected to the General Assembly; was Speaker of the Senate under the old constitution. He was several times

elected to Congress, and took high rank among the members. He died in May, 1876, full of honors, and universally lamented.

William S. M. Abbott was admitted to the bar in 1844, and practiced in Medina a few years, when he went West, and is now in Minneapolis, Minn.

Abraham Morton was admitted to the bar in 1840, and practiced in Medina several years. He was elected Treasurer of the county, and served one term. He moved to Wisconsin, where he has been ever since and now is.

Calvin B. Prentiss came to Medina from Massachusetts. He was elected Probate Judge in 1851, and served one term. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and was a very successful lawyer. He died about 1868.

Herman Canfield was a practicing lawyer in Medina when the war of the rebellion broke out, and he entered the service in 1861 as Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served with distinction, and was killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing on the first day of that memorable fight. He had held the office of Clerk of the Courts in Medina, and other important trusts.

Moses Wright was one of the early lawyers in Medina, but he ran away about 1839 or 1831, and has not been heard of since.

John B. Young was born June 20, 1828, in Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Penn. He came to Ohio with his father in 1831. He was elected Clerk of the Courts in 1851, and served one term of three years. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1856, and is still in practice of the law in Medina.

Charles G. Coddling was born in Granger, Medina Co., Ohio, in 1829. He was admitted to the bar in 1860. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1865, and served two terms. In 1872, he was elected Probate Judge, and served two terms. He is now in full practice of the law in Medina.

Joseph Andrew, while at college, enlisted in the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Garfield's regiment), in 1861. In a battle in the rear of Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, he lost his right arm, in consequence of which he was discharged from the service. In 1865, he was elected Treasurer of the County of Medina, in which capacity he served two terms. In 1870, he was elected Clerk of the Courts, and served two terms. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and is now in full practice in Medina.

Stephen B. Woodward was born in Northampton, now in Summit County, in 1820. He was admitted to the bar in 1859. He has frequently been elected Prosecuting Attorney, and now holds that office. He is now in full practice in Medina.

Nathaniel H. Bostwick was born in Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y., June 20, 1828. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and is now here in full practice.

Samuel G. Barnard was born in 1823, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, and is in practice in Medina. He held the office of Probate Judge two terms.

William F. Moore and Robert English practiced law to some extent. English is dead, and Moore went West some years ago, where he is supposed to be now living.

Isaac R. Henry practiced law many years ago. He left here years ago, and it is not known where he is at this time.

Judson D. Benedict also practiced here some time. He went to the State of New York, where he was at last accounts.

William W. Pancoast was admitted to the bar and had some practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney and served one term, and finally ran away about 1874, and his whereabouts is not known.

Roswell C. Curtis was born in this county in 1837. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and is now in practice here.

Alvan D. Lacey, a resident of Guilford, has

been admitted to the bar, and is now in practice. He is now a Representative in the General Assembly.

John T. Graves was admitted six or seven years ago. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1876, and served two terms with credit. He is now in full practice in Seville, in this county.

Albert Munson was admitted to the bar in 1873, but, before he had entered upon the practice, he was elected Probate Judge, which office he now holds.

Frank Heath was admitted in 1880, and is now in practice here.

George A. Richard was admitted to the bar in 1879, and has hung out his shingle for business here.

George W. Lewis entered the service of his country in 1862, as a Captain in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He lost his left arm at the battle of Nashville, December 22, 1864. He was promoted to Major for bravery on the battle-field. He continued in the service, notwithstanding the loss of his arm, and was afterward commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment. He came to Medina in October, 1865, and was elected Judge of Probate in 1866, and served two terms. He was admitted to the bar January 30, 1872, and has ever since been in practice in Medina.

Charles J. Mesmer, Fremont O. Phillips and others have been admitted lately, but as yet have not entered into practice.

Whitman Mead came to Medina in 1834, as a merchant, and studied law, and was admitted to the bar about 1843. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and served one term. He finally left the practice and went to farming. He died several years since, leaving three sons, all in the ministry.

The foreign lawyers who have practiced here are legion, but, as they belong to other counties, no account of them is given here.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Three-fourths of a century ago, the foot of the white man had scarcely fallen upon the soil within the limits of the county whereof we write. The wild animals of the forests and the scarcely less wild red man held undisturbed dominion. Then the sun's rays but seldom penetrated the unbroken forest shade, while the moon's silver beams and the bright shining stars struggled in vain to light up the gloom of night. The song of birds, the hum of bees, the rippling of the waters, the wild cry of beasts of prey, and stealthy footfall of the Indian hunter, year succeeding year, aye! for centuries and ages, fell upon no appreciative ear. The wild winds sported for ages among the forest trees, and the music of the rustling leaves sang responsive to the music of the stars, but no heart was there to be made glad; nature in her beauty and symmetry was here waiting the onward tread of the white man, when he should step in and partake of the rich treasures garnered in her bosom for his coming. Civilization, education, the arts and sciences, follow in his pathway, and the wilderness is made to blossom as the rose. The sound of the ax and of the anvil are harbingers of schools and churches, temples of architecture and the thundering of the railway train; but alas for human hopes and happiness! sickness and death follow in the train, a sad comment upon the superiority of civilized life. The need of the physician is made manifest, and must keep pace with the first advance of civilization. The supply table of the pioneer emigrant would be sadly defective without a list of well-known household remedies from which to draw for help, should there be "no physician there."

The earliest mention of medical administration in Medina County is of Aunt Chloe, wife of Judge Brown, of Wadsworth, in 1816, she having a small chest of remedies, which, it is said, were of great value to the early pioneers. When any of them were taken sick "Aunt

Chloe" would be sent for, and would deal out such remedies as her ripened judgment might direct. She, perhaps, was the first practitioner of the county.

It is said that Eve in the Garden of Eden, through transgression, entailed upon posterity the seeds of disease and death "and all our woe." But "Aunt Chloe," in the wilderness of America, with sympathetic heart and extended hand, afforded relief to many a suffering mortal, as if, in part, to atone for the stain upon her sex through the "fall."

This county has been remarkably exempt from diseases of local character or origin, malarious diseases being to a great degree confined to the locality of Chippewa Lake, and the stream of same name flowing through the town of Seville. Very little of ague or intermittent fever has originated outside of these influences in the county, and within its present limits. Billious remittents have had a wider range, and no portions have been exempt, especially in the earlier periods, and, while the lands were being newly cultivated, continued fevers and the typhus of earlier days have been here from its earliest history, and later the typhoid fever of the French schools has been a constant visitor in all localities. The early practitioners were doubtless much at fault in treating typhus and typhoid fevers, as the lancet and heroic treatment generally, has—through some sad experience—been abandoned for an opposite, and it is hoped a better line, of medication.

In 1833-34, a few cases of Asiatic cholera occurred at Medina Village. Among the deaths reported are David Barnhart and a Mr. Fuller, a stage driver in 1833, also a daughter of Dr. Hanson in 1834. Rufus Ferris, Sr., died of cholera in 1833, at a place near Wooster. He had been to Columbus with a cholera specific, and volunteered his services to treat cholera, then prevailing among the penitentiary convicts; not being retained there, he returned homeward, dying, as before stated, and was brought home to Medina

in a Pennsylvania covered wagon. No other deaths are reported as having occurred from cholera in the county.

About 1839-40, dysentery prevailed in various sections of the county of a malignant type and with great fatality, and again in 1853-54, and occasionally in later years in some certain locality. Since 1860, but little dysentery has been observed. In the year 1852, an outbreak of small-pox occurred in Sharon Township, at which time perhaps fifty cases of that and varioloid occurred in the practice of Drs. Hard & Willey. One young lady—a school-teacher—died during this outbreak. In 1855, Mr. Frank Kimball, while stumping the State with William Gibson, contracted varioloid and returned home to Medina, where some ten or twelve cases of that and small-pox broke in upon the monotony of the town for a season.

During the winter of 1843-44, and the succeeding spring and summer, occurred at Wadsworth and vicinity the great epidemic of malignant erysipelas, very severe in its character and attended with great fatality, its victims being usually of adult age and mostly females. During this epidemic, about twenty-five cases proved fatal. Again, in 1848, the disease reappeared, but spreading through Montville and Guilford and Wadsworth, with an increased mortality. Since 1848, it has not appeared in an epidemic form.

About the year 1859, diphtheria first appeared in an epidemic and malignant form. Up to this time, it had hardly been recognized as a disease *sui generis*, and its advent was an occasion of sorrow and mourning to many a household. Being little understood by the profession, it held almost undisputed sway, and bid defiance to medical skill. It prevailed throughout the county, with favorite localities, in which to exhibit its malignant enmity toward the human race. It delighted in laying waste the little ones of the family circle, and was at times insatiable, until all had been laid in the grave.

It vied with scarlatina in its work of destruction, and often called to its aid the latter, as if to make the fatal blow more effective. Thus for a series of years, it fed on death, when, seemingly exhausted with rioting, it became less malignant and less fatal, and for several years last past, it has afforded but little anxiety comparatively with former periods.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis, in the winter of 1863-64, appeared in the village of Medina, and, having seized upon two persons for its victims, as suddenly disappeared, when the people hoped it had gone forever, but in the succeeding winter, 1864-65, it returned at Poe, in the family of Mr. Frank Hunter; two of the three attacked, died. Cases then occurred in other parts of Montville and in Medina Village. Nearly all proved fatal. It had no favorite locality, but would suddenly attack an individual at a distance from others, to appear again unexpectedly somewhere else. Children and adults were alike susceptible. Since 1865, it has occasionally been observed sporadically, as a single case, perhaps, in one township, and then, after months, found in an adjoining town, etc. These cases almost invariably prove fatal. It is yet unsettled how to treat it best.

The Medina County Medical Lyceum was organized October 9, 1833. On motion, Elijah DeWitt was called to the chair, and Henry Ormsby appointed Secretary. A draft of a constitution, prepared by Drs. DeWitt and George W. Howe, was read by the Secretary and adopted.

By-laws read and adopted. Balloting for officers to serve until the annual meeting in February, 1834, resulted as follows: For President, Bela B. Clark; Vice President, George K. Pardee; Corresponding Secretary, Elijah DeWitt; Recording Secretary, O. S. St John; Treasurer, Jesse C. Mills. Censors—E. DeWitt, George K. Pardee and O. S. St John.

On motion, Thomas Rowe was appointed to wait upon the Commissioners, and obtain if

possible, a remittance of the tax assessed against the physicians of the county.

Henry Ormsby, T. Rowe and George W. Howe were appointed a Committee to petition the Legislature for an act of incorporation.

On motion, the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to notify each member of the late Nineteenth Medical District, residing in Medina County, of the proceedings of this meeting.

February 6, 1834, the Lyceum convened at the Mansion House of William R. Chidester, and organized under an act of incorporation by the Legislature. It being the annual meeting, the foregoing officers were re-elected for the year. Dr. Mills read an essay on "Congestion," and George W. Howe was appointed to reply at next meeting. On motion,

Resolved, That no person shall be admitted to this society, who is in the habitual use of intoxicating spirits.

Henry Ormsby was fined \$2 for non-attendance.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Ohio Free Press*.

The following clauses appear in the Constitution:

12th—Admission fee—\$1, and annual tax of \$1.

15th—Penalty for non-attendance—\$1.

16th—Penalty for failing to deliver dissertation when appointed—\$3.

17th—The price of this society for granting diplomas shall be \$5.

At the second annual meeting, in 1835, Drs. Bela B. Clark and E. DeWitt were appointed delegates to the W. R. Medical Convention, at Cleveland, in May, to consider the establishing of a medical college on the Reserve.

The society at this time numbered ten members, viz., Bela B. Clark, T. Rowe, George K. Pardee, Elijah DeWitt, George W. Howe, J. C. Mills, S. Rawson, J. S. Ross, Lorenzo Warner and William S. H. Welton. In 1836, Dr. J. G. Morse became a member and was appointed

Secretary. In 1837, Drs. J. Sawtell and J. Goodwin were received into membership; in 1839, Drs. Eastman, I. B. Beach and L. D. Tolman, also Amos Witter and Abel A. Clark. The following was discussed: "Is tartrate of antimony admissible as a remedy in general practice;" Drs. L. Warner, A. Witter, N. Eastman and J. G. Morse, disputants. A case of operation for inguinal hernia, by Dr. Morse, reported, patient recovered. In 1840, P. E. Munger, Drs. Hopkins and Rockwell became members. Cases reported:

- 1—Case of fistula in ano, with operation, by Dr. L. Warner, recovery.
- 2—Scarlet fever, by Dr. Rowe, with treatment.
- 3—Pneumonia, by Dr. L. Warner, recovery.
- 4—Amputation of arm, by Dr. Warner, recovery.

5—Dropsy, ascites, operation by Dr. Ormsby, death.

6—Inflammation of kidneys, by Dr. Clark, death.

7—Injury, by Dr. Tolman, recovery.

Valedictory address, Dr. B. B. Clark.

August 6, 1840—Society met in court house. Essays—1. Dr. B. B. Clark, on "Medical Jurisprudence." 2. "Fever," by P. E. Munger. 3. On the "Effects of Quinine," Ormsby and Warner. Cases reported—Puerperal Convulsions, Dr. Rowe; Diabetes, Dr. Eastman; Hydrothorax, Dr. Clark; Ascites, Dr. Tolman.

November 5, 1840—Samuel Humphreville read a paper on "Medical Evidence;" Dr. Welton on "Blood Letting;" Dr. Warner on "Habit;" Dr. Clark on "Puerperal Fever."

February, 1841—Dr. Munger read a paper on "Mercury;" Dr. Tolman on "Diseases of the Liver." Several cases reported; one of malignant fever, by Dr. L. Warner.

August 1841—Prof. H. A. Ackley addressed the society on "Diseases of the Mucous Membranes;" Dr. Ormsby read a paper on "Tea and Tobacco;" Hon. Charles Alcott addressed the society. A premium was offered for the

best dissertation on the pathology and treatment of dysentery. The society voted its support to the Willoughby Medical College.

This brief sketch includes the period of time in which the older members officiated, and to follow up in detail would require more space and time than the plan of this work will permit, it being only desired in this article to briefly mention the original members, and a little of the old *regime*, as being of special interest.

This society has continued in existence up to 1872, with intervals of decline and periods of activity. It has numbered on its list of members the best and a great majority of the physicians who have practiced in the county. Most of the early members are gone hence, never to return. A few survive. Dr. Ormsby now lives in Medina Village; Dr. DeWitt at Elyria, eighty years of age; Dr. O. S. St. John, at Lincoln, Nebraska.

In mentioning those who have been members of the medical fraternity of this county, reference has been had somewhat to chronological order. Among the earliest practitioners in the county was Dr. Amos Warner.

He came to Ohio and Wadsworth with his father from Fairfield, Vt., in 1815, and entered Dr. Fisher's office in 1837, as a student of medicine. He was a careful, earnest student, and made haste slowly with his books, choosing rather to learn little day by day, and learn that little well. He graduated in Medina, after attending two courses of lectures at Willoughby in the year 1840, and entered into partnership with his preceptor, becoming a successful physician and a useful man in society. About the year 1848, he removed to Garnavillo, Clayton Co., Iowa, where he enjoyed the full confidence of the people, and had an extensive ride. Returning from a visit among the sick, his horses ran away, and he was thrown from the carriage and killed.

Dr. Harlow Hard, son of Lysander Hard, came with his father to Ohio in 1816, then about

ten years of age. He went to school at the first schoolhouse built in Wadsworth Township, one mile east of the present village. His father was an unsettled sojourner among men, and devoted his energies to preaching the Gospel, and inherited all the poverty that an unsuccessful Methodist preacher is entitled to possess. He wandered up and down, into Pennsylvania and New York and Eastern Ohio, and finally returned to Wadsworth, about 1840. Meanwhile, Harlow had managed, by streaks of luck, to get an education, and study medicine and attend lectures. Settling in Trumbull County about 1835, he came to Wadsworth, where he practiced for several years. He then moved to Plymouth, Ind. Remained at Plymouth some ten years, and went to Illinois, where he died.

Dr. John Smith was the first physician who located in Wadsworth, and perhaps the first in the county. He came from the State of New York in 1817, and boarded with Moody Weeks for a time. Here it was that occurred the incident mentioned by N. B. Northrop in his history, of giving so many pills to a sick man, when Mrs. Weeks discovered the pills to be black pepper, unground, rolled in flour. August, 1818, the doctor was called in attendance at the birth of Dr. M. K. Hard, now of Wooster, Ohio. Abram Hard, Jr., was the messenger on the occasion, and, riding along by night through the woods, his hat was brushed off by a hanging limb, and he was compelled to go on bareheaded, it being so dark he could not find the hat. That fall the doctor moved to the west part of the town, and lived with Luther Heminway until he put up a log house, afterward owned by Herman Hanchett. Here the doctor had an extensive ride, through Wadsworth into Chippewa, and through Guilford and Montville. In 1820, he was elected Justice of the Peace, having six votes, all others three. Northrop says of him: "He was in the habit of sending his boy to A. & J. Pardee's store for whisky." The following

is an exact copy of twenty or more orders sent by him all exactly alike.

Messrs. A. & J. Pardee.

Gents: Give the boy two jugs of whisky. Stop the jugs tight. Help the boy on the horse.

JOHN SMITH, Physician.

Dr. Smith was an ardent admirer of Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, and was often heard extolling the skill and worth of that eminent physician, and named one of his boys "Rush," after him. He returned to New York about 1828 or 1830.

Dr. William Barnes came to Lodi in 1817, and was the first physician there. But little is learned of him professionally. He built the first grist-mill in the township, and probably the first in the county. He was also a preacher of the Gospel, preaching the first funeral sermon in Harrisville, in 1817, it being at the burial of a child of George Burr.

Dr. Seth Blood came to Brunswick in 1817; built a log house one-eighth of a mile south of the center. Dr. Blood was a Surgeon of the war of 1812, and was appointed Surgeon of an Ohio regiment of State militia in 1822. He would appear on parade at general muster with the uniform, holsters and pistols which he wore during the war, and would soon get filled with military ardor, and be liable to feel insulted if addressed improperly, sometimes flourishing his pistols with much prowess when offended. He was somewhat given to the fatal bowl, and died early in life, in the year 1826.

Dr. Stacey Hills, of Granger, was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., October 19, 1814. With his parents and family of ten children, he, the youngest, came into Granger the fall of 1818. He commenced very young going to school, attending diligently the short terms of those early wilderness times. When old enough to render a boy's help at home, his school days were limited to the inevitable three months' winter school. He read medicine under the instruction of Dr. John Cleveland, then of

Granger, and graduated at Willoughby Medical College, February, 1843. To the study and practice of medicine, he gave his utmost energies, until obliged to succumb, through the breaking-up of a remarkably vigorous mental and physical constitution. He practiced first at Bristol, Wayne Co., two years, then at Copley, in company with Dr. Chapman, and for the greater part of his life at Grangerburgh, this county.

Dr. Bela B. Clark came to Medina County with his father in April, 1818, from Waterbury, Conn., and commenced the practice of medicine immediately at Medina Village. The first call on record for him professionally, was to the victims of that famous first session of the Court of Common Pleas at the "barn" of Squire Ferris, who had so fondly imbibed of the good old-fashioned whisky—as old settlers call it. Dr. Clark, it is said, prescribed homeopathically; that is, the hair of the dog to cure the bite. Dr. Clark was one of the eight members of the Medina County Medical Lyceum at its organization in 1833, and previously was one of the censors appointed by act of Legislature for the medical district. He also was the first President of the Medina Medical Lyceum, and was one of the committee of three to consider the establishing of a medical college on the Reserve. In those days, the doctor of a neighborhood was generally characterized and known by the saddle-bags thrown across the saddle on which he rode, and the leggings about his legs to keep off the mud, and brass spurs on his boots. A buggy or carriage of any kind was unknown. After many years, a sulky or gig was instituted. Dr. Clark rode a little pony, a hardy and courageous little fellow as ever was known. But one night as the Doctor was riding homeward, along the bridle-path through the woods, a fearful scream of a wild animal burst upon his ears, and the pony, with instinctive fear, started at break-neck speed to the Doctor's great satisfaction, for the animal, sup-

posed to have been a panther, came bounding after, its screams "making the night air hideous," and filling horse and rider with alarm.

But, alas for them both, a tree-top had fallen into the path, and into this plunged horse and rider, pell-mell into confusion and darkness, and then one unearthly yell from the Doctor's throat broke in upon that tragic scene. It penetrated the deep recesses of the forest shade. It reverberated from earth to cloud, and, as it died away in the distance, a painful silence ensued, broken only by the night bird's plaintive song. That panther never got there, and the Doctor, leisurely gathering himself up, extricated the horse, and, picking up his pill bags, re-mounted and jogged homeward. At another time he was wending his way home, carrying some fresh meat which a patron had presented him, this being tied behind him on the horse; riding through the woods, and doubtless contemplating a sumptuous meal from the bundle at his back, suddenly a pack of hungry wolves, having snuffed the savory delicacy afar, came rushing on his pathway; again the little horse cut loose, and the fun began. He had not thought of danger, but in a moment the blood was curdling in each vein. His fiery little courser sped away like an arrow from the bended bow, but in vain! the yells of the demons on his track grew nearer and more near, when his horse jumped a log, across the path, and the package was lost off by the sudden motion. This diverted the wolves from further pursuit, and the Doctor escaped, minus that supper of venison he so fondly anticipated.

In early days the Doctor wore a suit of linsey-woolsey, with buckskin patches on the knees and seat of pants made by his mother, and was heard to say that the day he put them on was among the happiest in his life. Dr. Clark was a member of the Medina Medical Lyceum up to August, 1841, and his name appears there no more. He was an active, thorough and

honorable physician, one of the first in the profession. Every brother of the profession was ready to pay him homage; friend or friend or foe alike had respect for his talent; an ornament in society and leader in every enterprise for the elevation of mankind, and the advance of education and the profession or for the growth of the new country. Dr. Clark moved to Weymouth in 1826, anticipating the removal of the county seat to that place, thence to Richfield in 1829, thence to Strongsville, again to Brunswick, thence to Columbus and finally to Ashland, where he died.

Dr. Jeremiah Clark, a younger brother of Dr. Bela B. Clark, attended lectures in Cincinnati, and located in Hamilton Township, Franklin Co., Ohio, about 1835.

Dr. Abel A. Clark came to Ohio in 1818 with his father; was brother of Dr. Bela B. Clark. He read medicine with Dr. Wilson at Weymouth about 1830; attended medical lectures at Cincinnati; located in practice at Grovesport, on Ohio Canal, near Columbus; moved to Medina, in 1839, for his wife's health; joined the Medina County Medical Society in August, 1839; practiced medicine about one year and returned to Grovesport; subsequently moved to Xenia, where he died, having his old preceptor, Dr. Wilson, for his medical attendant.

Dr. C. N. Lyman is a native of Wadsworth, born in 1819; son of Capt. George Lyman, of pioneer memory. He was in the office of Dr. E. Kendrick one and a half years, when he came under the instruction of Dr. George K. Pardee in 1840; attended two courses of lectures and graduated at Transylvania University in Louisville, Ky., spring of 1843. Formed a partnership with Dr. Pardee same year, which continued until Dr. Pardee's death. In 1853, moved to Medina Village, going into the drug store with A. Armstrong. Dr. Lyman joined the Medina County Medical Society Aug. 3, 1843. Aug. 1, 1844, Dr. Lyman read a paper before the

society, on "Epidemic Erysipelas," with reports of cases and mode of treatment; elected President in 1848, of society; chosen President of Northeastern Ohio Union Medical Association 1878—thirty years after having presided in the Medina County Society. Dr. Lyman is at this time the oldest practitioner of the county, and has performed more labor, professionally, than any physician in the county since its organization, and yet, by virtue of the strictest habits in every respect, his physical powers show but little of the decay which usually succeeds a life of toil, and his mental faculties exhibit no traces of the increase of years.

Dr. Henry Spillman, was the son of James Spillman and Nancy O'Brien, who came from Ireland and settled in Wadsworth about 1820. Dr. Spillman studied medicine in the office of Dr. A. Fisher at Western Star; attended medical lectures at Willoughby, and graduated in 1840. He subsequently attended a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Before commencing the practice of medicine he read law and was admitted to the bar, but did not practice to any extent. Practiced medicine at Streetsboro and at Bristol, Wayne County, also at Decatur, Ind. Located at Medina about 1850. Here he had an extended practice, and for several years was thus actively engaged. About 1858, he went into the drug trade at Medina and gave up riding, and prescribing except from his store, until the spring of 1862, when he accepted an appointment as Surgeon of the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with date of rank March 18, 1862. He was commissioned April 4, 1862; was with the regiment on the advance from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth, but was taken sick before the evacuation and started for home. Got up the river to Evansville, Ind., where, finding he could go no further, he was taken ashore and found friends among the brotherhood of Masons, who did everything possible for him; but he soon sank and died in May, 1862, having been on duty with

the regiment but a few weeks. His body was sent home and buried in the churchyard at Medina. Dr. Spillman was a man of fine intellectual endowment and culture, and possessed a remarkable memory. While a student of medicine, he would take his books and go out under a shade tree and read for two or three hours, and come in and recite the whole, page after page, almost verbatim. His mind was well stored with useful information, and he was generally prepared to answer inquiries pertaining to science, literature, law or theology. It is with feelings of sadness that we contemplate the death of Dr. Spillman. Away from the home he had so recently left in the vigor of health and manhood, with only the hand of strangers to minister unto him in his last painful, hopeless struggles for life, even then in the icy embrace of death, no wonder his mind wandered, in fevered dreams, or in death's hallucinations, back to his home and fireside, calling upon friends and familiar faces to lift him up from the pit of despair, or save him from the approaching tempest. Hastening homeward, anxious and longing—life to him in the balance—his frail bark strands on the shore, and alas! home for him shall be home no more.

Dr. Nathaniel Eastman was the first physician at the center of Wadsworth and came from Olean, N. Y., in 1820. During the war of 1812, he went from Erie, Penn., to Put-in Bay to assist in the care of the wounded at Perry's Victory. Dr. Eastman built a log house one-half mile north of the center of Wadsworth, and afterward built one on the northeast corner lot at the center. Practiced there until 1826, when he removed to Seville and opened up a hotel, which for many years was in his charge, while also attending to his professional calls. He joined the Medical Society May 7, 1839, and continued an active member until November, 1849. The Doctor continued his professional labors while his health permitted, but in the later years was afflicted with diabetes, and

was at last obliged to retire from practice and live with one of his children, out of town, where he died at an advanced age.

Dr. Samuel Austin came to Western Star in 1823. He was a graduate of the Medical Department of Yale College; was a man of fine education and good address; a skillful physician with a promising future spread out before him. But a habit formed before coming to Ohio he failed to shake off, and drank the fatal cup to its very dregs. He escaped death by a falling tree which killed the horse he had just been riding, and from which he alighted as the tree was falling, only to meet a worse fate soon after.

Basworth's distillery, in Copley, was his favorite resort, and from a final visit there he never returned.

There he drank, was taken sick and died in sight of the murderous still, in the year 1828.

Dr. John Harris came to Seville from Steuben County, N. Y., in 1822. He was the first physician in Seville. Remained there until about 1836, and went to Kentucky.

Dr. Chapin A. Harris came a year after his brother John. He soon left and went to Baltimore, where he became noted for his dental operations and for a valuable treatise written and published by him on the art of dentistry, it being a text-book in universal use among the profession.

Dr. DeVoe came to Seville from Middlebury in 1822, and returned in about one year.

Dr. Elijah DeWitt. The following is, by request, from Dr. DeWitt, Elyria, Ohio, December 3, 1880: "Dear Sir—I was born in May, 1800, in Westminster, Vt.; studied medicine mostly at Keene and Hanover, N. H.; attended two courses of medical lectures at Hanover, and did most of the dissections for the Professor of Anatomy both terms; was examined and recommended for a diploma, but failed to get it because of the judicial decision at Washington against the university before the then next com-

mencement; afterward received diploma from the medical society. I came to Harrisville, Medina Co., Ohio, in December, 1824, where I peddled pills until July, 1835, when I came to Elyria." Dr. DeWitt was Chairman of the first meeting of the Medina County Medical Lyceum, at its organization October 29, 1833, and at this meeting elected Corresponding Secretary for the year. Re-elected in February, 1834. In February, 1835, was chosen delegate to Western Reserve Medical Convention, with the view to the consideration of establishing a medical college on the Reserve.

Dr. George K. Pardee was born in Skaneateles, Onondaga Co., N. Y., September 23, 1806. Read medicine in his native town with Dr. Evelyn Porter. Having attended lectures at Fairfield, N. Y., and been admitted to practice as a physician, he came to Wadsworth in 1826, where he entered upon the duties of his profession, in which he ever afterward held an advanced position. He was one of the eight who organized the Medina County Medical Lyceum, October 29, 1833, and its first Vice President. He was also appointed one of the censors, whose duties were to examine candidates to be admitted to practice and grant diplomas. In the year 1843, he read a dissertation on the use of calomel, having about that time in some degree changed his views as to its effects in large doses, etc. Dr. Pardee was an ardent student through life, and was especially noted for his persistent anatomical research, and for the more than ordinary opportunities afforded to students in his office for studying this branch of the science at the dissecting table. This often brought him in conflict with the prejudices of the people, but did not deter him from his purpose in this respect; and the proper material was obtained as needed. He delivered lectures on chemistry and on temperance, with charts of the drunkard's stomach, and gave public demonstrations of anatomy at the dissecting table. In the fall of 1839, he went

South for his health, stopping at Lexington, Ky., where he attended medical lectures, returning in the spring to resume his labors with renewed ambition. Incipient consumption was marking him for its own, and he was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, which was brought on by overdoing and exposure on the 4th day of July, 1849, at Medina. From this attack he but feebly rallied, and with its recurrence sank down and died October 3, 1849.

The following is a list of physicians who were under his instruction at various intervals:

Dr. Ebenezer Campbell, died in Indiana in 1838.

Dr. John Brown, died at Haw Patch, Ind., 1845.

Dr. C. N. Lyman, living now at Wadsworth.

Dr. Henry Warner, died at Spencer in 1877.

Dr. Lucius A. Clark, died near Medina in 1850.

Dr. Samuel Wolf, now in Stark County.

Dr. Isaac C. Isbell, went to California in 1848.

Dr. William Johnston, died in Indiana.

Dr. Samuel E. Beach, died in the army in 1864.

Dr. Donahue, died at Clinton.

Dr. Hanson Hard, now in Philadelphia.

Dr. A. G. Willey, now in Spencer.

Dr. Robert Gala, now in Fredericksburg.

Dr. Fred Wright, in California.

Dr. William W. Beach, in Illinois.

Sylvanus Butler, died while a student.

Dr. Kirby Chamberlain came to Wadsworth in 1826. He practiced in company with Dr. Pardee; remained in Wadsworth a few years, when he went to Pennsylvania and attended lectures, and afterward settled in Cincinnati.

Dr. Secretary Rawson came to Medina County about 1827, and settled at Richfield, then in Medina County. He joined the medical society in 1834. Practiced there a number of years and moved to Findlay, Hancock Co., where he now resides.

Dr. Uriel H. Peak came from Herkimer

County, N. Y., to Medina, 1828; practiced medicine for several years; entered into merchandize, in 1833, in company with James Sargeant. He was Postmaster under Jackson and Van Buren up to 1839, when he resigned in favor of Dr. Henry Ormsby. Moved to Green Bay, Wis., in 1849, where he resided until his death, in 1877.

Dr. E. G. Hard was born in Middlebury, Summit Co., Ohio, in 1826. His mother, Lydia Hart, came to Middlebury, with her father, in 1807—a time when the Indians would gather around to see the “pale-faces,” and the wolf and bear would prowl about the cabin door by night. His father, Cyrus Hard, came to Middlebury in 1815, from Vermont, then nineteen years of age. They married in 1818—their ages fifteen and twenty-two years. In 1828, they moved to Wadsworth, Medina Co.—Dr. E. G., the third son, aged two years. Then comes the oft-repeated story of log houses and roughing it in a new country, up to the date of John McGregor's advent into Wadsworth, under whose tuition the subject of this sketch imbibed the little education, and the only, which it was his fortune to obtain. Studying grammar, arithmetic, philosophy, chemistry, algebra and surveying, with a mixture of French for one term only. At intervals working on the farm, or carding wool in the factory, and assisting in dressing cloth, or attending engine in the factory, or grist-mill, carried on by his father at Wadsworth. In the spring of 1847, he entered the office of Drs. Fisher & Warner, and began the study of medicine, paying for his board at Dr. Fisher's by taking care of the barn and office, and sleeping in the office. In the fall of 1848, he began his first course of medical lectures at Cleveland, and again in the winter of 1849-50, and graduated in the spring of 1850. Married Miss Frances F. Willey, the same spring, and, with her father's family, moved to Iowa the following autumn. The winter of 1850-51, he taught school at Big

Grove, Johnson Co., Iowa, ten miles north of Iowa City. There the big boys would bring whisky in a jug and hide it in the hazel bushes, and sometimes get so “full” they could not tell when their book was wrong side up. In the spring of 1851, he returned to Inland, Cedar County, and the season following assisted to break prairie with ox-teams, and other farm work, and occasionally attending a professional call. But people were scarce, and sick calls far between, and in the fall he returned to Ohio and located at Sharon, Medina County, in company with Dr. Willey; moved to Seville in the fall of 1852. Stayed there until 1858, when he moved again to Iowa, stopping at Inland. Here he found a fair field opening up for practice; but, in the spring of 1859, the Pike's Peak gold fever “struck in” with him, and he joined the innumerable disappointed throng that “marched up the hill” and then “marched down again.” In July, 1859, he joined his family of wife and three children at his father's house at Wadsworth, Ohio, and August 17 located in Medina in company with Dr. A. C. Smith. Here he has continued the practice, with little interruption, until the present time. Dr. Hard was commissioned Ohio State Surgeon in the spring of 1862, and assigned to duty on a hospital boat, going from Cincinnati to Pittsburg Landing. On the way back from the latter place with a boat-load of sick and wounded, from the field of Shiloh, he was taken sick, and was compelled to resign, and came home to undergo a course of typhoid fever. In 1863, he accepted a commission as Assistant Surgeon of the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, his rank dating August 12, 1863, and his commission dating September 18, 1863; resigned by reason of disability, August 18, 1864. While with the regiment, he was stationed at Covington, Ky., and at Point Burnside, on the Cumberland River. In February, 1864, he marched to Knoxville, Tenn. In May, he was sent with a portion of the regiment to Loudon, Tenn. He was taken

sick here with camp dysentery, and went to hospital at Knoxville, after which he was unable to join the regiment for duty, but came home on leave of absence, and resigned, as above stated.

Dr. Wilson settled in Weymouth in 1829; lived in the house built by Dr. Bela B. Clark. He was there a number of years, and moved to Xenia, where he now resides.

Dr. Rufus Pomeroy settled in Granger, in 1829, being the first physician there. He came from Suffolk Conn.; remained there until the year 1840, when he removed to Trumbull County, Ohio. He is well spoken of by those who knew him in the early days, as a man and physician.

Dr. Amos C. Smith, studied medicine with Dr. L. D. Tolman; attended two courses of lectures in Cleveland, and graduated in the spring of 1850. The same spring, he went to La Fayette to practice, but, in August, went to Litchfield in company with Dr. Carpenter. Removed to Medina Village in 1851, where he remained until his death. His medical education was equal to others of the ordinary opportunities, but his judgment and perceptive faculties were of a high order. He seemed to read a case intuitively. His mind would strip a case for diagnosis of all extraneous surroundings, and leave the real thing unmasked before his vision. August 18, 1859, he formed a partnership with Dr. E. G. Hard. That day they visited patients together, and that night he was taken sick and was confined to his bed for two weeks. Soon after getting around, he began to vomit food, and evidences of stricture of the stomach became alarmingly manifest, so that in a few months he was a hopeless invalid. The remainder of his days were spent in caring for his health.

Dr. Whitehill practiced medicine in Litchfield and York in 1848 and 1849.

Dr. Thomas Rowe, Jr., was born at Windsor, Vt., A. D. 1795; graduated in medicine at

Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire, in 1822; diploma signed by Dr. R. D. Mussey, Professor of Surgery and Obstetrics; Dr. Daniel Freeman, Professor of Theory and Practice; Dr. Jacob Freeman Dana, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy; Dr. Usher Parsons, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; Dr. Bennett Tyler, President; Matthias Spalding and Asa Crawford, Censors.

Dr. Rowe was appointed on the 12th day of August, 1826, by Gov. David Morrill, of New Hampshire, Surgeon's Mate of the Sixth Regiment of State Militia, countersigned by Richard Bartlett, Secretary of State. He married Miss Emily E. Chapman in 1826; moved to Medina Co., Ohio, in October, 1830, and practiced medicine at Medina Court House. Here he experienced the many privations and difficulties incident to a new country—growing up, as it were, with its growth, and strengthening with its strength. Oftentimes his visits to the sick were made through the pathless forests, guided by "blaze" marks on the trees, and carrying torches at night, to aid in finding the way and to keep off the attacks of wild animals.

As will be discovered, he was well prepared by education for his profession, and possessed tact and judgment in making out a diagnosis of disease and prescribing for his patients, rendering him a useful member of the profession. He was gentle in his manners, of a quiet demeanor, careful to give no offense, a lover of good order in society, and happiest at his own fireside. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and always to be seen in his pew on the Sabbath Day, when able to attend divine service.

He was one of the eight charter members of the Medina County Medical Lyceum, and one of the committee appointed by said society on October 9, 1833, to petition the Legislature of Ohio for an act of incorporation; was an active member up to 1843.

In the year 1838, he sold his home in Medina

Village to Dr. Ross, and moved on the farm now owned by Mr. Fred Smith. Here he ultimately gave up his practice and paid attention to farming, and by prudence, care and honesty, he secured a competency of this world's goods, and lived to see much of the growth and improvement in the county of the present day. He died April 11, 1868.

Dr. Samuel E. Beach was born in Lenox, Ash-tabula Co., Ohio, February 22, 1822, and, with his father, came to Wadsworth in 1830, growing up a farmer boy. He was a pupil under John McGregor, and studied medicine under Dr. George K. Pardee at Wadsworth. He attended medical lectures at Cleveland, term of 1846-47, and practiced two years at Sharon, in company with Dr. I. B. Beach; attended medical lectures and graduated at Cleveland, the term of 1848-49, and, the same year, removed to Appleton, Wis. Here he practiced medicine until the year 1856, when he went to Kansas. During the war of the rebellion, he was appointed Surgeon of a Kansas regiment, and was in the Department of Tennessee. He was taken prisoner with his regiment, and himself compelled to serve as surgeon to the rebel sick and wounded. He was overtasked, and fell sick with pneumonia. The rebel officers then passed him through the Union lines, and he was taken to Nashville, where he died in the hospital, as nearly as can now be learned, about the beginning of the year 1864.

Erasmus M. Beach, brother of Dr. S. E. Beach, studied medicine with his brother; attended one course of lectures at Cleveland, in 1848-49; went to Appleton, Wis., and died of fever at Dr. S. E. Beach's, in May, 1850.

Dr. John Emory came to Wadsworth in 1830, from Geauga County. Practiced there four or five years and moved to the Maumee Swamp. He had a tolerable practice in Wadsworth.

Dr. George Emory was the first physician in Spencer, and brother of Dr. John Emory. He lived in Spencer, about 1835, where he re-

mained several years, moving later to Illinois, where he now resides.

Dr. John Cleveland came to Granger about the year 1834, and practiced until about 1841 or 1842. He was preceptor of Dr. Stacey Hills.

Dr. George W. Howe was born at Williams-town, Vt., December 21, 1809. Diploma issued by Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md. He came to Medina in the fall of 1831, and remained until 1837. Has practiced more or less ever since. Resides now at North Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., Ohio. Dr. Howe was one of the original members of the Medina County Medical Lyceum. At its primary meeting he was appointed one of the Committee on Claims, also to draft petition to Legislature, for act of incorporation, Oct. 29, 1833; also elected Recording Secretary, serving until 1836. Was one of the committee appointed to consider the establishing a medical college on the Western Reserve. Dr. Howe has for many years been in the ministry, and not fully identified in the medical fraternity.

Dr. O. S. St. John was born at Buffalo, N. Y., May 28, 1810. Attended schools and academy at Buffalo; studied medicine with Drs. Marshall & Trowbridge of that city; commenced in spring of 1827; attended medical lectures at Fairfield, N. Y., three winter courses, and graduated in February, 1831, the Faculty not knowing that he was not twenty-one years of age at the time. He practiced one year in Buffalo, and came to Ohio in summer of 1832. Journeyed from Cleveland through Brecksville, Richfield to Medina, and back to Cleveland via Brunswick, by stage. Returned to Brunswick soon after, and put up his sign; resided there about one and one-half years; practiced into Hinckley, Strongsville, Grafton and Weymouth Village. Moved back to Cleveland in November, 1833, and read law in the office of E. H. Thompson, Esq., Hon. H. B. Payne being a fellow-student. He attended law school at Cincinnati, in the winter of 1833-34; had John Ewing, of Cleveland, and Judge Jede-

diah Hoffman, of Youngstown, for room-mates and fellow-students while there. Was in due time admitted to the bar, but never had a brief. The winter of 1837-38, he reviewed medicine at Pennsylvania University and Jefferson Medical College, Penn. Moved to Willoughby, Lake County, in October, 1839, and practiced medicine a short time. In the winter of 1840-41, delivered a course of lectures at the Willoughby University of Lake Erie, on "Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence," when the school was removed to Cleveland. The Doctor in a letter, says: "As the great game of life is to die rich and leave your gains as best you can, to a wise man or a fool—generally a fool—and as my professions were too slow channels for the accumulation of property, I soon abandoned them except when called as counsel, at the urgent request of physicians or friends, and then without charge. Outside of professions, I got along better, and have, by much economy and brain labor, and night vigils, got enough to die on, and perhaps to curse my children." Dr. St. John was one of the eight to organize the Medina County Medical Lyceum, October 29, 1833, and was appointed Recording Secretary and Censor. His home and address Dec. 10, 1880, was Lincoln, Neb.

Dr. Lorenzo Warner was born in Waterbury, Conn., in August, 1807. In early years, he worked at the carpenter's trade, but his parents sought to educate him for the ministry, and, after coming to Ohio, they moved to Gambier, where he attended college for a short time. The rules and regulations of the school and church there not suiting his more liberal views, he withdrew and attended the "Western Reserve" College, aided by some "home missionary" work. But, just before completing the literary course, he entered the office of Dr. Town, of Hudson, Ohio, and commenced the study of medicine. Subsequently, he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, a beneficiary under an act of the Legislature, from the Nine-

teenth Medical District. Dr. Warner came to the county of Medina about the year 1832; locating at Brunswick, he continued in active practice until about 1843, when he entered the ministry in the M. E. Church. Dr. Warner joined the Medina County Medical Society in February, 1835, and was a very active, influential member, until he left the profession in 1843. He was elected Representative to the Fortieth General Assembly of Ohio (session of 1841-42), serving one term. About the year 1844, he left the county and joined the Methodist Episcopal Conference, being from that time identified with divine work, serving as Minister or Elder until his death.

Dr. Jesse C. Mills came from Congress Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, to Seville, in 1832. He taught school there in 1833, in Judge Hosmer's front chamber. Hon. H. G. Blake was one of his pupils at this time; also Miss Mary Ann Bell, whom the Doctor married in 1834. Dr. Mills was also one of the eight who organized the Medina County Medical Society, and the first Treasurer, and one of the first Censors; delivered the first dissertation before the society, being in February, 1834, on "Congestion." He held the office of Censor until May, 1839, when he resigned, and soon after left the State, going to Wisconsin. He died at Neenah, in that State.

Dr. Henry Ormsby was born at Fairlee, Orange Co., Vt., in 1805. He came to Ohio in 1817, stopping at Middlebury, Summit County. He commenced reading medicine with Dr. Town, of Hudson, in 1828. He attended one course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, as beneficiary from the Nineteenth Medical District, under the act of the Legislature. He commenced practice at Brookfield, Portage County, in 1832, but came to Medina in the same year. Dr. Ormsby was one of the eight charter members of the Medina County Medical Lyceum, and was chosen Secretary of the primary meeting to organize

said society, and was appointed on the committee to draft a petition to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. In 1834, Dr. Ormsby went to Copley, then in Medina County, and soon moved to Dover, in Wayne County. He came back to Medina in 1837, and continued the practice of his profession until 1845, when he sold his residence to Dr. L. D. Tolman, and retired from the further duties of this high calling. After returning from Dover to Medina, the Doctor again affiliated with the Medical Society, and was an active member until he retired from practice. Among other papers read by him, was one on the use of tea and tobacco—but especially tobacco—in 1841, and one in 1843, on "Animal Magnetism." He was appointed Postmaster by Martin Van Buren, just before the expiration of his term, which position he held through Harrison's and Tyler's official terms, and until the coming in of James K. Polk's administration.

Dr Nathan Branch, Jr., was born in Worthington, Hampshire Co., Mass., in the year 1776. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Peter Bryant, father of the poet, William Cullen Bryant, in Cummington, Hampshire Co., Mass. Having prepared himself for the practice of his profession, he emigrated to New York, and settled at Groton, now Delaware County, about the year 1800. There he practiced medicine for nearly thirty-four years. He came to York, in Medina County, in the year 1834, from Groton, N. Y. Here a large circle of relatives and friends gathered around, and aided largely in the settlement and growth of the township of York. The Doctor practiced his profession in York until about 1852, when his years numbered nearly fourscore, and he went to Michigan to live with a daughter, Mrs. Averhill. He died there about the year 1856.

Dr. Howard Alden came to Medina County in 1834, from Suffield, Conn., and located at Seville, in company with Dr. Mills. From Seville, he moved to Orange, Ashland County, in company

with Dr. William Deming. He came back to Westfield in 1840. His father was a physician, with whom he obtained his medical education. He joined the County Medical Society November 2, 1843; May 1, 1845, he was chosen President of the society; again in 1846; again in 1849; and served until 1855. He was chosen again in 1856, and served as such until 1867, when age and feeble health prevented him from active duties. He died at his home in Westfield about the year 1875.

Dr. Alexander Fisher came from "the East" to Ohio in 1834. He was a single man, and located at Western Star. He subsequently married, and immediately took front rank as physician and surgeon, his ride extending widely throughout Medina, Summit and Wayne Counties. He was universally respected by all who formed his acquaintance, not only for his superiority as physician, but for his generosity, urbanity, integrity and unassuming deportment. His highest ambition was to be able to treat diseases successfully, and he made this the prime object of life. He was careful in selecting remedies to avoid harsh or irritating substances, and was among the first to institute the expectant and supporting treatment in the typhoid fevers of the locality. He moved to Akron in 1850, and thence to Chicago in 1856. As a surgeon, he performed some important operations, such as amputating the superior maxillary bone and tying the external iliac artery. He now resides in Chicago, Ill., aged seventy-seven years, and is still on duty in the line of his profession.

Dr. J. S. Ross came to Medina in 1834, joined the Medical Society February 5, 1835, was elected Treasurer same year, and served until 1839. He bought Dr. Rowe's place in town in 1836, and practiced medicine until he left in 1839.

Dr. J. G. Morse, came to Medina in 1835, and formed copartnership with Dr. Rowe. Joined the Medical Society in 1836. Left this section

of country in 1839, under disapproval of the Medical Society; vide resolution, February 5, 1840.

Dr. Amos Witter located in Seville as physician about 1837. He read medicine with Dr. DeWitt at Lodi, and attended lectures in Cincinnati. Dr. Witter joined the Medina County Medical Society May 7, 1839; elected President of same May 2, 1844; served one year; appointed Censor May 1, 1845. Moved to Linn County, Iowa, about 1846. During the war of the rebellion, was commissioned Surgeon of a regiment from Iowa, and died from exposure while in the service.

Dr. William S. H. Welton, son of Judge Philo Welton, one of the early settlers of Montville Township; studied medicine with Dr. George K. Pardee, and was admitted to membership in the Medina County Medical Society, and granted diploma Feb. 5, 1835. He located at Medina, and practiced for about thirty years with slight interruptions, taking a trip to California about 1854, and at one time practiced at Wadsworth. His health for a number of years was very poor, and he was deprived thereby of many advantages which more fortunate competitors enjoyed. About 1865, he went West, and visited relatives in Wisconsin and Iowa. There he submitted to amputation of the leg, for chronic ulceration, and his health since has been so much improved that he has "taken up the cue" and sought to prolong the lives of the "black Republicans" of that State.

Dr. William Converse, the first physician in Litchfield, studied medicine with Dr. E. DeWitt, at Lodi, being a brother-in-law. While a student, Converse, Witter, and a tall student, whose name is unknown, went to Milton to resurrect a body for dissection. They took up coffin and all. A big dog came upon them while at work, and the tall fellow struck at him with the spade, but missed the dog and knocked Witter down. When they came to open the coffin, they found nothing but old bones in it. They had

robbed the wrong grave. Dr. Converse left Litchfield in 1839, going to Lodi, where he practiced until 1844, when he sold to Dr. Hoag, and went to Princeton, Ill., and thence to Chicago, having become wealthy and retired from business, and educating a son in the profession.

Dr. A. M. Armstrong, born 1808, in Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y. Studied medicine first at Chatham, in 1823, subsequently at Kinderhook. Attended lectures at Fairfield Medical College, New York, and graduated in 1832. Practiced medicine at Oswego, N. Y., until 1835. Located at Sharon, Medina County, same year, and moved to Doylestown in 1837, where he has since remained, subject to the labors, hardships and vexations incident to a country doctor's life. Dr. Armstrong was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the Legislature of Ohio, in the fall of 1879, from Wayne Co., Ohio.

Dr. Israel B. Beach, a native of Maine, came to Sharon in the year 1837; remained there in active practice until 1850, when he sold to Dr. Willey. He joined the Medina County Medical Society May 7, 1839, and attended a course of medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, in Pennsylvania, term of 1849-50, in company with Dr. A. Fisher; moved to Cleveland in 1850. He subsequently went to the State of New York, and again returned to Cleveland, and died there December 10, 1860.

Dr. Elijah Kendrick came to Wadsworth from Middlebury in 1838, and occupied Dr. Pardee's office for one and one-half years. He practiced at Wadsworth about five years, and went to Cincinnati. He was there during the cholera of 1848; was appointed Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Columbus about 1850; served as such a number of years, and moved to East Cleveland. He finally went to Brighton, Penn., where he died in 1877.

Dr. Wilcox settled in Hinckley about 1838, and practiced there some thirty years, and then went West to grow up with the country. He taught school at Cuyahoga Falls in 1827.

Dr. P. E. Munger came to the county in 1838; settled in Weymouth; subsequently moved to Medina; joined the medical society in 1840; was chosen Secretary and Treasurer in 1843 and 1844.

Dr. Munger was an educated man and well posted in the medical literature of his day.

Dr. Foster located in Granger about the year 1838. He practiced there until 1845 or 1846, and moved to Bennett's Corners; was there several years, and moved to Royalton. Kept hotel in Royalton until he died.

Dr. Rockwell was a physician at Lodi in 1839. October 28, 1841, he was admitted to membership in the Medina County Medical Society.

Dr. Lewis Damon Tolman came to Ohio from Onondaga Co., State of New York, about 1835. He studied medicine with Dr. Bela B. Clark at Brunswick; attended first course of lectures at Willoughby in 1838-39; received diploma from the Medina County Medical Lyceum May 7, 1839, and paid \$5, the usual fee for a diploma, becoming a member thereby. February 5, 1840, he was elected Recording Secretary and Treasurer, and served as such until February 2, 1843, not having been absent from any meeting during the four years, and taking an active part in all the proceedings.

He located at Litchfield in 1839, where he commenced to practice his profession; practiced there six years and, in 1845, came to Medina Village. In the winter of 1845-46, he attended lectures at Cleveland, and graduated in the spring of 1846. Returning to Medina, he continued the practice with much success, and found friends gathering thickly around him. May 3, 1849, he was again elected Secretary of the Medical Society, and served uninterruptedly until 1855, his membership continuing until his death in 1859.

Dr. James H. Carpenter came to Ohio in 1838; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1818. He commenced reading medicine with Dr. Tol-

man in 1839, at Litchfield; attended medical lectures at Willoughby, session of 1839-40; commenced practice with Dr. Tolman in the spring of 1840. Dr. Tolman, in hiving a swarm of bees, was stung by them, and obliged to keep the house. An important call arriving, Carpenter was asked to respond, and he performed the service so well that Dr. Tolman got a pair of pill-bags and put him at work. This was the beginning of his medical career. The copartnership continued until 1845, when Tolman went to Medina; meanwhile, Dr. Carpenter's father had died, and the support of the mother and family fell upon him. This and professional cares deprived him of further advantages in attending medical lectures, and yet few practitioners have exercised better judgment and adaptation to the ever-changing requirements of professional life.

In 1867, Dr. Carpenter moved to Michigan; but the "fickle goddess" that allured him thither lavished her charms upon "that other man," and he returned to Litchfield in 1877, where he now resides.

Dr. A. E. Ewing was born October 25, 1816, near Cobourg, Upper Canada, on the north shore of Lake Ontario. His father was from Massachusetts, and his mother from Vermont. He entered medical school at Castleton, Vt., early in 1836; afterward attended the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., and graduated in October, 1839. He came to Ohio in 1840, and practiced medicine in Granger and Sharon three years, then at Medina two years. In 1847, he went to Hillsdale, Mich., and edited a Whig newspaper during the Cass and Taylor campaign, and subsequently came back to Richfield in 1850. Went to Wisconsin in 1856, and came back to Richfield in 1863. Lives now at the last-named place. Dr. Ewing joined the Medina County Medical Lyceum February 1, 1844, and served as Censor one year and as Secretary and Treasurer until he moved, in 1847.

Dr. Hopkins came to Seville in 1840, and practiced in company with Dr. A. Witter. About 1848, he went to Sharon, and in 1852, went to State of New York. He became a great invalid subsequently, and went to the Medical Springs at St. Louis, Michigan, having rheumatism so as to be confined to crutches, etc. He was a member of the Medina Medical Society, October 28, 1841. May 3, 1842, chosen one of the Censors of the society, and again in 1843.

Dr. Henry Warner was born in Sheldon, Genesee Co., N. Y., June 17, 1817. Dr. Warner attended school in Sharon and read medicine with Dr. Pardee, and afterward attended medical lectures at Geneva, N. Y., in 1840-41. He located at Bristol, Wayne County, but in the fall of 1841, he came to Spencer, where he followed his profession until his death, except when serving in the capacity of Judge of the Probate Court at Medina, to which office he was elected, commencing in 1855, and serving six years. He was attacked with pneumonia, which terminated in death about 1872.

Dr. J. C. Preston, born in Talmadge, Ohio, December 8, 1819. Read medicine with Dr. Amos Wright of said town; attended a course of medical lectures at Willoughby, the winter of 1841-42. Practiced with Dr. Jewitt, at Mogadore, Summit County, one year; went to Brunswick, Medina County, September, 1843; attended course of lectures, and graduated at Cleveland Medical College, winter of 1862-63; moved to Cleveland, in November, 1869. Dr. Preston was appointed Assistant Surgeon, Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Date of rank, March 19, 1863. Date of commission, March 30, 1863; was promoted to Surgeon, February 1, 1865. Date of commission February 5, 1865. Mustered out with regiment July 20, 1865.

Dr. Preston was the only physician at Brunswick for almost twenty years, and enjoyed the full confidence of the people within the range of his practice.

Dr. Melancthon Hoag came to Lodi in 1844; bought out Dr. Converse; was from Randolph, Portage Co., Ohio; remained there until his death in 1874. Dr. A. Rawson was brother-in-law of Dr. Hoag; came to the county in 1844; located at La Fayette; left there in 1847.

Dr. William Clark, son of Dr. Bela B. Clark, and born in Medina County, read with his father and attended medical lectures at Willoughby about 1841 and 1842. He located at Litchfield for practice in 1844, and in 1845, went West, locating at Bucyrus, Ohio.

Dr. Edwin H. Sibley was born in Concord, Erie Co., N. Y., October 4, 1816; came to Harrisville about 1844. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio as Representative from Medina County, session commencing January, 1854; served one term. He attended lectures at the University of Buffalo, graduating about 1843. He joined the Medical Society of the county, May 3, 1855, and was chosen as one of the board of censors same day. August 2, 1855, read an essay on "Medical Ethics." May 1, 1856, Dr. Sibley presented the following, which was adopted by the society: Resolved, "That the act, entitled an act to provide for the registration of marriages, births and deaths in Ohio, is one that the members of this society will repudiate, and use negative means to render nugatory, for the reason that it enjoins, and with a penalty, making obligatory duties upon the medical profession, without an equivalent, and that in the face of the rule in this State against any special legislation favorable to the profession." Drs. Sibley and Spillman were chosen delegates to the National Medical Association to be held at Detroit, Mich., May 6, 1856. He died at Lodi, March 7, 1864, of typhoid pneumonia.

Dr. L. W. McIntosh came to Litchfield in 1845; bought out Dr. Tolman; left about 1849.

Dr. John J. McAlmont practiced medicine in Weymouth from 1846 to 1850; attended medical lectures at Cleveland, session 1848-49, and

graduated at the close of the session. About 1850 he went to Little Rock, Ark.

Dr. Hiekox came to La Fayette in 1847; his health failing, sold to Dr. S. Hudson, in 1851, and died soon after with consumption.

Dr. Albertson—*Eclectic*—located at Wilson's Corners about the year 1848, remained a short time and moved to Remson Corners, in the township of Granger, where he still resides and continues practice.

Dr. A. G. Willey entered the office of Dr. George K. Pardee in 1843. He attended the first course of lectures at the Medical Department of the Western Reserve College at Cleveland in the winter of 1846. He went to Spencer the same spring and practiced in company with Dr. Henry Warner. In the spring of 1848, he went to La Fayette and the following fall moved his family to Cleveland and attended lectures throughout the term of 1848-49, and graduated at the close. Again he moved to Spencer and went into company with Dr. Warner; stayed there until June, 1850, when he went to Sharon Center. December 1, 1854, he moved back to Spencer and still remains there.

Dr. S. Hudson began reading medicine in 1842, with Dr. Jewett, of Mogadora, Ohio, and in 1845 attended a course of lectures at Wilmoughby. He came to River Styx in the fall of 1848, and practiced there until the fall of 1851, when he went to La Fayette. He continued in practice there until the fall of 1861, when he went to Columbus and attended a course of medical lectures at Starling Medical College, and received his diploma at the close of the term. Soon after he was appointed, by Gov. Tod, Assistant Surgeon of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Date of rank, July 11, 1862; date of commission, July 23, 1862; resigned October 1, 1862. In 1863, he was appointed Post Surgeon at Louisville, Ky., remaining there until the spring of 1864, when he resigned and returned to La Fayette,

soon afterward moving to Medina, where he has continued to practice up to the present time.

Dr. Elder came to Litchfield in 1848; practiced there about three years and moved to Huntington, Ohio, thence to Indiana.

Dr. Aurelius H. Agard commenced the study of medicine by attending lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, in the winter of 1846-47, having, the year previous, occupied the office of Drs. Fisher and Warner, engaging in preliminary studies. He pursued the study of medicine henceforth uninterruptedly, attending a second course at Cleveland, and a third at Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and graduating in the spring of 1849. Returning to Western Star, he formed a copartnership with Dr. Fisher. In 1850, Dr. Agard bought Dr. Fisher's residence, and retained the practice at "the Star" until 1856, when he went to Sandusky City. He is now in California.

Dr. William Painter was practicing medicine at Peninsula, Summit Co., Ohio, up to 1849. He attended medical lectures at the Cleveland Session of 1849-50, and graduated in the spring of 1850. He came to Weymouth and remained five or six years, when he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has continued to follow in the work from that time until the present.

Dr. Henry Tiffany commenced the practice of medicine at Weymouth; attended a course of medical lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, session of 1848-49, and settled in York about 1850. He remained there in active practice until 1861, when he moved to Medina Village and at the death of Dr. Spillman, with his son H. B. Tiffany, bought the drug store formerly owned by Dr. Spillman. He died of inflammation of the bowels in 1864.

Dr. Wesley Pope settled in Hinckley about 1859. Practiced in Hinckley until about 1870.

Dr. E. R. McKensie commenced the practice of medicine in Litchfield about 1850, and still continues in the path of duty.

Dr. John Hill read medicine in the office of Dr. A. Fisher at Western Star; attended the first course of lectures at Cleveland, session 1849-50. In the spring of 1850, he went to California; thence to Australia in search of gold; returned by way of England, his mother country, in 1855. He attended medical lectures in Philadelphia in 1855-56, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1856. He located at Sharon in the same year, and soon after moved to Norton, Summit Co., where he has since lived on the farm.

Dr. H. J. Grismer came to Wadsworth from Pennsylvania in 1853. He bought Dr. Lyman's place, and in 1856 sold it back again and went to Western Star; stayed there two years and moved to Indiana. He is now living in Illinois.

Dr. James C. Bradford came to Medina in 1855, and entered into copartnership with Dr. Spillman. He remained about one year and then received appointment as Assistant Physician to Northern Ohio Insane Asylum, where he died in a short time of consumption. His previous history cannot be ascertained for this work.

Dr. H. E. Warner, son of Rev. Lorenzo Warner, M. D., was born in Brunswick, on the "old farm," in 1834. Studied medicine with Dr. Hills at Columbus; while a student, was druggist at the Lunatic Asylum one year, Dr. Hills being Superintendent of the same. He was druggist, also, at the Ohio Penitentiary one year, while his father was Chaplain of the same. He attended lectures at the Starling Medical College one term, 1857-58. He located at Weymouth in the fall of 1858, and practiced until the fall of 1860, when he attended lectures again at the above-named college, and graduated in the spring of 1861. Returned to Weymouth and continued to practice, when he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, December 17, 1863. He was detached on special duty at Camp Chase, having charge of the rebel

prisoners there confined. He was promoted to Surgeon, March 21, 1865, and remained at Camp Chase until the close of the war, in 1865. Soon after returning home, he began to fail in health, and consumption found in him a victim. He finally yielded himself up to death May 25, 1873.

Dr. A. P. Beach commenced practice in Seville, about 1859, having read medicine with Dr. More, of Congress Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, and attended medical lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio. He has attended lectures at Cleveland, recently, for two or three terms, and received a diploma from the Medical Department of the University of Wooster.

Dr. George F. Peckham read medicine with Dr. McIntosh at Litchfield, about 1846; attended medical lectures, first course at Columbus, Ohio; graduated at Geneva, N. Y., and located in Pennsylvania. Came to Litchfield in 1860. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Date of rank and commission, March 25, 1864. Was mustered out with the regiment, in July, 1865. Afterward settled at Rawsonville. Lives now in Elyria.

Dr. John L. Firestone was born in Columbiانا Co., Ohio, in 1829. Studied medicine with Dr. Leander Firestone, 1850 to 1853. Attended one course of lectures in Cleveland, and one at Castleton, Vt., graduating there in 1854. Attended the New York Medical College in 1855, graduating there. Served two years as Assistant Physician in the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum. Practiced at Apple Creek, Wayne County, one year, and then took charge of a drug store at Salem, because of ill health; stayed two years, then came to Medina in spring of 1860. Practiced until August 1862, when he was appointed Surgeon of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in that and the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, until the close of the war. Mustered out August 1, 1865. The following

winter was spent in the schools and hospitals of New York City, and in the spring formed a partnership with Dr. Abel Carey, a leading physician and surgeon of Eastern Ohio. Dr. Carey died in 1872, and soon Dr. Firestone's health began to fail; so much so, that he has been compelled to seek relief in traveling abroad, visiting England, Germany, Prussia, Austria, France and the West Indies, and is still compelled to see himself becoming a confirmed invalid, and able to do but little professional business.

Dr. Canfield located at La Fayette about 1860. He practiced a short time, when he was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs, and died with quick consumption.

Dr. William Brigham located in Seville, about 1861, having been pursuing medical studies at Ann Arbor Medical College, Mich. He has continued professional labors at the above-named place, up the present time, except when absent on military duty as Captain of a company in the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers.

Dr. E. H. Greenman located in Granger in 1861. Stayed there two and a half years and went West. Last heard from in Oregon.

Dr. David Palmer was among the early practitioners of Chatham, remaining up to about 1865, when he went to West Salem, thence to Ridgeville and back to Medina Village. Now residing at Lodi, this county.

Dr. M. I. Hawkins came to Brunswick about 1862, and has held the practice in that and parts of adjoining towns.

Dr. L. B. Parker is an old resident and physician of Liverpool; perhaps the oldest practitioner of the county. He has grown gray in the service, and holds the confidence of the people wherever known.

Dr. William T. Ridenour came to Wadsworth in the spring of 1863, originally from Maryland; studied medicine at Smithville, Wayne Co., Ohio; practiced three years in Wadsworth;

went to Oberlin in 1869, thence to Toledo, and is now professor in the Toledo Medical School. Dr. Ridenour was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Date of rank, November 9, 1851; date of commission, November 12, 1861; promoted to Surgeon, date of rank and commission, May 1, 1862; resigned December 28, 1862.

Dr. J. N. Robinson read medicine about 1850, in Chatham, Medina County, and also with Drs. Harley and Snodgrass in Wayne County. He attended medical lectures in Cleveland during the session of 1852-53, and 1853-54, graduating in February, 1854, and located for practice at Lockbourne, Franklin County; remained there eight years; came to Medina Village about 1863.

H. A. Hoyt, M. D., graduated at Yale Medical College January 10, 1861; enlisted as a private in First Connecticut Heavy Artillery May 10, 1861; promoted to Hospital Steward about May 24, 1861. Appointed Assistant Surgeon, same regiment, January 17, 1863. Received discharge at his request December 8, 1863; settled in Doylestown, Ohio, March 16, 1864. July 23, same year, he accepted the position of Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, Second Division, Third Army Corps. By his request, contract was annulled November 20, 1864; returned to Doylestown, Ohio; received commission from Gov. Buckingham, Assistant Surgeon of the Sixth Connecticut Infantry, and had charge of the regiment until mustered out August 31, 1865; moved to La Fayette, Medina Co., Ohio, December 15, 1865; had medical charge of County Infirmary; practiced his profession until he removed to Hoytville, April 15, 1867; practiced medicine there three years, and went into mercantile business there.

Dr. Henry Schuhmaker practiced medicine in Liverpool Township, near Abbeyville, a number of years. He was educated in Germany, his native country, and was a man of fine mold

and active perceptive faculties. He died of typhoid fever and congestive fever about 1871, while but a young and promising man.

Dr. J. C. Miller practiced Medicine at Lodi, about 1865, and for several years thereafter.

Dr. John Slutz located and practiced medicine at La Fayette, about 1865; was there three or four years, and for a short time also at Scville. He is now engaged as agent for the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company.

Dr. S. B. Frazelle came to Sharon about 1865, was a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. He practiced in Sharon three or four years, when his health failed and he was obliged to retire, and died of consumption about 1870.

Dr. Parker located in La Fayette about 1865. He was a graduate of Cleveland Medical College, and a member of the Northeastern Ohio Medical Society; was also physician to the County Infirmary for several years; moved out of the county in 1880.

Dr. A. O. Huntley studied medicine with Dr. Stacey Hills, and practiced in Granger in the years 1866-67.

Dr. N. S. Everhard, son of Jacob Everhard, was born in Chippewa January 8, 1841. He studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Aaron Everhard, at Ripon, Wis.; graduated at Cleveland Medical College, and located in Wadsworth in 1868. Dr. Everhard has continued to practice at Wadsworth until the present time, and holds a high position in the ranks of the fraternity.

Dr. L. S. Murray studied medicine with Dr. L. Firestone, of Wooster, beginning in 1864; graduated at the Medical Department of Wooster University in the spring of 1868, and practiced in Wooster until the fall of 1868, when he came to Medina, Ohio, where he has since followed his profession.

Dr. G. S. Gillett studied medicine in the office of Drs. W. H. H. Sykes and J. A. Tucker, at Plymouth, Ohio; attended medical lectures at

the Western Reserve Medical College, in Cleveland, sessions, of 1864-65 and 1866-67, and, graduating February, 1867; came to Hinckley 1868, and is practicing there at this date.

Dr. James H. Cassady has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Sharon Township since about 1870.

Dr. Porter located in Granger about ten years ago, and continues to practice there.

Dr. Singer came to York about 1871; stayed about two years, and quit.

Dr. H. H. Doane commenced in Litchfield in 1872.

Dr. Frank Young commenced studying medicine with Dr. Darley, of Cleveland, in 1869. He attended two full courses of lectures in the old Cleveland College, and graduated in the spring of 1872; he located in Weymouth the same year, and continues to occupy that field.

Dr. Wallace Briggs studied with Dr. Lyman at Wadsworth, and graduated at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1869. He located at River Styx in same year, but moved to Wadsworth in 1873, and in 1877 moved to California.

Dr. Hahn located in Spencer about the year 1874, occupying the office left by Dr. Warner at his death. He continues to reside and practice there.

Dr. Frank S. Jones began his medical career as druggist's clerk in 1865, in Medina, afterward in Cleveland, and subsequently in New York City. While in New York, he attended the New York College of Pharmacy for three seasons, and graduated in the spring of 1872. In the fall of 1872, he went to Chicago, and attended medical lectures at the Rush Medical College of that city, graduating at that institution in the spring of 1876. During a portion of the time of attending lectures, he was resident physician of one of the hospitals of Chicago. He came to Medina in the spring of 1876, and began practice, since which time he has continued in the line of professional duty.

Dr. Newberry came to York about 1876, and stayed about one year.

Dr. P. E. Bench, a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, commenced the practice of medicine at Seville, in company with his father about 1877, since which time he has been building up a practice.

Dr. Thomas Hunter came to this country from the Emerald Isle, bringing with him the medical education acquired through the opportunities afforded him in that historic land. He stopped off at Seville, and planted himself without introductory ceremonies, and no artifice or opposition could ever "rattle" him in the least.

Dr. Brown came to York about 1878, and stayed about one year.

Dr. E. E. Britton is a native of Medina County, and read medicine with Dr. Garver, of Homer. Graduated at Cincinnati in 1878, and

came to Lake Station in June of the same year, and practiced there until October, when he moved to Spencer, where he now resides.

Dr. John Cowan came to Lodi from Ashland County in 1879, and has a drug store in connection with his practice. Read medicine with his brother, J. P. Cowan. Commenced in 1851, and graduated at Columbus in 1854.

Dr. J. Wall was raised in the township of York, and read medicine with Dr. Gamble, of Liverpool, graduating at Cleveland, Ohio. He located at Sharon for a short time, but since 1879, has been practicing at York.

Dr. C. G. Hollis came to Wadsworth in the spring of 1880, from Richfield, Summit County.

Dr. George H. Wuchter studied medicine under Dr. Lyman, at Wadsworth. Attended three full courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, and graduated in the spring of 1880. He is now at River Styx.

CHAPTER IV.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT—THE PURITAN CHURCH IN THE WILDERNESS—EARLY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—THEIR TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS—RISE AND GROWTH OF SCHOOLS—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—THE PRESS—RAILROADS.

THE early settlers of Medina County were a "peculiar people." Nurtured in the shadow of Plymouth Rock, and growing to maturity under the rigid Puritan system, that scarcely in theory divided the church and state, they brought to this new land a religious spirit that eagerly seized upon the new Connecticut as a means to propagate a theology that had hitherto flourished only within the rock-bound limits of New England. In their native land, hedged about by traditions that had commanded the unquestioning respect of parents and children for many generations, opposition had been thrust out, and the people began to feel, like the Jews of old, that they were especially aided of God, and that they alone had

kept the faith undefiled. But hitherto, it had not been successfully transplanted, and, when the "Western Reserve" was placed in the control of those "to the manor born," a prominent thought in the minds of those who peopled it, was that now favorable circumstances were to aid in transplanting the Puritan faith to a spot peculiarly guarded, from which its influence like the light, should dispel the darkness and make the church of New England the church universal. Accepting the dogma of "original sin," they sat beneath the denunciatory preaching of their native land with a meekness that was satisfied if, by the rigid rule of practice laid down, they might, peradventure, be saved. But under this quiet exterior there was a true

war-like spirit, and the mind of each member of the church that had reached maturity of thought, was an arsenal of theological weapons. At church meetings, in the social circles, and on the street, the ponderous themes of "election," "fore-ordination," "the perseverance of the saints," and kindred subjects, were prominent topics and were wielded with a power and an address that vividly recalls the physical combats of mediæval times. On coming to the new country, however, these characteristics experienced a change. The standing army had been mobilized, and each member was imbued with the enthusiasm of a crusader, but they found here an enemy, to subdue whom their arsenal held no adequate weapon. Their fulminations of the decrees were met with an appeal to "common-sense" philosophy; dogmas were met with the demand for freedom of thought; and the result here, as in many a physical conflict, was that the light-armed forces completely demoralized those strong only in their defensive armor; and forced them to accept, and in the end to champion, that freedom of thought that they had early learned to denounce as heresy.

Society during the first ten or fifteen years was but little divided by sectional lines. In church, politics and social matters, neighborhoods for miles about were closely allied by the necessities of the situation, and society in the spirit of true democracy inquired only into the moral worth of the new comer. The majority of the adults among the early settlers had been members of some one of the Christian churches in their native States, and at the first opportunity arrangements of more or less permanent character were made for Christian worship. Sectarian feelings, under the exigencies of the occasion, were lost sight of or kept strictly in abeyance, and Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists and Baptists united to establish and continue religious worship on the Sabbath. The reminiscences of Ephraim

Lindley, of Brunswick, are typical of the experiences of the different communities throughout the county at that time. He says: "At the first religious meetings, citizens from Liverpool and Brunswick united. When meetings were held at William Warner's cabin, Justus Warner, who was an Episcopalian, took the lead of the meeting, and when at Brunswick the leader of religious exercises was of the Methodist or Congregational denominations. Generally the small family dwelling was filled with those who revered the Sabbath and church duties. The exercises commenced with singing, in which all took part, and were able to keep time and sing in unison without the aid of organ or other musical instrument. After singing, prayer devout and fervent was offered, then a sermon was read, one or more exhorted, then closed by singing. Many of those who witnessed these religious exercises in the then wilderness, cannot have forgotten the zeal, the good feeling, the solemnity, that was apparent. God smiled graciously on the first settlers and conferred upon them many and rich blessings while employed in rearing homes in these wilds. At the Sabbath prayer meetings there was a marked reverence, and not a few can date back to those times and places their first and lasting religious impressions."

In the meanwhile, the mother State had not been unmindful of the spiritual wants of its Western offspring, and the Connecticut Missionary Society, formed to carry the gospel of the Puritans to Vermont and Western New York, sent several of its missionaries to the New Connecticut. Among these, were the Reverends Anasa Loomis, William Hanford and Simeon Woodruff; and it was under their guidance that most of the early Congregational churches were formed. These were established in Harrisville on October 3 and 4, 1817, with twelve members; in Brunswick, February 19, 1819, with eleven members; in Medina, February 21, 1819, with seven members; in Wadsworth August 8,

1819, with nine members; in Granger, November 14, 1819, with thirteen members, and soon after in Westfield. These organizations did not at once set about erecting a place of worship, nor to secure a pastor, but they served as rallying points for the denomination which they represented. Other church influences were not less active. The Methodist Episcopal itinerants were early found in all parts of the county, establishing a class at Brunswick in 1817; in Medina and Westfield in 1819, and in Granger in 1820. The Baptists and Presbyterians organized churches a little later, so that in 1835, each township had several religious organizations. These different churches, though ostensibly independent bodies, were, in fact, in the majority of cases, a single church for all practical purposes. They usually occupied the most centrally located schoolhouse, and the different missionaries so timed their visits as to arrive when there were no other appointments. A little later, union houses of worship were built, and frequently, at first, a single pastor conducted the services, or each secured a pastor to preach on each alternate Sabbath, the same audience attending each service. In some instances, the original proprietor of the lands here, took an interest in this subject which greatly aided these weak societies. In Montville, Aristarchus Champion, the principal owner of land in the township, contributed \$300 toward the building of a Methodist Church, and in 1827, induced Rev. S. V. Barnes, a Presbyterian minister, to locate there, by the gift of 100 acres of land. In a similar spirit, Elijah Boardman sought to establish the Episcopal Church in Medina as the one with which he affiliated. The disposition thus manifested, tended to facilitate the organization of a religious sentiment that did not need awakening or quickening. The first religious service of a public character in Medina, was held on the 11th day of March, 1817, Rev. Royce Searle, Rector of St. Peter's Church, of Plymouth, Connecticut, preaching the sermon.

On the following day, Rev. William Hanford, a missionary of the Connecticut Missionary Society, preached a sermon at the same place. The county seat was considered a point of great advantage for denominational development, and both of these ministers, the one representing the proprietor's choice, and the other the ruling element in the New as well as the old Connecticut, and both finding persons of like faith with themselves, were thus seeking by early efforts to secure the ground for their respective organizations. On the 10th of the following month, the people gathered near the present residence of Herbert Blakslee and prepared to erect a log cabin for a place of worship. The underbrush was cleared away, the timber cut and hauled to the site of the proposed building, and shingles had been prepared from the tree, when a notice that Rev. Mr. Searle would be there in the afternoon and preach, was received. The people with one accord redoubled their efforts, and completed the structure, providing seats, by placing poles on forked stakes driven in the ground, in time to listen to the sermon at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Here the Congregationalists and the Episcopalians held services on alternate Sundays, and continued in this way for years. This state of affairs continued without anything to disturb the general harmony, until about 1830 or 1835. By this time, the number of available ministers had largely increased; the pressure of pioneer life had become less burdensome, settlers had more means to devote to the building of "meeting houses," more members were gathered into the different organizations, and there began to be manifested on the part of the different denominations, a disposition to assert their individuality. This led to less cordiality in the union work, and gave rise to an attempt to turn the work to denominational account, which led in some cases to a violent disruption of the harmonious relations previously known, and in all cases gradually to a separate place of

worship and church work. On the whole, this result was not altogether undesirable, as, in the main, it inculcated a proper spirit of emulation and more plainly marked the individual responsibility of the members, resulting in greater Christian activity.

During all this time a subtle change had been going on in the character of the people. Minds that had been kept within rigid lines of thought, breathing in the free air of the wilderness, had unconsciously begun to wander in the fields of speculation which had been forbidden to their earlier life, and were rapidly conceiving a taste for this freedom of thought. It was years, however, before these staid New England people, strictest of their sect, would acknowledge what was readily revealed to the new comer, or to their old friends in the East when they returned to visit their native places. This was the happy mean in a change that affected all classes of society. Some of the older people could not surrender the traditions they had respected from their youth up, the habits of thoughts that had strengthened with their growth, and they became more stern in their judgment, and contended for each jot and tittle of their faith with increased pertinacity. The other extreme was a violent reaction, in the form of infidelity, against the mental tyranny of the old Puritan faith. The seeds of this heresy did not come into the county from New England, but, once here, it found fruitful ground in the minds of those, who, held in control only by the stern influences of their native land, became restive and insubordinate when these restraints were partially removed in this wild country. This reaction was not marked, however, until the whole county were suddenly awakened to the fact, by the organization and charter of an association or society in Medina, for the promotion of "Morals and Scientific Research." This was about 1830 or 1832, and in January of 1833, and again in the following year, this society publicly celebrated the birth.

day of Thomas Paine. On one occasion they heralded their freedom from the "thralldom of religious opinion," with cannon, and, on both occasions, a procession headed by such music as could be secured, paraded the streets of the village. The number which thus openly avowed their infidelity reached something over fifty persons, a few of whom, at least, had been church members here. A dinner and an oration completed the exercises of these occasions. Although it was generally understood that such a society existed, this revelation of the extent of the evil came upon the church with startling force, and brought a stigma upon legitimate free thought, that strongly re-inforced the ranks of conservatism in the church.

But the struggle for free thought was not destined to be lost or won on a single field. The question of human slavery, which had been kept in abeyance by the church, under the fostering influence of Garrison, the "*Ohio Observer*," and the "*Philanthropist*," began to loom up into such proportions here, that it could no longer be ignored, and the continued divergence of sentiment among the people, threatened to disrupt the churches—a consequence which did follow in many cases. The establishment of Oberlin College, in 1833, gave strength to the progressive element in society and added to the seriousness of the situation. The Congregational and Methodist Churches suffered most by the agitation which followed. In the case of the latter, the Wesleyan movement, championed, if not inaugurated, by Edward Smith, was seriously felt in Medina County. His powerful arguments, brought home to the intelligence of the people by forcible illustrations, carried conviction. His favorite figure was to represent those who hoped to reform the Methodist Episcopal Church from within, as a washer-woman who should jump into her tub, and, grasping the handles, expect to empty it of the water. A number of classes were formed throughout the county from these

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dissenting members of the Methodist Church. No buildings, however, were erected by them, and subsequently, when the logic of events removed this question from the forum of debate, they generally returned to their original church home.

With the Congregational Churches the case was more complicated. These had been organized on the "plan of accommodation," that of union with the Presbytery, an arrangement which had been effected through the overtures of the Presbyterian Church, which had been accepted by the Congregational Churches in Western New York. It provided for the regular incorporation of these churches into the Presbyterian order for temporary purposes, allowing in cases of discipline the member to elect under which mode of procedure the case should be tried. In 1828, the Western Reserve College was founded at Hudson, with Rev. Charles B. Stows as professor, and later as President. At this period the influence of the college, under the guidance of a faculty composed of such men as Elizur Wright, Beriah Green and Rufus Nutting, was in favor of emancipation. This attitude was maintained until 1833, when, through the death of the President and the efforts of the institution's pro-slavery friends, the administration was changed, and President Pierce, a conservative, put at the head. It was at this juncture that Oberlin College was established, having for its object, as was set forth in its first annual report, "the diffusion of useful science, sound morality and true religion, among the growing multitudes of the Mississippi Valley." One of its objects was the elevation of female character, and included within its general design, was "the education of the common people with the higher classes, in such manner as suits the nature of Republican institutions." These centers of college and church influence were at once brought into collision. Oberlin stood for human rights without reserve; for independent Congregational-

ism; for "sanctification," "Christian perfection" or "holiness of heart," in religion, as it was variously termed. On all these points it was antagonized by Hudson. "From the time of the Edwardses, there had been a progressive and a conservative party in the churches; the former aspiring after an enlarged liberty, and the latter seeking to repress it; the former insisting upon the doctrine of immediate and unconditional repentance (as did Hopkins); the latter pleading for indulgences, postponement, gradualism, and temporizing expedients; the former responded promptly to the call for the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery; the latter had previously intrenched and fortified itself in the fortress of the Colonization Society, and was determined to permit no disturbance of its quietude."* This, as near as any formula can express it, was the relation of these two centers of learning in the New Connecticut, and their antagonism was at once transferred to the churches in the country surrounding, arousing a rancorous contention, the echoes of which have but recently died away. A man was set "at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law, and a man's foes were they of his own household." While the antagonism was really between the progressive and the conservative elements, the questions upon which they differed were threefold—Slavery, Congregationalism, and what became to be known as "Oberlin Doctrines." On the first question, the Hudson institution, in obedience to its friends, had changed from its early advanced grounds to conservative views of the subject. It still claimed to be opposed to slavery, and repelled with indignation the charge that it was only half-hearted in the cause, and was really pro-slavery in sentiment. Its support of the "Plan of Accommodation" allied the power of the Presbytery to its interests, and for awhile it

* Slavery and Anti-Slavery—By WILLIAM GOODSELL.

seemed invincible in the churches. The majority of the ministers here were members of the Presbyterian order, and frequently had no connection with the church over which they presided, save as hired master of the organizations. According to the plan of union, the government of the church was in the hands of the Presbytery, while the membership was in a great majority, if not wholly, Congregational. The machinery of the church, therefore, was entirely in the hands of the conservative party, and it was only that the minority of the laity possessed the same Puritan pertinacity with the majority, that, with the triple armor of a just cause, they eventually triumphed. Oberlin at once became the rallying-point for those who were opposed to this unnatural union, and this stronghold of conservatism was a little later shaken to its center by the organization of a "Congregational Association," the forerunner of the present conference system. Some years subsequently, the "General Assembly" of the Presbyterian Church met at Cleveland. The question of slavery could not be kept in abeyance, and one of the Southern members delivered himself of a labored argument, taking the ground that the Bible sustained human slavery. This proved an efficient weapon in the hands of the progressive element in the churches of this county. Society here had outstripped the churches in anti-slavery progress, and the defense of the Presbytery, to which the odium of this argument attached, rapidly became unpopular. The power of the Presbytery, however, though shaken, was not overthrown at once, and the "Oberlin Doctrines" became heir to the hostilities which the agitation had engendered. The Oberlin *Evangelist* was denounced from the pulpit; subscribers were "marked men," and were frequently shunned even by their relatives. It was simply the old fight for freedom of thought, without any foreign question to mask it. The *Evangelist* demanded the abolition of formulas, freedom for all investigation,

and the holding-fast of that which was good. The excitement permeated the whole community, and those outside of the church declared "that the devil had really come to Medina; had got the Episcopalians all by the ears, and frightened the Methodists to their prayers, while the

"Presbyterians look on and sing,
'Sweet is the work, my God, my King.'"

The end was a division in some of the principal churches in the county, the Oberlin adherents being forced out or departing to establish new organizations. This culminating point was not reached in all parts of the county at the same time, and the asperities of the agitation were greatly relieved by occasional revivals, one of the most remarkable occurring at Medina Village in 1844. The rapid progress of subsequent political events hurried the disturbing question of slavery on to the final arbitrament of war, and when, on January 1, 1863, slavery was struck dead, there was no church influence but that applauded. With this the root of all bitterness removed, the step to a re-union was a short one, and this desirable consummation soon followed. Now, slavery is dead, Congregationalism is independent, and Oberlin graduates are sought by all churches of this order—the triumph of free thought could not be more complete.

The churches of the county have passed through great changes since the early days. Many have died out, some have, as an organization, changed their creed, and others have sprung up and supplanted the older established ones. There are sixty-nine church organizations, all but one or two possessing places of worship averaging from \$1,200 to \$10,000 in cost of erection. These churches are divided denominationally as follows: Methodist Episcopal, nineteen; Congregational, ten; Baptist, seven; Disciple, six; Lutheran, six; United Brethren, five; Dunkard, three; German Reformed, Catholic, Universalist and Presbyterian,

each two, and one each of the Lutheran and German Reformed united, Evangelical (Albright) Protestant Episcopal, "Church of God," and Mennonite.

Like the early immigrants in all parts of the State, the first settlers of Medina County brought here the habits of intemperance which prevailed so generally in New England in the opening years of the nineteenth century. Whisky played an important part in all forms of social life in the new community. In the cabin, on training day, at loggings and house-raising, at the meetings of the lodges and at ministerial gatherings, the lurking evil was found. But few distilleries were to be found in the county, but there was no lack of the product; drunkenness was common, and sudden deaths, of which whisky was the immediately producing cause, reach upward of a score in number. In 1833, a resident of Sharon Township was seen returning from Grangerburg intoxicated, but he did not reach home. After ten days of search, his body was found lying in a little stream with a jug of whisky beside him. From the position of the body, it was thought that in his attempt to drink from the brook, he had fallen forward, and in his helpless, intoxicated state was drowned. But with this terrible vice the people brought also an antidote, and it was not long before there were earnest men and women who united to combat the curse. N. B. Northrop is credited with giving the first regular temperance lecture in the county, and it is believed it was made in Sharon Township. However, he made speeches early, as did Timothy Hudson and others as early as 1830. The earliest recorded temperance society in the county was formed in Litchfield Township, July 4, 1832, although it is probable that there were others formed earlier, at Medina Village if not elsewhere. In 1842, the Washingtonian movement was brought here by a Mr. Turner and a companion from Cleveland. Spirited meetings were held at first in the court house, and from the county seat

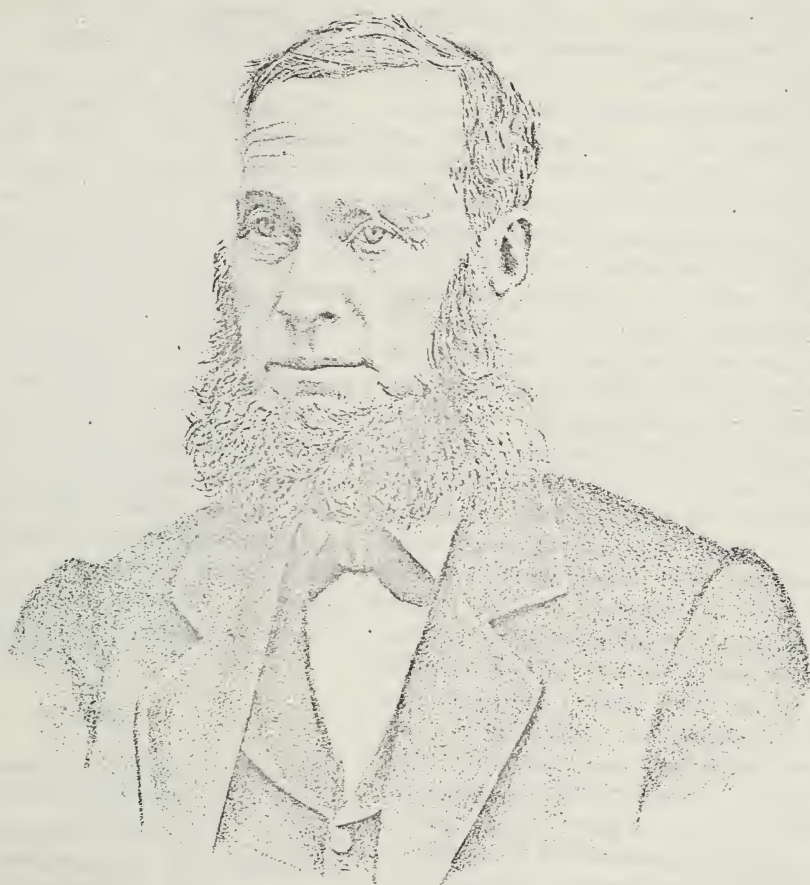
the influence spread in widening circles throughout the county. During this year, the Rev. D. A. Randall issued a small folio paper, called the *Washingtonian*, with a page about 8x10 inches, which appeared once a month, and continued some time into the following year. In 1847, the temperance movement received a new impulse, and Rev. W. B. Disbro edited the *Pledge*, a temperance paper about the same size as its predecessor, which was published by the Medina Temperance Society. This movement, more properly known as that which introduced the organization of the "Sons of Temperance," so far as enlisting the interest of the people went, was eminently successful. Lodges were formed throughout the county, and "Good Templar" meetings were one of the standard means of entertainment in country communities up to the beginning of the war. The distracting influence of succeeding years drew attention from this line of effort, and the organized movement against intemperance was allowed to lose force and finally to cease altogether. A few saloons were started in each of the principal villages in the county, and the druggists made the liquor traffic a prominent part of their business.

This was about the state of affairs in the latter part of 1873, when the "Crusade" began in Washington Court House, in Highland County, Ohio. Dio Lewis was prominent in this movement, and, writing of its operations, he said: "There are four distinct stages. First, the conversational, which must be complete before the second step—the large public meeting, at which the best ladies in the town must be appointed in large numbers—is taken. The third stage will require no management. It is the stage of saloon visiting, and the women will take care of it. The fourth stage is that of tying up the loose strings, clinching the nail with reading-rooms. It must be done in this order." The effort was attended with wonderful success, and, for a month or two,

confined itself to Southern Ohio; but, as the work spread, the enthusiasm kindled into a grand conflagration that leaped State barriers and enveloped the whole land. It reached Medina County in February, 1874. The work had attracted the attention of the good people of the county very early, and the "first stage" had been passed when, in the *Gazette* of the 27th of this month, a notice was given for a mass meeting at the Methodist Church. The public thought may be well expressed in the comments of the paper on this notice, as follows: "We do not understand that the meeting is intended to inaugurate the praying crusade or any special method, but that it is hoped that it may help to strengthen the public sentiment on the side of temperance, and encourage greater activity and zeal in suppressing liquor selling and liquor drinking." The meeting thus introduced recognized at once that the "woman's temperance movement had struck Medina," and an earnest remonstrance against the local liquor traffic was drawn up to circulate for signers. On the 11th of March, a Woman's Temperance League was organized at Medina, and a vigorous campaign inaugurated on the plan followed elsewhere. The movement gradually spread to the outlying portions of the county. Even the country townships without saloons had organizations that did yeoman service in educating public sentiment and supporting the general work. A Men's Temperance Union was formed in May at Medina Village, which had for its object "to take notice of all violations of the law of the State and ordinances of this village for the suppression of drunkenness and intemperance that may come to their knowledge." This was a type of the work throughout the county which engaged the active interest of the leading men and women in every township. The result was eminently successful everywhere. Saloons were closed, and druggists came upon temperance grounds. The project of a read-

ing room was talked of at considerable length, but a public library was finally established, which still exists for the use of all for a small consideration. The results of this movement in the county were crystallized in the form of a Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was auxiliary to a State organization of the same style. Other organizations, such as the Young People's Christian Temperance Union, Temperance Battalion, etc., tending to interest the younger portion of the county, and an organization of the Temperance Gleaners, especially for the children, were inaugurated.

On the 7th of April, 1877, the "Murphy movement" struck Medina. The effort was addressed to individuals, and began in Pittsburgh, through the exertions of Francis Murphy, a reformed drunkard. It started as an entirely secular movement, and was carried on with wonderful success. It gradually spread along the lines of railroad leading out of that city, reaching one town after another, like the spread of an epidemic. It, however, soon took on a religious nature, and proved as wide-reaching as the "Crusade" that had preceded it. In response to an invitation from some of the citizens of Medina, Messrs. O. B. Dealing, John McConnell and Mr. Howard, of Warren, Ohio, who had been engaged in the work there, came to the county seat and inaugurated the movement. A Young Men's Temperance Union was formed, and the pledge, printed on a card to be signed, was circulated, and, for a time, these "Murphy cards" were popularly considered as a certificate of good moral character, and a general passport to the favor of the people. There were numerous cases where these cards were secured and used for disreputable purposes, but, in the main, the result was to advance the temperance sentiment of the country. The interest spread throughout the county, and organizations were formed in Brunswick, Liverpool, York, Lodi, Wadsworth, Seville, Weymouth, Sharon, and, finally, to



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every part of the county. A blue ribbon became the badge of the organization, and the majority of those to be met wore it conspicuously displayed on their clothing. The interest continued for several months, when its absorbing influence gave way to other matters.

On April 19, 1879, another temperance wave struck Medina. At that time, Harvey L. Simon, of Cleveland, began a series of "Gospel Temperance Meetings" under the "Medina Christian Temperance Union." The temperance people were generally awakened, donned the blue ribbon, and a number of drinking men signed the pledge, and adopted the blue ribbon as the insignia of their faith and practice. The boys and girls of the village joined the "blue ribbon brigade," and temperance meetings were held at the schoolhouse every afternoon at 4 o'clock. This was a local matter, and did not extend, except incidentally, to other parts of the county. The temperance organizations throughout the county still remain in vigorous condition. The "Union" holds quarterly meetings in the various parts of the county, and union temperance meetings are, once a month, held on a Sunday evening in all the villages, besides, in many places, a temperance prayer-meeting on each Sabbath.

* Nothing is more characteristic of the settlements on the Western Reserve than the prominence which educational effort early attained in their social development. The settlements were sparse, and money or other means to secure teachers were obtained with great difficulty, but parents and children alike seemed to appreciate the great advantage which knowledge bestowed, and made endless sacrifices to gain this coveted gift. In many cases, in Medina County, schools were begun and carried

on as a labor of love, without hope of reward, and in one instance, at least, a schoolhouse was erected before there were any scholars to attend. These primitive schoolhouses were very much of the same general plan. Logs were cut sixteen or eighteen feet in length, and of these the walls were raised. "Shakes" composed the roof, and a rude fire-place and clap-board door, a puncheon floor, and the cracks filled with "chinks," and with these latter, daubed over with mud, completed the construction of the schoolhouse. The window, if any, was made by cutting out a log the full length of the building, and over the opening in winter was placed a well-greased paper, that served to keep out the storm and admit the light. Just under this window, two or three strong pins were driven into the log in a slanting direction. On these pins, a long puncheon was fastened, and this was the desk upon which the writing was done. For seats, they used benches made from small trees, cut in lengths of ten or twelve feet, split open, and, in the round side, two large holes were bored at each end which received the supporting legs. The books were as primitive as the house. The New Testament, when it could be had, was the most popular reader, though, occasionally, a copy of the old "English Reader" was found, and very rarely, the "Columbian Orator" was in the family; Pike's and Smiley's arithmetics; Webster's Speller was first used, and after awhile the "Elementary Speller" came in. Grammar was seldom taught; when it was, the text-books were Murray's or Kirkham's grammars.

"The primitive schoolhouses were in keeping with the homes of the pupils. They were warm, if nothing more, as it was only necessary to make a 'bee' and re-mud the spaces between the logs each fall before the cold weather came on. Children who were barefooted till the school commenced, and sometimes till the snows covered the hills and ice the streams, were not so sensitive to cold as pupils of these latter

* For the greater part of this subject, the writer is indebted to the pen of Wm. P. Clark, Esq.

days. The writer has often seen boys sliding down hill, and upon the ice with bare feet till midwinter.

It was easier to build the houses and warm them, however, than to obtain money to pay teachers, small as the wages were—often but \$1 a week for women and \$2 or \$3 for men, and board with the pupils. Books cost money, and were not easy to be procured. The instructors of those days would make a poor show beside those of the present, so far as knowledge of text-books is concerned. It is no slander to say that teachers who could not master square root or who had not seen the inside of a grammar, were more numerous than those who dared to make pretensions to such qualifications. There was at first no public fund available, and in a later period the fund for the payment of teachers was quite small, and what was lacking was made up by assessments *pro rata*, on those who attended the school; hence, the teacher was often compelled to wait for a part of the small sum promised him, till it could be collected. But let it not be supposed that there was no good work done in those schools. The reading, the spelling, the writing and the ciphering, so far as the teacher could go, need not have been ashamed to stand beside that of these days of high culture and extended literary attainment. The seeds sown broadcast in the forests have germinated and grown during these many years, and now we behold the magnificent harvest. Prominent among the teachers of an early day in the common schools, but at a time when the demands of the schools and the accomplishments of the teachers had greatly advanced, were John Coddington, Homer Warner, Nathan Nettleton, Duthan Northrup, Robert F. Coddington, Samuel B. Curtiss, John B. Chase, Samuel W. McClure, Jonathan Beebe, John L. Clark, Halsey Hurlburt, James A. Bell, Calvin Chapin, Milo Loomis, Joshua C. Berry, William Paul, Jacob Bell, David Holmes, William Crane, Grant Low, E.

S. Bissell, T. H. Hills, M. C. Hills, Dr. S. Hills, C. T. Hills and Sherman Bronson.

The system for the examination and licensing of teachers, was fluctuating until 1853. From 1825 to 1829, the Court of Common Pleas appointed three examiners for a term of one year, who gave certificates for teaching "reading, writing, arithmetic and other necessary branches of a common education." From 1829 to 1833, the Clerk of Common Pleas appointed a suitable number of examiners, not less than five nor more than the number of townships in the county, who served for two years. From 1834 to 1836, the court made the appointment, and the number was limited to five. But the Board of Examiners were required to appoint one examiner in each township for female teachers only; and in no case was a certificate to be given, unless the applicant was found qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, and sustained a good moral character. From 1836 to 1853, three examiners were elected in each township. The writer has no means of giving the names of many examiners during that period. It is remembered, however, that Russell Thayer held the office in Montville Township; Dr. Thomas Rowe, in La Fayette Township; William Paull, T. H. Hills and John Coddington, in Granger Township. From 1853 to 1855, the Court of Common Pleas appointed three County Examiners, for a term of three years. The first board under this act consisted of Rev. H. Lyon, Principal of Richfield Academy; John McGregor, Principal of Wadsworth Academy, and I. R. Henry, a lawyer of Medina Village. The last board under this act was composed of Rev. G. S. Davis and Hermon Canfield, Esq., of Medina Village, and William P. Clark, of Montville, Principal of a select school in Medina Village. This board was required to hold four quarterly examinations in each year, in any part of the county as might be convenient, free to all applicants, but either Examiner could hold private or special exam-

inations at a cost of 50 cents to each candidate receiving a certificate. For the convenience of examiners and candidates, special examinations were held in the several townships, all persons who received certificates, being charged 50 cents. Since 1853, the appointment of examiners has been by the Probate Judge, and every applicant for examination must be found qualified to teach orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar and theory and practice of teaching, before he can receive a certificate. The first Probate Judge re-appointed Messrs. Davis, Canfield and Clark. Since that time, the office has been held by numerous educators of distinction from various parts of the county.

The plan of holding teachers' institutes was agitated and fully discussed. The first institute ever held in the Western country convened at Sandusky in September, 1845; the second was held at Chardon in October of the same year. In response to petitions from the counties of the Western Reserve, a law was enacted by the Legislature, authorizing the Commissioners of twenty-four counties of Ohio—of which Medina County was one—to set apart money for the support of a County Superintendent, or to defray the expenses of teachers' institutes. Eleven of these counties appropriated money to support institutes, the Commissioners of Medina County setting apart \$300 for an institute fund. In October, 1847, the board of school examiners, consisting of Rev. G. S. Davis, Hermon Canfield and William P. Clark, issued a call for a Teachers' Institute to be held at the court house in Medina. To this call sixty-four gentlemen and the same number of ladies from all the townships of the county, except Spencer, and also from the adjoining counties, responded, eighty-eight of them being practical teachers. Of the gentlemen whose names appear in the catalogue, Henry Smith had taught sixteen terms; Joshua N. Robinson, eleven; Cyrus King, seven; Stephen B. Woodward and H. W. Remington, six;

Thomas S. Shenn and two others, five; James Quayle, R. B. Squires and Samuel N. Stebbins, four; H. E. Matteson, Loyal A. Curtiss and seven others, three; John B. Young, S. G. Barnard, Hiram Goodwin, S. F. Coddling and ten others, two; and Solomon Holcomb and ten others, one each. Of the ladies, Semantha Worcester and Amy Sheldon had taught sixteen terms; Eleanor Stiles, fifteen; Elsie Coddling and Editha M. Curtiss, eleven; Marietta and Antoinette Clark, Almira Stiles and Nancy J. McDonald, seven; Eveline Clark and Jane F. Bradford, six; Melissa Brown and Nancy Jameson, five; Hannah Hewes and four others, four; Julia A. King, Jemima Averill and four others, three; Charlotte W. Sanford and six others, two; Eliza Russell and six others, one term each. The instructors were M. D. Leggett, of Akron, in orthography, arithmetic and physiology; T. W. Harvey, of Chardon, in geography and grammar; and J. Hurty, of Mansfield, in elocution and civil government; Rev. S. D. Taylor, of Bath, Rev. William Johnson, of Sharon, and Charles A. Foster, A. M., of Seville, were lecturers. The institute appointed Messrs. H. Smith, S. M. Curtiss and S. M. Thayer, a committee on text-books. They recommended Town's Spelling-book, McGuffey's series of readers, from the first to the fifth inclusive, Wells' Grammar, Adams' Arithmetic, Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, Smith's First Book in Geography, Morse's Geography, Ackerman's National History, Young's Civil Government, Mitchell's Outline Maps, and Batchelder's Natural Accountant. William P. Clark and Henry Smith were appointed a committee to publish a catalogue, from which the following extracts are taken:

To the Public: In compliance with a call issued by the Board of School Examiners for Medina County, the teachers of the county assembled at Medina on Monday, November 8, 1847, for the purpose of holding a Teachers' Institute. The session was continued till Friday evening. In presenting this catalogue, the committee take

the opportunity to say that they are fully convinced of the utility of the Teachers' Institutes. They believe them to be well calculated to do much toward elevating the standard of common-school instruction. Let it be borne in mind that thirty-six thirty-sevenths of the youth of our State receive their education in common schools, and it will be unnecessary to urge upon the friends of education the importance of improving the qualifications of teachers. The fountain cannot rise above its source. No less true is it that the school must bear the impress of the character of its instructor. That teachers' institutes are the best available means for improving the qualifications of teachers, is no longer a matter of doubt. It is not claimed that they will accomplish all the objects attained by State Normal Schools, but that they will effect much toward improving the qualifications of that portion of our teachers who could never enjoy the facilities of such a school.

In the fall of 1848, the "second Institute of the county was held. It continued three weeks, and was attended by a large number of teachers and others. The institute was under the direction of Mr. M. F. Cowdery, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ohio State Teachers' Association. Mr. Cowdery was assisted in the work of instruction by Messrs. G. W. Winchester, J. B. Howard, William P. Clark, — Cuthion and Prof. H. Mandeville. Prof. Mandeville gave a course of instruction in reading and elocution which was novel, and provoked much comment and some opposition; the interest, however, seemed to increase to the end.

At all institutes, the subject of better work in the public schools, and of the superior advantages to be expected from the establishment of union schools for large towns and cities, was discussed, and plans urged upon the attention of the people. As a result, the plan of graded schools was adopted in many places, and soon compelled the abandonment of private schools, or these and the common schools united and formed union schools.

Let it not be understood, however, that teachers' institutes and graded schools met no opposition in Medina County. There are al-

ways those to be found who are opposed to the use of public moneys to make schools free, or to furnish facilities for the education of teachers. Although the fund first set apart by the Commissioners to constitute an institute fund, came from the interest of the surplus revenue, and was by law designated to be used in the promotion of education, many opposed its use in this manner, and endeavored to make institutes unpopular. The Board of Examiners, upon whose recommendation the funds were appropriated, and by whom they were disbursed, were divided on the question. The matter was still farther complicated by the fact that authors of school books and agents of publishing houses succeeded in obtaining appointments to give instruction in institutes, and were believed to use the opportunity to advance their private interests. Such was the case in the second Institute held in Medina. The board, by a simple majority vote, refused to pay for services rendered. Some of the parties interested stirred up hot blood; criminations and recriminations followed; sharp words were spoken on both sides on the last evening, and the Institute broke up in confusion. Wrongs were done to innocent parties which were not righted for years, but eventually some compensation was made to those who were not at fault, and who should have been paid for their labor at the time. The result was that no more institutes were held in the county until the adoption of the present law, which removes one objection to institutes by providing for the payment of the expenses from an institute fund, arising from fees paid by applicants for examination for teachers' certificates, and only on the written request made to the County Auditor of at least thirty practical teachers of the county. The establishment of graded schools in Medina County was indefinitely postponed by this discontinuance of the teachers' institutes. This check to the movement for better public schools quickened the select schools, and gave them a new lease of

life. The number of their pupils was increased, their course of study was enlarged, and they became more of a power than ever. The Medina Select School was owned and controlled for several years by William P. Clark. During each spring and fall, it had a Normal Department, and drew pupils from all parts of the county. Its course of study included not only common and higher English branches, but also the natural sciences, mathematics, and an elementary course in the Latin, Greek and French languages and instruction on the piano, giving employment to three teachers.

Schools of a higher order than furnished by the common-school system, called select schools or academies, early supplemented the work of the common schools in Hinckley, Granger, Sharon, Wadsworth, Seville, York, Lafayette, Litchfield, Chatham, Lodi and Spencer, as well as Medina. To these schools, persons who had a love for study or who were ambitious to teach, resorted for instruction in sciences not taught in the common schools, or for more thorough instruction in such as were taught in them. The effects were soon apparent in better district schools. Hazing and locking-out teachers, incident to a state of society such as is found in a new country, where might instead of right, and muscle instead of brains, are often applauded, gave place to order and culture. These higher grades of schools were supported by tuition or term bills, ranging from \$2 to \$4 for a term of twelve weeks. These select schools were independent, subject only to the control of the instructors, while the academies were under the nominal supervision of a Board of Trustees, who employed or dismissed the teachers at their pleasure; but, as the funds for both, in most cases, were dependent upon the number of pupils and the studies pursued, there was always a powerful motive to sacrifice thoroughness and order to popularity. The superior instruction actually given in these schools, however, and their popularity, had a

detrimental effect upon the public schools in one respect. Although they furnished them good teachers, they were necessarily rivals. Most of the better scholars were drawn to the private schools until only the poorer scholars and the children of those who were unable or unwilling to pay the bills in the private schools were left in the district schools. Thus the circumstances which made the select schools and the academies better, made the district schools poorer, and at the same time fostered a spirit of caste. This state of things could not continue. The needs of the public soon devised a remedy, and those teachers who were most successful in the private schools, became leaders in a movement which ruined the select schools and academies. This revolution was not effected at once, and these higher private schools were continued with some interruptions for a number of years. Prominent among the teachers in this class of schools in the county, were Samuel W. McClure, E. H. Fairchild, William P. Clark, S. G. Barnard, C. F. Hudson, Charles A. Foster, A. R. Whiteside, W. W. Ross, L. C. Cotton, E. W. Reynolds, H. H. Mack, Alvin Dinsmore and Q. M. Bosworth.

At length, the subject of graded schools was agitated with more determination on the part of those who desired their establishment. Medina Village took the lead. A large school building was erected, but not without considerable opposition. The strange inconsistency and the remarkable blindness of people to the best interests of their families, was seen in men having children to educate who had not a dollar of property to be taxed, voting with the enemies of free schools against the building of more commodious schoolhouses, because the taxes would thereby be increased. After much effort, the progressive party seemed to succeed. The provisions of the Akron school law were so far complied with as to obtain the requisite number of names of legal voters to a petition to the proper authorities to order the inaugura-

tion of a graded school in Medina Village. The Medina Select School was discontinued; its school building and grounds were sold and converted to other uses; but the papers which were to set in motion the machinery of the new schools, were either never presented to the authorities or were never acted upon. Thus the matter rested.

After the discontinuance of the Medina Select School, since there were no graded schools, there was need of additional school facilities in Medina Village, and Mr. S. G. Barnard, a member of the Board of School Examiners, opened a select school there. One of the characteristic features of it was its normal department. To this school, a large number of teachers and persons desiring to become teachers came, and were greatly aided in their preparation for their chosen work. Penmanship and book-keeping were also made specialties; and an extended commercial course, limited only by the desires or time of the students, was added. But the agitation of the subject of graded schools did not cease; and, eventually, the plan went into operation under the general school law. The schools were carefully graded, and are accomplishing even more than the most sanguine of the friends of the measure dared to promise for them. The graded or union school system has been adopted also in Wadsworth, Seville, Weymouth, Le Roy and Lodi Townships. High schools have been established in Hinckley, Granger, Sharon, Chatham and perhaps Litchfield. These high schools are supplying a need in the townships where they are located, and are rendering efficient aid in perfecting the public school system. The Academical Association of Lodi bore the palm for excelling all others in the beauty, amplitude and convenience of its school building, and the extent of its school grounds. Although Messrs. Haskins, Miller and Grannis did good work there, the organization came too late to succeed with-

out an endowment. The building and grounds have passed into the possession of the village Board of Education, and, under the new management, the school has a bright future.

Since the adoption of the present school law, teachers' institutes have been held regularly in various parts of the county, under the direction of a County Teachers' Association, and are believed to be a profitable way of appropriating the funds. Many teachers and others attend them, and there is no doubt but they are making known to teachers of less experience the better methods of instruction pursued by instructors of larger experience. They are also making known to teachers of the ungraded schools the superior methods of graded schools. Thus they are manifestly contributing to raise the standard of education in the county. Although the credit of originating the plans of graded and union schools, and securing the adoption of these plans, is usually given to the managers of these institutes, and although these schools *are* largely indebted to them, there was a graded school in Medina County before any institutes had been held in the West, if not in New York or New England. The honor of originating the plan and successfully carrying it out belongs to Hon. John Coddington, Silas Swan, Ulysses Young and Burt Coddington, of Coddingtonville. The school consisted of two departments—high school and primary. The high school was first taught by Rev. William Johnson, and afterward in succession by William H. Barnard, William P. Clark, F. D. Kimball, Stephen B. Woodward, and others. Although lacking in conveniences and funds, being taught in a plain house of only two rooms, and supported in part by a tax on those who sent to it, the school did good work in training the youth of that part of Granger and Sharon.

No other school in Medina County has furnished so many men for the performance of public work as this. The prominence which

the township of Granger has had in furnishing public men is believed to be owing largely to the superior facilities she gave for preparation in this and other schools.

Any history of educational progress in Medina County which omits to mention the work of John McGregor, Principal of both the academies of Sharon and Wadsworth, and that of Rev. Harvey Lyon, of Medina, and subsequently of Richfield Academy, is wanting in an essential feature. These men, in their capacity of teachers and examiners, labored earnestly and arduously to elevate the standard of education. Many teachers of that day owe their efficiency and usefulness to them. To them, also, many who never engaged in the work of common-school instruction, owe much of their success in life. Before teachers' institutes were known, meetings of teachers for the purpose of mutual consultation and aid were held and addressed in various parts of the county by these veterans.

There is no more important feature of the history of the county's social development, or one which more accurately measures it, than the newspaper. A public servant in the truest sense, it lives only by the voluntary support of the people, and, as a matter of necessity, in the main, reflects the average sentiment, enterprise, and moral development of the community in which it appears. The people who settled Medina County were a thinking and a reading people, and for a number of years depended upon the *Cleveland Herald* for their political news and to air their opinions. This close relation with Cleveland, rendered easy by the means of direct communication, delayed the establishment of a home paper until 1832, since when it has grown and improved with the county until its legitimate successor stands among the weeklies of the State, with few equals in point of influence and circulation.

The first newspaper published in Medina Village, and the first in the county, was a weekly

Democrat and Anti-Masonic journal, called the *Ohio Free Press and Medina County Advertiser*. This was a five-column folio, 19x26 inches, and was established by Joseph W. White, in May or June of 1832. His "terms" were as follows: "The *Free Press* is printed on Tuesday morning, on Court street, fourth door north of Oviatt & Bronson's store, at the rate of \$2 per annum, paid half-yearly in advance, or \$2.50 at the close of the year. Most kinds of country produce will be taken, delivered at market price. No subscription will be taken for less than six months, and no subscriber will be at liberty to withdraw (except at the option of the publisher) until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance, at least three weeks previous to the end of the term subscribed for, will always be considered a new engagement. All subscriptions, unless otherwise designated, will be considered for one year."

These terms do not indicate very much confidence on the part of the proprietor in the actual demand for his paper, and exhibit in a striking manner the origin of a business practice that has been the bane of all country newspapers. The practice of seeking support for a newspaper enterprise in a way that would be considered disreputable to any other business, has done much to bring the profession of journalism into contempt, in the country, and has retarded its development here, until the practice was discarded. Time was, when "produce pay" and a credit basis may have been necessary; but the newspaper, in most cases, has continued it long after every other branch of business had rejected this effete practice. The *Free Press* did not meet with any great degree of success. The Anti-Masonic sentiment, though cherished to some extent in the county, did not gain public expression in party formation, and the Whig sentiment grew, notwithstanding the presence of this Democratic journal. A fire which destroyed the office in 1837, was the crowning stroke of its misfortune, and it was never re-

vived. In 1835, however, J. S. Carpenter, from New York, a young man of pronounced anti-slavery views, and an earnest Whig, established the *Constitutionalist*. This paper was a power in the county, and did much to foster and organize the growing Whig sentiment, but, unfortunately for the success of the paper, Judge Carpenter was elected as representative in 1839, and continued in public life for many years afterward. This paper then passed into the hands of Lowry & McClure, and subsequently into the ownership of Pardee & King, in 1841, and in January of the following year was consolidated with the *Medina County Whig*, with Walter P. Jayne as publisher and proprietor. The latter journal had been established by Lowry, in 1837, and sold a little later to Jayne, when he embarked with S. C. McClure in the *Constitutionalist*. The consolidated papers were known as the *Constitutionalist and Whig* until the early part of 1843, when the latter part of the title was dropped and a new series was begun with the old title. In September, 1843, Jayne sold the establishment to Speer & Bennett, who changed the name to the *Democratic Whig*, a name, however, which does not indicate any leaning toward the "Locofocoism" which it violently opposed. In 1848, the establishment was burned out, and the paper was at once re-established by John Speer alone. In 1853, the paper changed with the growth of public sentiment, canceled its allegiance to the Whig party, and a little later followed the more progressive wing into the Republican ranks. With this change of principles, it changed its name to the *Medina Gazette*, and increased its size to a folio, 22x34 inches. In 1854, Mr. Speer sold the paper to Kirkland & Redway, who sold it in the following year to John Weeks. In 1860, he sold the establishment to the Redway brothers, who published the paper five years. Hon. H. G. Blake, Hon. Francis D. Kimball, Judge Charles Castle and Hermon Canfield were editors of the *Gazette* at various times during the proprietorship of

Speer, Weeks and the Redways—an array of editorial talent that marks in a striking way the transformation that was then taking place, and the important position which the newspaper of that time occupied in political matters. In 1865, the office was bought by Dr. J. N. Robinson, who published the paper until the close of 1868, having associated with him at different times, "PETRO CUNEO," R. W. Clark, — McCabe and John Weeks. On January 1, 1869, the *Gazette* was purchased by J. H. Green, the present editor of the paper. Early in the previous year, the *Medina Republican* was started by John Weeks and J. Jay Lemon, which, after continuing some eight or nine months, was merged into the *Gazette*.

On the 14th of April, 1870, the newspaper office was again visited by fire, destroying everything, causing a loss of some \$4,000, on which there was no insurance. On the 19th, the enterprising proprietor issued a half-sheet, about twelve by fourteen inches, printed at the office of the *Cleveland Leader*. There was little in it besides an account of the fire, and the editor announced his situation as follows: "The fire that desolated Medina Village last Friday, destroyed the *Gazette* office totally. We have nothing left. The office was temporarily in an old frame building, and no insurance company would insure it. It cost us \$4,000—our all. We have no means to re-establish the paper; but we rely upon the liberality of the people of Medina County, promptly expressed in the way of new subscriptions, advertising and job-work, to enable us to get on our feet again. We propose getting a new office as soon as possible, and shall print the *Gazette* the same size and shape as before. Our new office will cost about \$3,000." On the 29th, another "extra" was issued of similar proportions and from the same office. It contains the announcements of the business men burned out, and this in regard to the paper itself: "The *Gazette* still lives, but, owing to circumstances over which it has no

control,' is forced again to appear in the shape of an extra." On the 13th of May, a little "dodger" with a rooster conspicuously displayed, was sent about the county announcing the arrival of material and a "full paper next week." True to this promise, on the 20th day of May, 1870, the *Gazette* appeared in its old shape, a folio of twenty-five by thirty-six, with a complete new dress, looking much better for the fire. How this was accomplished, the following editorial sets forth: "From the ashes of the conflagration that so nearly destroyed our village, the *Medina County Gazette* rises again. Its old friends and readers will, we know, cheerfully welcome its familiar face once more, and share with us the feelings of pride and joy which we do not try to conceal over its resurrection. To the many new friends whom it now for the first time visits, it expresses its sense of gratitude for the cordial promptness with which they have lent their aid, and indulges the hope that they may, one and all, be permanently reckoned among its readers and subscribers.

"After vexatious but unavoidable delays—after the smoke of the burnt town has cleared off, and the extent of the damage and suffering can be only too painfully perceived—after much traveling and bargaining—we once more issue the *Gazette* from Medina. Printed on a new press with new type and a new office, it begins a new era in its existence. Our own means were swept away, and but for the promised support of the people of the county, we could not have started again. That promise is being fulfilled, and we do not and will not permit the doubt that the efforts of its friends to place the paper on a firm footing again, will be relaxed until the county has been thoroughly canvassed and every subscriber procured that can be. This we know, because on all sides and from all parties, we have met with encouraging words and practical sympathy—all the more valued, since the disaster that overtook us, involved so

many others in a common misfortune. Those good friends who stood by us in the darkest hours, and 'through evil as through good report,' have caused us to realize with keener zest than ever that the uses of adversity are sweet indeed when they can bring out such proofs of friendship; and with full force we can adopt as our own the counsel of Polonius:

"The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel."

"Personally, we have not been so anxious for help or so discouraged over our pecuniary loss as to despair—not by a long ways. With health and strength, a practical knowledge of work, and the world all before him where to choose, he would be a poor stick who couldn't earn a livelihood for himself and family; but as publisher of the county paper, we felt and still feel the importance of the position, and the necessity of sustaining the home journal; of increasing its subscription list, and enlarging its business in all departments, so that its revival will not be attended with pressing debts and embarrassments, the constant effort to clear it of which will limit its ability and impair its usefulness. The county paper is about as much the property of the people of the county as it is of the publisher, and it depends upon them—upon the measure of their support, counsel and encouragement—whether it be first-class or merely a thing. We promise to faithfully perform our part in the future as we have tried in the past to make the *Gazette* a creditable newspaper; and we again appeal, as earnestly and urgently as our necessities require, for help—not donations or charity, but an increased subscription, list and orders for work.

"Here in the village we are all sufferers together; but we still live, and intend to recover all we have lost, and rebuild our town better than it was before. In this work, whether it be speedy or long delayed, the *Gazette* is here to help. It is here to urge forward improvements, to record the progress of affairs, and to stand

up for the town, whatever happens. And now, having said this much, we hopefully, gladly and thankfully resume the round of labor and duty so suddenly interrupted."

How well this sentiment has been carried out, the present prosperous condition of the *Gazette* clearly tells. On February 4, 1876, its business having expanded beyond the limits of its old form, the paper was enlarged to a six-column quarto. In July of the same year, Mr. Greene took the Hon. F. R. Loomis into partnership, under the firm name of Greene & Loomis. This arrangement continued until August, 1879, when, after proving himself an energetic, enterprising editor, he retired, and subsequently purchased the *Norwalk Chronicle*, which he is now editing. R. W. Clark and Jay Hills, gentlemen who had long been connected with the mechanical part of the office, took Mr. Loomis' share, and formed the partnership still existing under the firm name of J. H. Greene & Co. This is now the only paper published at the county seat.

The first distinctively Democratic paper published in Medina County was the *Watchtower*, a six-column folio, 20x30, established in 1838 by H. Canfield. While it vigorously opposed everything emanating from the Whig party, it made such concessions to the Anti-slavery sentiment that prevailed throughout the county, as to place it on that side of this absorbing question. It was neatly printed, and such copies as are still extant show a liberal advertising patronage, but it was constantly in need of funds. There was seldom anything of an editorial nature in its columns, but the following, which appeared April 14, 1841, which seems to express the editor's views: "We have again suspended issuing our paper, and will not publish another until sufficient collections are made to continue it at least three or four weeks without another stoppage." The *Watchtower* continued this intermittent sort of existence until February 9, 1842, the last number of

its third volume. In this issue appeared an article in black-faced type, headed "A Loud Letter—Third and Last Call." Following this portentous heading came the announcement: "The publication of this paper will be suspended for a time, in order to collect the debts due the office." Something more was added in regard to the collection of bills, and the situation summed up in vigorous language. In reference to the announcement, the editor puts the matter to his readers as follows: "Some of our patrons may think the above call rather too loud. Let such try our situation a few months, and they will change their opinion. The difficulty, and the only difficulty, in sustaining a Democratic paper here, is the negligence and backwardness of subscribers in paying up. We have on our books the names of a number of subscribers who have not paid the first cent. They read the paper, and would not like to have it stop. Oh, no—the paper must not stop! What do they do toward sustaining it?" With more to the same effect. From other evidence, it appears that this temporary suspension was made perpetual, and, some time in January or February of the following year, notwithstanding the forbidding character of the enterprise, Michael Hayes embarked in journalism by establishing the *Democratic Watchman*. This paper survived the negligence or impecuniosity of the native Democrat until after the successful campaign of 1844, when, contrary to the natural order of things, its light began to flicker, and finally went out. One reason may have been that John McGregor, who had been a teacher at Sharon, having served very acceptably as editor during the campaign, left the *Watchman* after the election, to assume the duties of a teacher at Wadsworth. It is probable, however, that the county was not found congenial for the development of such a literary exotic.

In 1849, the *Medina Democrat* was started by Isaac Hill. It would seem the extremity of

temerity for an intelligent man to start a Democratic organ, with a full knowledge of the experience of its predecessors, but the time seemed propitious and the man by his political opinions admirably adapted to succeed. It was the year when the Democratic party of the county, under the influence of its young blood, formed the coalition with the Free-Soil element, The *Democrat* heartily aided in bringing about this consummation, and received the support of the whole coalition, some of the "Liberty men" even, taking it—probably their first Democratic journal since 1821. Its success was doomed to be short-lived. The coalition fell to pieces the following year, and, though the Democratic party remained in the ascendancy for a few years, alternating victory with defeat, the cause declined, and after passing into the hands of Elias S. Ellis, F. Harry and F. McElhinny, the paper was suspended, or was changed to the *Mirror*, in 1855, which subsequently ceased to reflect. In 1860, the *Medina Herald* was established by John Weeks, in the political interest of Stephen A. Douglas, then candidate for the Presidency, but it was removed to Mahoning County in the following year, leaving Medina once more without an expositor of Democratic principles. This state of things continued until 1874. In the meanwhile, leading Democrats began to urge the necessity of an organ for the party, and in the fall of 1874, R. W. Clark and A. J. Baughman rented the material of a job office in which the former was interested, and commenced publishing the *Medina Democrat*. Baughman soon bought Clark out, continuing the paper until June, 1875, when the office was closed by a foreclosure. C. C. Day, who had been acting as foreman for Baughman, continued the publication of the paper subsequently for about a year, the members of the party contributing to the expenses as they felt disposed. In the meantime, a subscription paper was circulated among the members of the Democratic organization, for funds to pur-

chase an outfit for the paper. Two or three hundred dollars were secured, and Donn Everett, of Akron, went to Cincinnati and purchased the material. It was his intention to take the office and eventually pay the subscribers, but other matters intervened and he gave up the project. At this juncture, J. B. McCormick, formerly connected with the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, attempted to guide this political craft, but after two months' experience, he found it unmanageable, and resigned. The material was only partially paid for, and the creditors were pressing for their pay. To avoid a complete wreck of their hopes, several leading Democrats advanced the money needed to satisfy the claims against the office, and secured T. T. Hudson as editor, giving him free use of the office. S. N. Preston was associated with Mr. Hudson, as foreman, and succeeded him as editor in August 1877, continuing it until June of 1878, when he was succeeded by Robert Coffey. This editor conducted the paper until October 1880, when he "stepped down and out." This office is still in possession of the few who advanced the money for its purchase, and the expectation is that it will resume operations as soon as the proper man and time are found.

The general character of the early papers of the county was all very much the same. A very noticeable part of the literary part of these papers was the prominence given to State and national affairs, and the almost total lack of local news. The messages of the President and Governor were given in full, and, when very lengthy, were continued in several numbers. Frequently a long speech took up one-half of the paper, while the items of county news noted in the issues of a year, would not fill the space generally devoted to each week at present. Long communications, full of inuendo and contemptible insinuations, over assumed names, were not refused by any paper, and seemed to have been considered only vigorous arguments. The "poet's corner" was sacredly reserved for

choice selections of such poetry as delighted the taste of that day, with but very few contributions from home talent. The *Watchtower*, established in 1838, bears marks of the most careful editing of any of the early papers. This occasionally devoted a page to reports of the township political meetings, but generally its arrangement of news was as follows: On the first page, the first column was devoted to selected poetry; then "Esq. Olcott's Department"—made up of a long article on the currency, credit system, etc.—took up several columns; then the "Agricultural Department," followed by the department headed "Political," which took two-thirds of the space of the paper. This singular style of editing was probably satisfactory to the patrons of the paper, and arose from the fact that no other paper or means of general information was accessible to the people. The local news they knew or got from their neighbors, while the foreign news was furnished only by their home paper. The change from the old style to that of the present was almost imperceptible until after 1845 or 1850. The *Democratic Whig* has a modern appearance, though there is but little attempt at editorial wisdom. In seeking for the source of power and influence of the early papers, one must comprehend the character of the readers. The people of Medina County were remarkably independent in their habits of thought. The political questions which pressed upon their attention were calculated to arouse a wonderful mental activity, and, once having taken position upon these questions, there was manifested a stubbornness born of an unchangeable conviction that left no room for argument. As a consequence of this fact, editorial arguments were not offered, and the only weapons of the press were personal attacks that should bring the opposing candidate into disfavor. There was an obsequious tendency occasionally manifested on the part of the press, that totally ruined its influence as a leader of thought and opinion. A

striking exhibition of this feature occurs in the *Watchtower*. In an issue of 1841, Mr. Olcott says: "I have just learned to my surprise that extensive dissatisfaction exists among the members of the Democratic party in this county, at 'My Department' in the *Watchtower*. I was greatly surprised at the result, because of the universal commendations I had previously heard of it from members of that party. I am very sorry I did not know of this dissatisfaction before, because, in that case, my financial essays would never have troubled anybody in the columns of the *Watchtower* with my consent. It is true that I have not published those essays with intent to please Democrats or anybody else, unless they might happen to be pleased with what I supposed to be the truth. My object was to publish the *truth*, and truth, too, of great importance for the American people to understand. How far I have succeeded in this design, we can all judge. But the *Watchtower* is the official organ of the Democratic party in Medina County, is supported at their expense, and ought, of course, to be published to their satisfaction. Since, therefore, I have been so unfortunate as to be instrumental in producing a different result, however unintentionally I may have done so, I have now only to express my regret at its occurrence, and to assure the readers of the *Watchtower*, that a similar result in the columns of that paper shall never happen through my agency again." Without any reflection upon the author of this apology, it may be observed that Uriah Heep could not excel it in humbleness, and that, where such conditions are accepted by the press and enforced by the people, the press is little better than the modern dead-walls on which showmen and quacks betray the eye to cheat the sense.

Of the papers outside of the county seat, the Wadsworth *Enterprise* is the oldest. In the winter of 1865-66, George A. Root started a job-printing office at Wadsworth, with W. P. Root as an assistant. Soon after the inaugura-

tion of this enterprise, John A. Clark bought a half-interest in it, and, having added to the material, on the 4th of May, 1866, issued the first number of the *Enterprise*. The paper was a six-column folio. After running a year, Mr. Clark purchased Mr. Root's interest, and continued the publication of the paper alone until 1870, when Emanuel Lowry became a partner for one year. The business again reverted to Mr. Clark's sole proprietorship, with a rapid increase of business. In 1874, a three-story brick building was erected for its accommodation, steam presses bought, and no office in the county had better facilities for doing its business. The *Enterprise* has several times changed its form and style, and, in the present year (1880), was sold to George Duple, but soon reverted to Mr. Clark, who is now the sole proprietor. The paper is independent politically, though devoted principally to home news. It is now a seven-column folio.

The *Seville Times* is an eight-column folio, published weekly at Seville, by C. C. Day. The first paper in this village was established in 1868. This was called the *Seville Democrat*, and was edited by a Mr. Adams. The paper originated in the desire of the members of the Democratic party for an organ. Adams conducted it but a short time, when F. G. McCauley took up the editorial quill, changing the name of the paper to *Medina County Democrat*. This effort to give the paper a broader significance had but little influence upon its prosperity, and it went the way of all Democratic papers in Medina County, in the course of three years. In March, 1872, the *Seville Times* was established by Roberts & Coulter. The former soon left, and Coulter continued the paper until the spring of 1874, when he died. Mr. J. T. Graves wielded the editorial pen the succeeding summer, and Mrs. Coulter, the mother of the former proprietor, conducted the paper for awhile. In March of 1876, C. C. Day took charge, and has conducted it with success and profit.

Gleanings in Bee Culture is a monthly periodical devoted to bees and honey, published and edited by A. I. Root. The history of this periodical is told by the proprietor in the preface of his admirable work entitled "The A. B. C. of Bee Culture." Speaking of his success in bee culture, he says: "This capped the climax, as inquiries in regard to the new industry began to come in from all sides; beginners were eager to know what hives to adopt, and where to get honey extractors. The fullest directions I knew how to give for making plain, simple hives, etc., were from time to time published in the *American Bee Journal*, but the demand for further particulars was such that a circular was printed, and, shortly after, a second edition, then another, and another. These were intended to answer the greater part of the queries, and, from the cheering words received in regard to them, it seemed the idea was a happy one.

"Until 1873, all these circulars were sent out gratuitously; but, at that time, it was deemed best to issue a quarterly at 25 cents a year, for the purpose of answering these inquiries. The very first number was received with such favor that it was immediately changed to a monthly, at 75 cents per annum. The name given it was *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, and it was gradually enlarged, until, in 1876, the price was changed to \$1. During all this time, it has served the purpose excellently, of answering questions as they come up, both old and new." The *Gleanings* is now about to commence its ninth year: it is a neat pamphlet, 6½x10 inches, contains an average of 52 pages, and has a circulation of something over 4,000.

The *Teachers' Guide* is an eight-page quarto, with 10x14-inch page, published at York, by J. R. Holcomb & Co., and devoted to teachers and school interests. It was first issued in 1875, bi-monthly, and was, perhaps, more profitable as a means of advertising than as an educational journal. Still, it acquired

considerable success, and has gradually been transformed into a regular teachers' journal. In the spring of 1880, J. D. Holcomb assumed editorial control, and has gained for it a good standing among teachers. It is printed on fine, heavy paper, contains in each number a portrait of some one prominent in educational or literary pursuits, accompanied by a well-written sketch of his career, and is every way worthy of the success it is receiving.

Juvenile periodicals have had some attention in the county, as well as weekly newspapers. The *Gem* was the title of a juvenile paper that originated in York, and later was published in Wadsworth. It reached a large circulation, gained by the shrewd use of premiums, but it gained an unenviable reputation a little later, and was discontinued. The *Apple Blossom* was another juvenile of this character, established in Seville by H. A. Brots, in 1874. The proprietor had served some time in the office of the *Gem*, and sought to establish a kindred business in Seville; it continued, however, only about a year. There was another of these lesser periodical lights established in Seville a little earlier, but it was printed entirely at another place, and continued but a short time.

Scarcely second among the great forces that develop the moral growth of a community, are the thoroughfares that connect it with the outside world. They are the arteries which carry the elements of growth and vigor from the centers of church and school influence, and of commercial activity, to remoter points, and the great hindrance to the rapid moral as well as material growth in frontier communities in that early day, was this lack of easy communication with the rest of the world. Information of all sorts was meager and generally inaccurate, and a place ten miles away was more unknown to the pioneers for the first fifteen or twenty years

than Europe is to us to-day. The papers were almost universally taken up too much with State and national affairs to mention local matters, and there was nothing to incite the community to a generous rivalry, or to awaken an enterprising enthusiasm.

The earliest road was the one now generally known as the Smith Road, passing east and west through the middle of the county. This was a military road, but was so overgrown by underbrush that the earliest settlers found it almost impassable. There is a tradition that Gen. Smith was forced to abandon several pieces of brass artillery near where the road crosses the Rocky River, and some attempts have been made to discover them, but without success. Another early road led from Cleveland to Wooster, passing through Medina Village, and was ultimately rebuilt as a turnpike and constituted the main line of travel. "For several years prior to the erection of Medina County, the establishment of roads was unsettled. Each settler undertook to make a road to suit his own convenience, and not unfrequently he joined with his next neighbor in opening a way that could be of mutual advantage. The making of bridges generally called together the whole force of the then sparse community, and many days would be wholly devoted to the construction of a bridge that would probably be carried away by a succeeding freshet. After the organization of the county, small appropriations were made for opening roads and making bridges. As money was then scarce, a man would work at road-making from rising to setting sun for 50 cents and board himself.

"It was much easier to get timber necessary for a bridge to the allotted spot, than to get the logs placed. Ox-teams were used in hauling, but rendered little aid in placing timbers. Rocky River was the largest stream flowing through several of the newly settled townships, and the intercourse between small settlements,

forced the inhabitants, as a matter of convenience, to decide upon places for bridges, and unite in building them for general accommodation. Many of the first settlers spent days at their own expense for this purpose, and did not consider it oppressive. It was no uncommon thing to see all the men in a community congregated early, without stockings or shoes, laboring all day in the water, fixing abutments and placing the long, heavy stringers thereon. As puncheons were used for flooring in nearly every dwelling, they were considered equally good for bridging. It is not hazardous to say that, in 1815, and for five years thereafter, five men actually performed more labor on roads than twenty men do in these latter days. Necessity forced them to be industrious, and their future prospects urged them to labor. It was not unusual for the men, while engaged in putting up a bridge, to see their wives coming through the woods in various directions, laden with cooked provisions intended for those employed at work on the road, to save the time their husbands must lose if they resorted to their cabins for dinner."* The roads thus constructed, were the local highways, known in common parlance as county roads. As the community settled in Medina County increased in numbers, and its business began to assume considerable proportions, a demand for better communications began to be felt. Cleveland was the principal market for all this region of country at that time, and about 1827 the Wayne, Medina and Cuyahoga Turnpike Company was organized. This company was granted the privilege of turnpiking the old road which led from Cleveland to Wooster, and charge toll for the use of it, placing gates every ten miles along the pike. There were two of these gates in the county, one near the center of Medina Township, and the other in Guilford Township, near Seville. This road was finished in 1830, and became the great outlet of the county and

country south. Very soon after it was finished, Neal & Co., the great hack-line operators, established a line of coaches, that passed each way between the terminal points, daily. During the inclement season the road became almost impassable, frequently obliging the stages to cease running, or to make only weekly trips. The *Watchtower* of February 9, 1842, speaks of the horrible state of the turnpike, and states that the mail was *thirteen* hours coming from Wooster, a distance of twenty-four miles, and *fourteen* hours coming from Cleveland, a distance of twenty-eight miles. Besides these evidences of growth and activity, there were numbers of huge Pennsylvania "land-schooners," that made regular trips from the South, carrying flour, pork and grain to Cleveland, returning laden with merchandise for the dealers in Wayne County.

The Ohio & Erie Canal, having been started in 1825, and passing through Akron, made this quite a market for produce, and the southern portion of Medina County found this the most convenient point for shipping their surplus product. In 1828, therefore, a free road was projected from Elyria, in Lorain County, to Akron, in Summit. About 1830, the building of railroads began to be agitated in the State, and the Mad River road was followed among others by the Cleveland & Columbus Railroad, now known as the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway. Some of the preliminary surveys for this road were made through Medina County; considerable subscriptions were made to the stock of the proposed road, and a citizen of the county, Jeremiah Higbee, elected one of the Directors. Strong influence at Berea, however, diverted the direction of the road to its present course. This was finished in 1851, and a project was at once set on foot by such men as Hon. Hiram Bronson, Judge S. N. Sargent, Judge W. H. Canfield, and others, to secure a railroad from Medina to connect with this road at Grafton. This pro-

* Northrop's History of Medina County.

jected railway was called the Cleveland, Medina & Tuscarawas Railroad, and proposed ultimately to reach Wheeling by way of Doylestown. Judge Sargent was elected President, and, through friends in New York, secured a loan of \$15,000 on bonds to be issued by the company, the interest being guaranteed by the Cleveland & Columbus road and the Lake Shore road. Work was begun about 1852 or 1853, a considerable amount being done on the road-bed between Grafton and Seville. Hiram Bronson was elected to succeed Judge Sargent about 1854. In the meantime, bonds to the amount of \$400,000 were issued and placed on the market. Dr. L. D. Tolman, of Medina, was the general contractor for the whole road, subject to the control of the President, and, under the financial embarrassments of the new company, was forced gradually to discontinue work. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by the friends of the road at the cessation of work, even the contractor not fully agreeing in the necessity of this course. In the latter part of 1855 or early part of 1856, Mr. Bronson resigned, and turned over to the company the building accounts all settled, but the bonds un-negotiated. Dr. Tolman, who was thoroughly in sympathy with the progressive party, proceeded to revive the work, and placed the bonds with Steven Paul, a broker in New York, to negotiate. In the meanwhile, a proposition was made by a New York broker to secure the iron, if a capital stock of \$1,000,000 could be secured to give the road a standing in the commercial world. To accomplish this, Mr. Bronson visited every town along the proposed line, holding meetings in the schoolhouses, and wherever it promised success to his plans, and secured some \$850,000, but with a proviso that the subscription should be expended on the road through the respective places of the subscribers. This did not assist the building of the northern end of the road, but it was hoped every day that the bonds would be negotiated

and the embarrassment of the company relieved. About this time, the papers announced the sale of some of the bonds on Wall street, at 90 cents on the dollar. Mr. Bronson, being in New York, subsequently, on business connected with his store in this village, called on Paul in regard to the report. He coolly informed Mr. Bronson that his partner had placed them as collaterals in the hands of his creditors, and, failing to redeem them, they were sold for 9 cents instead of 90. On his return, Mr. Bronson reported the facts to the company, but, before any measures were taken to secure the balance of the bonds, the whole \$400,000 were used in the same way by Paul. This misadventure, of course, prostrated the whole enterprise, and work on the road stopped right there, leaving large liabilities to be borne by those who had taken an active part in the project. Mr. Bronson finally paid something over \$14,000, and Hon. H. G. Blake, who had become security for the contractor, in some way eventually paid some \$5,000. The "Clinton Airline Extension" was the high-sounding name of another railroad enterprise which was agitated at the same time with the one inaugurated by the Medina people. This proposed to join Chicago with New York City, by connecting with the New York & Erie Railroad, and pushing the "extension" on to the metropolis of the Northwest. The line of the proposed road through this county was nearly a due east-and-west line, passing just north of the center of Granger, Medina, York and Litchfield Townships, when it curved northward in a direct line for New London. A considerable subscription was raised in the county for this project, and some very encouraging work was done at York, but the project failed, after expending a large amount of money to no purpose. But, what was more unfortunate, this defunct organization left a score of claims as a legacy to its stockholders. The stockholders in Medina County, representing some \$7,000, formed an association, and employed J. B.

Young and Judge R. P. Ranney to contest these claims, which haunted the courts for years. This course of litigation finally ended in April, 1871, by the finding of a judgment of \$4.12 per share, which was paid by the shareholders. This road has recently been revived as the New York, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and some hopes are held that it may eventually become a fact.

Though greatly disappointed, the people were by no means dispirited and ways and means of reviving the Tuscarawas road were constantly discussed. In 1865, Mr. Bronson was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly, and, while there, advised with Judge Ranney, as to the means of securing what had been built of this road free of incumbrance. He was advised to secure one of the bonds that had been issued, and cause the road to be sold, when it could be bid in by those who desired to rebuild it. This was communicated to Mr. Blake by Mr. Bronson, and soon after was made practical by the securing of a bond, the necessary proceedings had, and the sale ordered to take place on the 15th of April, 1870. These proceedings were not unobserved of those who were hostile to the building of this road. The Lake Shore road did feel that this would subserve its interest, and an agent was sent to attend the sale and purchase the road-bed. On the night before, had occurred the terrible fire which laid so large a part of the county seat in ashes. It was the absorbing topic of conversation, and the Cleveland agent, falling in with Mr. Blake, was shown the ruins, and interested in the melancholy details of the whole disaster. In the meanwhile, the hour for the sale arrived, and just before the time expired the property was struck off to Mr. Blake for \$2,600, before the opposition knew what was going on. A suit followed to break up the sale, on the ground of fraud, practiced in the disposition of the property, but the sale was confirmed by the court. There was no plan in mind, however, to utilize the property thus

secured, and, if there had been, the great calamity which had befallen the county seat would have indefinitely postponed it. But the demand for a railroad was pressing. All the travel and merchandise of the county, were brought in wagons from Berea, the nearest railroad point, at an exorbitant cost. Merchants found it impossible to compete with more favored localities, and thousands of dollars' worth of trade, was diverted from local business houses to Cleveland, Akron and elsewhere. The project, therefore, was only postponed, and, in the *Gazette* of January, 1871, the following editorial appeared: "In the *Gazette*, partly published the week of the fire, we proposed the building of a railroad—wooden, iron or some other kind—from Medina to Grafton. It is now about time to return to the subject, as it is being considerably talked of among our citizens. We all know that but little dependence is to be placed on the great east-and-west, and north-and-south railroads, which have been going to run through Medina any time the last half-century, and which, for all we know, may be coming the same way for the next fifty years—though we hope for better things. If they should happen to be put through, we will accept them as so much clear gain. But we may depend upon it, that our surest way to have a road is to build it ourselves. And it can be done. The energy and public spirit that could rebuild a town from its ashes as speedily and handsomely as Medina has been rebuilt, can also build a railroad. Whether we are ready to begin it now is not really important. Only let it be determined that we will build it just as soon as we can turn our energies in that direction, and the point is gained." This article struck a responsive chord throughout the county, and hardly an issue of the paper followed for some weeks, without a long communication on the subject of railroad communication with Grafton, advising the various methods of wooden, strap iron or regular T rails.

In addition to Medina's interest in the road, a general interest was excited among the business men of Cleveland. There was a large extent of coal fields in the Tuscarawas Valley, the product of which, it was thought, could be brought at a cheap rate to aid the manufacturing interests of Cleveland, and her citizens soon took an active interest in the matter. On the 13th of February, a meeting of prominent citizens was held at the council hall in the city, to enlist the city in the project of building such a railroad, and a committee appointed to investigate the subject. Two routes were under consideration and urged by those interested in the different plans; one proposed starting from the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis road at Berea, running nearly south, along the most eligible grounds, to within one mile of the easterly side of Medina Village; thence bearing easterly to the nearest coal, near the north line of Wadsworth; thence to the Tuscarawas Valley, near Clinton, and thence to the Pan Handle road, in Mill Township, Tuscarawas County, a distance from eighty to eighty-five miles. The second route proposed to start from Grafton or Berea, thence extending south to Medina, Seville, Wooster, Millersburg, Coshocton and on to Zanesville or Marietta. Another railroad project was one under the auspices of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. This line proposed to extend from Pittsburgh to Akron, through Medina to Tiffin, thence to Valparaiso, Ind., and thence to Chicago. Another was called the Lake Branch of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental Railway. This project proposed to use the old road-bed from Grafton, through Medina to Dalton, in Wayne County, and then connect with a main line that should traverse the continent. The Cleveland & Marietta road was a variation on the Wooster & Zanesville route, and the Tuscarawas Valley road was a variation on the route proposed by the Cleveland interest, and proposed to go south through Hinckley, Gran-

ger and Wadsworth. Amid all this activity in railroad matters, Medina did not neglect her advantages. Acting upon the advice of Mr. Bronson, and having secured the old road-bed some forty miles long, in his own right, Mr. Blake held the balance of power, and, while listening to all propositions, did not lose control of this property until he had received a sufficient bond that a road would be built. For a time it seemed that the Lake Branch of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental Railroad, would secure the co-operation of Medina, and the old road-bed. On the 21st of April, 1871, a meeting of the Directors was held in Medina, and a permanent organization effected with Mr. Blake as a Director. A proposition was made to transfer this property to the road, provided assurance could be given that the road would be built in a short time, and on the 19th of May it was announced that this company would build the road.

In the meanwhile, the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad met and elected Directors, who effected a permanent organization on March 31, 1871. The officers of the organization had been active both in learning the character of the country on the two routes noted above and the subscription likely to be received in support of a railroad on either line. On May 18, at a meeting of those interested in this road, Cleveland reported a subscription of \$92,000; Wadsworth, \$30,000; Doylestown, \$20,000; Royalton, Hinckley, Granger and Sharon, \$75,000. By the other route, Massillon subscribed \$25,000; Navarre, \$17,000; Canal Dover, \$16,000, and New Philadelphia, \$20,000. Medina, to be benefited by either route, promised \$50,000. On the 2d of June, 1871, the *Gazette* came out with the following double-leaded editorial: "By this time, probably, our home readers have all heard the good news—that we are to have a railroad. It is now rendered certain, that, if stock to the amount of \$100,000 is sub-

scribed between Grafton and Seville, the road will be built at once. This is not a mere rumor, but is based on a contract in black and white, with parties who are abundantly able to fulfill it. We therefore feel warranted in saying, definitely and emphatically, that the road will be built at once.

"The company known as the Lake Branch of the Baltimore & Continental Railroad, who have been figuring for the old road-bed, failed to give Mr. Blake any guarantee of their ability to build the road, and the proposition made to them was therefore withdrawn. That company may be said to be numbered among the things that were. None of its corporators, besides Mr. Blake, acquired any interest whatever in the old road-bed, and are, therefore, not benefited directly or indirectly, as individuals or as an organization, in the new arrangement. The road-bed belonged solely to Mr. Blake, who held it for the purpose of securing the building of a railroad to Medina. That object will be accomplished as soon as the amount of stock above mentioned is raised.

The old road-bed is to be transferred to the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Company, who have entered into a contract to build the road from Grafton to Seville, provided the amount of \$100,000 in stock is subscribed between the two points, payable when the road is built, and the iron laid. Dr. Streator, of Cleveland, the President of the company, makes the contract, having been authorized to do so by the Directors; and he guarantees that work shall be commenced on the road within ninety days, and the cars running to Medina and Seville this fall. If the road is not built, there will be nothing to pay, and the road-bed, at the end of two years, will revert back to Mr. Blake. If the road is built, we can afford to pay. This is how the matter stands: We give the road-bed as a donation, and take \$100,000 worth of stock, of the company, which binds itself to build the road. If we do not raise the

stock we will not get the road. The road-bed alone is no sufficient inducement.

"The subscription books will be here this week and in a few days the effort will be made to raise the stock—an effort which must end only in success. In a fortnight's time, every dollar of stock ought to be subscribed, now or never."

On the 7th of June, a meeting was called at the court house to present the subject of subscription to this new project. Hon. Hiram Bronson was chairman, and Mr. Blake the spokesman of the occasion. A committee for soliciting subscription was appointed, and by the evening of June 28, the sum of \$108,800 was subscribed for this object, Grafton and vicinity contributing \$18,000, Seville and vicinity \$31,000, and Medina and vicinity \$59,800. In the latter part of August, 1871, Dr. Streator, President of the road, contracted with Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, to grade the road-way, lay the track, with switches, side-tracks, station buildings and water-tanks, and to supply the road with \$290,000 worth of cars and engines; and, for thus building and equipping the ninety-one miles of road to Ulrichsville, was to receive \$3,350,000, as follows: \$1,000,000 in stock, \$2,000,000 in bonds, and \$350,000 in cash, an average cost of \$34,413 per mile, the road to be finished by the 1st of July, 1873. Work was actively begun on the northern end of the road at Grafton, and on the 3d of November, the track reached York, where the employes of the road were regaled with a grand supper spread by the citizens of the delighted village, and on the 10th the whistle of the first locomotive was heard in Medina. At the county seat the preparations for the celebration of the event were of a more formal character. This was set for the 15th of November, with the following programme: "1. Signal gun on the arrival of the train (first passenger train bringing invited guests) within the limits of the corporation. Ringing of all the bells in town, and blowing of the steam whistles for

ten minutes consecutively; music by all the bands; discharge of 100 guns by the artillery. 2. Reception of guests from the train by the Mayor and Common Council: reception address by the Mayor of the village, and other exercises at the speaker's stand. 3. Procession will form under direction of the Marshal and march to the square, when it will be dismissed. 4. Music by all the bands. 5. Two hours for dinner. 6. At the hour when the train is to depart, the officers of the day, committees and bands of music, will escort the railway officials and invited guests to the train." The day appointed was a bleak November day, and the programme was somewhat varied from that prepared, but the occasion was a joyous one, and long to be remembered in the annals of Medina County. As soon as the building of the road from Grafton southward was assured, the people of Elyria and Black River began to agitate the question of extending it through Elyria to the mouth of Black River. It was soon arranged and a new organization, composed of the same men, chartered the Elyria & Black River Railway Company. Elyria paid \$50,000, and Black River a proportionate amount, and the extension was made. The subsequent history of the road, so far as the stockholders are concerned, has not been completely satisfactory, though quite in keeping with the general history of railroads. In July, 1874, the Union Trust Company, of New York, as trustee, brought suit against the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company and the Elyria & Black River Railway Company, on account of the failure to pay the July interest, and the court appointed a receiver. It ran on in this way until January 26, 1875, when it was sold, Selah Chamberlain bidding it in at \$1,000,000. On the 1st of February, the name of the consolidated road was changed to the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railway, and a new company formed to operate it. A short time afterward, Selah Cham-

berlain transferred his title to the new company for the nominal consideration of \$1. Thus the Medina stock of over \$100,000 was suddenly changed into a donation. The greater part of the stockholders accepted this result as inevitable, and, though believing that it was a measure dictated by a desire to relieve the company of the encumbrance of a large number of stockholders rather than necessity, they accepted the benefit accruing from the road as a full equivalent for their money. In 1879, the road was extended from Urichsville to Wheeling by the way of Flushing. There was considerable competition to secure the location of the line by way of New Athens, but the former prevailed. This road has 17.81 miles of main line in the county, and 2.76 miles of sidings, making a total of 20.57 miles of track, and is appraised at \$8,933 per mile for purposes of taxation.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad is a project that has long been before the people of Medina, and though at last making some encouraging progress, fails to excite any enthusiasm outside of the immediate localities through which it passes. It was projected in 1871, and proposed to start from the head of Wheeling Island, running thence through the counties of Belmont, Jefferson, Harrison, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Stark, Wayne, Medina, Ashland, Huron, Ottawa, Sandusky to Toledo. Eastern capitalists proposed to furnish \$15,000 per mile, provided the citizens along the proposed route would subscribe \$10,000 per mile. Before the close of the year, the right of way was secured to within six miles of Wooster, with the exception of about a dozen farms, and a subscription of upward of \$1,000,000 along the line from Wheeling to Sandusky. The line was run from Wheeling northward, and the work of constructing it begun in the same way. Upward of \$60,000 was subscribed by the citizens of that part of the county to receive the greatest benefit from its construction, and the road was definitely settled so far north as Lodi. Little

or no work, however, was done, and the project languished until 1874, when it was vigorously taken up. Mr. Walter Shanley, the contractor for the entire line, sub-let fifty miles of the road, extending east from Lodi, including some of the tunnel work. The road was contracted at \$50,000 per mile, to be paid \$5,000 in cash, \$22,500 in bonds and a like amount in stock certificates. Several miles were built in this county in that year, but the work soon ceased; the project lay dormant for three years longer. In 1877, the matter was again revived, but the plan had changed under the exigencies of the money market, and it was proposed to build a narrow-gauge road. Work was vigorously begun on the northern end, and the road completed so as to run cars from Norwalk to Port Huron. Just here, another hiatus occurred until the fall of 1880. The standard gauge has been resumed, and work is being pushed forward with apparent signs of a successful issue. Its northern terminus is very much in doubt at this writing. Toledo, Port Huron and Sandusky being competitors, with equal chances of success. Medina County is interested to the extent of upward of \$75,000 in subscriptions at present; and, if completed, the road will have about sixteen miles of main line track within the limits of the county.

The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway touches the southeast corner of the county, curving northward to Wadsworth Village, on its way to Akron, and barely touches the townships of Harrisville and Westfield, where they touch each other and the Wayne County line.

This road was originally built with a six-foot gauge, and called the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, with Salamanca, in New York, and Dayton, in Ohio, as its termini. By arrangements with the Erie, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton roads, an outlet was secured either way to New York City and Cincinnati. On the 6th day of January, 1880, this road was sold under the foreclosure of mortgages, and passed into the hands of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Company. No sooner had they taken possession than they began to plan for the narrowing of the gauge, and the general improvement of the road. All being ready, on the 22d day of June, 1880, the signal was given, and from end to end of the road, men labored with might and main. This work had been so skillfully planned, every difficulty anticipated, and all preparations so accurately made, that the road was narrowed in less than half a day. Very few trains were delayed, and hardly a break occurred in the great business of this road. The work of narrowing engines is yet going on, the average cost being \$1,600. If a new boiler and fire-box are required, the expense runs upward of \$3,000.

The road reached Wadsworth about 1863, and in the following year ran its first passenger trains. It gave great impetus to the growth of that town, stimulating its business, developing its coal mines, and attracting a business population to its center. This road has $7\frac{4}{10}$ miles of main line in the county, $1\frac{3}{10}$ miles of branch line, and $1\frac{2}{10}$ miles of sidings, making a total of $9\frac{4}{10}$ miles of track in the county.

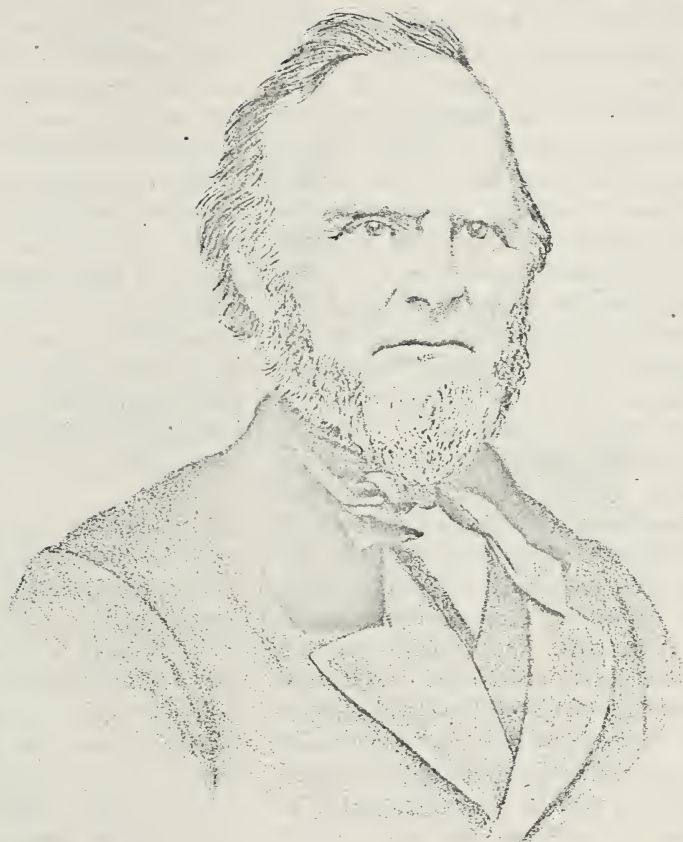
CHAPTER V.

WAR HISTORY—THE EARLY CONFLICTS—PART TAKEN IN THE MEXICAN WAR—OPENING SCENES OF THE REBELLION—SKETCHES OF THE DIFFERENT REGIMENTS—THE DRAFT
—LADIES' AND MILITARY AID SOCIETIES—SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ASSOCIATION.

WHEN the war of the Revolution ended, the Colonial treasury was bankrupt, and the Government found itself unable to pay the soldiers who had fought so bravely in its defense. The currency with which the expenses of the war were paid was so depreciated in value as to be worthless, and the Government was forced to resort to other means to liquidate its just debts. Its broad domain of wild and unsettled country stretched away toward the setting sun, rich in boundless fertility and natural resources, and promised an unfailing source of revenue to the empty treasury. Western land warrants were issued to the soldiers, who were glad to receive them, and hundreds made immediate preparations to start for the West. Surveyors in the employ of the Government, were sent out to survey the wilderness on the border, and the land was thrown into market for settlers. Finally, large tracts of country, in what is now Ohio, yet known as "United States Military Land," or "Virginia Military Land," were set apart by the Government for the benefit of Revolutionary soldiers. The State of Connecticut became the owner of 3,800,000 acres in the northeastern part, and thither her citizens flocked by hundreds. But the bloody Indian wars on the border stemmed the tide of immigration for a time, and made the outlook gloomy for settlers who possessed no home, save the one they had purchased in the West. Medina County was a portion of the Western land owned by Connecticut. The most and all that can be said of the connection of Medina County with the Revolution is, that

many of the earliest settlers who came from Connecticut and other States, had been engaged in that protracted struggle.

But little more can be said of the war of 1812. When war was declared, there were then living in the county about ten families. Messengers arrived from the oldest settlements, apprising the pioneers of the war already begun, and warning them to flee to some neighboring fort for protection from impending danger. One small settlement was in each of the townships, Harrisville and Liverpool. The settlers in the latter, upon the receipt of the news of danger, hastily packed what articles could be conveniently carried, and hastened north to Columbia, where, for the protection of about twenty families, a strong block-house was built. A small company was organized under the orders of Captain Hoadley, and, while the fort was garrisoned with a detachment of these, the others were permitted to visit their homes to care for stock and other property. The rush to the fort occurred in August, 1812, and was caused by information that the British and their Indian allies were approaching the neighborhood, intending to massacre the inhabitants. A large party had been seen landing at Huron, which was supposed to be the forces of the enemy. It was soon afterward ascertained that the body of men was the prisoners that Gen. Hull had surrendered to the British at Detroit. It was thought best, however, to build the fort and garrison it, as has been stated. The settlers of Liverpool Township did not all return to their homes until the following year, when



David Dudley Dowd
COL. 2ND REG 3RD BRIG. 9TH DIV. O. M.

all apprehension of danger had passed away. The settlers in Harrisville Township shared a similar experience. The few families repaired to Randolph, in obedience to the warning. Here they remained under the protection of organized militia, until the following October, when they returned to their farms in Harrisville Township. Immediately after the surrender of Detroit, Gen. Wadsworth called out the militia on the Reserve to be in readiness to resist the advances of the enemy in the vicinity of Cleveland; and, in obedience to the call, the able-bodied men then in Harrisville Township promptly responded, and remained in the campaign about a month. After these events, no danger was apprehended, and the war, as far as Medina County was concerned, was at an end. Many of the settlers who afterward came into the county served in the war of 1812, and a few of these are yet living in the county at advanced ages, a record of the campaign in which they participated, appearing in the biographical department in connection with their family history.

After the war of 1812 and the Indian wars accompanying it, the people of Medina County were no more disturbed until the Mexican War. The circumstances which led to this struggle resulted from the admission of Texas into the American Union. The "Lone Star State" had been a province of Mexico, but had "seceded," and for years its citizens had been carrying on a kind of guerrilla warfare with the mother country with varying results. But, in 1836, a battle was fought at San Jacinto, at which Santa Anna, then Dictator of Mexico, was captured, and his entire army either killed or made prisoners. Santa Anna was held in strict confinement, and finally induced to sign a treaty acknowledging the independence of Texas. But, in violation of the treaty, the Republic of Mexico treated Texas and the Texans just as she had previously done. From this time forward, petitions were frequently presented to the United

States, asking admission into the Union. But Mexico endeavored to prevent the admission of Texas, by constantly declaring that her reception would be regarded as a sufficient cause for declaration of war, thinking, doubtless, that this would serve to intimidate the United States. In the Presidential campaign of 1844, the annexation of Texas was one of the leading issues before the people, and Mr. Polk, whose party favored the annexation, being elected, this was taken as an expression of the public mind. After this, Congress had no hesitancy in granting the petition of Texas, and, on the 1st of March, 1845, formally received her into the sisterhood of States. Mexico, at once, in her indignation broke off all diplomatic intercourse with the United States, recalled her Minister, and made immediate preparations for war. Congress passed an act authorizing the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers, and appropriating \$10,000,000 for the prosecution of the war. The information that war had begun swept over the country like an epidemic, and from all parts of the Union volunteers by the thousands signified their readiness to enlist. The old State militia law was then in force, which required the enrollment of all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, for military duty. No county action in reference to the war is remembered to have transpired, though Medina was not wholly silent. Her citizens were the descendants of soldiers who had fought with signal daring in the war of independence and in that of 1812, and the children had not forgotten the story of the bloody experience of their fathers in the hour of national peril.

During the month of June, 1846, in response to the call for troops, twenty-three men (and very likely several others), then residents of Medina County, volunteered in the three regiments assigned as the quota of Ohio under the first call. Cincinnati was the place of rendezvous, where the volunteers were to be exam-

ined and mustered into the service of the Government. The quota assigned Ohio was filled in a few weeks, and there were found left over nearly men enough to constitute another regiment. These were furnished transportation home at the expense of the Government. The organization of the three regiments was effected without delay, and the officers elected were as follows: First Regiment—A. M. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, Colonel; John B. Weller, of Butler County, Lieutenant Colonel; T. L. Hannar, of Brown County, Major. Second Regiment—G. W. Morgan, of Knox County, Colonel; William Irvin, of Fairfield, Lieutenant Colonel; William Hall, of Athens, Major. Third Regiment—S. R. Curtis, of Wayne County, Colonel; G. W. McCook, of Jefferson, Lieutenant Colonel, and J. S. Love, of Morgan, Major. There not being a sufficient number of volunteers from the county to form a company, those enlisted were obliged to unite with volunteers in adjoining counties. Twenty-one men from Medina County went to Wooster, where a company of about ninety volunteers, including those from Medina, was ordered to assemble to complete its organization and elect its officers. This was done with the following result: Mr. Moore, Captain; Peter Burgett, First Lieutenant; James McMillan, Second Lieutenant; R. D. Emmerson, Third Lieutenant, none of the commissioned officers being from Medina County. There were ten companies in the Third Regiment, Company E being the one enlisted at Wooster, in which were the volunteers from Medina County. After much labor and search, the following partial list of the men from this county who served in the war with Mexico, has been obtained: Alexander Coretsca, Samuel Fritz, Uriah Fritz, Nathaniel Case, John Callihan, Charles Barrett, Elijah Beard, Amiah Chaffey (?), D. W. Rouse, C. B. Wood, Columbus Chapman, Terry Harris, Josiah Coy. W. S. Booth, Stephen M. Hyatt, Horace Potter, Luther (?) Adkins, Ebenezer Manning, Robert W.

Patterson and O. P. Barney. Sometime about the 1st of June, 1846, notice was given that a meeting would be held at a given date in the village of Medina, for the purpose of receiving the names of those who desired to serve in the war with Mexico. The day and hour came; a band of martial music paraded the streets to assemble the citizens, and, in the park, speeches were made by one or more of the prominent citizens. Volunteers were called for, but, out of the throng there assembled, only two men signified their intention and readiness to march in battle array to the bright land of the Montezumas. These two were Alexander Coretsca, of Polish descent, and Nathaniel Case. The two were loudly cheered as they enrolled their names in their country's service. Some one said to Coretsca: "Yes, you'll die down there in that hot climate," to which the latter replied, "It will be as well to die down there as any place." After a few days several others added their names to the roll. All the men mentioned above were in Company E, of the Third Regiment, except John Callihan, Ebenezer Manning and Stephen Hyatt, who were in the Second Regiment, and Horace Potter, who was in Company F, of the Third Regiment. The brave boys realized that it was no holiday undertaking to go in the hot months of the year from the comparatively cold climate of the Northern States to the altogether different and peculiar climate of Mexico. Looking back over the years, the stupendous magnitude of the last war overshadows the almost insurmountable difficulties which the volunteers in the Mexican campaign were compelled to encounter. At this day, when a battle-scarred, gray-haired, Mexican war soldier attempts a description of the bloody and beautiful field of Buena Vista, or the wild storming of the City of Mexico and the memorable heights surrounding it, he is at once silenced by a remark something like this: "Oh, that's nothing compared to Pittsburg Landing and Gettysburg and the

Wilderness." The thrilling experiences of the Mexican campaign, and the names of the heroes who faithfully served there are forgotten in the interest taken in the last great war. But the names of the brave men should and must be preserved, and in memory of those who fell with their faces to the foe, or under the stroke of the deadly Southern diseases, a gleaming shaft of monumental marble should be erected by a grateful people.

The Third Regiment, after having been mustered into the service of the Government at Cincinnati, remained there a short time, and, finally, in company with several other regiments, was ordered to New Orleans, arriving there some time in July, 1846. Two days later the Third Regiment took shipping for Brazos, Santiago Island, reaching that city after a stormy voyage of nine days on the Gulf. After two weeks of maneuver and drill, the regiment was ordered to Fort Brown to guard the American stores and property at that point. Five days later, the troops were moved across the Rio Grande River to Matamoras, where they remained until September, doing guard duty and enjoying a few slight skirmishes with Mexican guerrillas. During one of the Mexican raids on the pickets of the American forces, O. P. Barney, who had enlisted at Medina (though not a resident there), and who was doing guard duty on the outermost line of pickets, was surprised and lassoed by a number of the barbarous enemy. When found, his body was bruised and mangled in a frightful manner, and around his neck were the blue marks made by the cruel lasso. He had, undoubtedly, been dragged to death upon the hard ground. The troops had pleasant times while guarding the Government stores at Fort Brown and Matamoras. They mingled freely with the citizens while off duty, and often took the liberty to appropriate chickens, sweet potatoes, etc., without the owner's knowledge or consent. It is related by Alexander Coretsca, of Medina, the

only ex-soldier of the Mexican war now known to be in Medina County, that two soldiers, on one occasion, went to the city market, and seeing there a fine quarter of beef, raised it on their bayonets and conveyed it to camp, where it was concealed; so that, when search was instituted a half-hour later, upon the complaint of the butcher, no beef was to be found. Such acts were unusual and forbidden. In the latter part of September, the volunteers were ordered to Monterey, and soon afterward received orders to march rapidly to the relief of the American troops at Meir, where a brisk skirmish was in progress, and the volunteers were receiving severe punishment. The Third Regiment arrived in time to find that the enemy had been repulsed with severe loss, as the field was strewn with about two hundred dead, a portion of them, however, being Americans. Here the regiment remained until about the middle of February, 1847, when orders were received to march with all haste to the relief of Gen. Taylor, who, located in a favorable position in a narrow defile near Buena Vista, with 4,700 men, was anxiously awaiting an attack from 20,000 Mexicans under Gen. Santa Anna. The regiment reached the field ten days after the battle. After remaining at this point about a month, the Third Regiment was ordered back to the Rio Grande, and, finally, during the autumn of 1847, was shipped across the Gulf to New Orleans, where the volunteers drew their pay for eighteen months, at \$7 per month, and were discharged from the service, having participated in no engagement during the campaign. Of the Medina County boys, Josiah Coy died of a fever at Camargo. Amiah Chaffey died near Natchez, Miss., of disease contracted while in the service, his death occurring a few days after his discharge. During the homeward journey, Terry (?) Harris was so unwell as to be unable to walk. He died about a week after reaching home. Soon after the return of the volunteers, Horace Potter moved

West to Kansas, where he yet lives. C. B. Wood also went West. Columbus Chapman was living at Seville a few years ago. D. W. Rouse was at Harrisville some four years ago, but his present whereabouts are unknown. Elijah Beard moved West five years ago. What became of Charles Barrett is unknown. The Fritz brothers moved to the West about two years after returning home. Alexander Corsetea is yet living at Medina, and much of the information above narrated has been obtained from him, and from John A. Rettig. Stephen Hyatt was with Gen. Scott on that memorable and triumphant march from the Mexican Gulf to the "City of the Aztecs." He returned to Ohio after the war, and finally died at Ashland. Robert W. Patterson was among the American troops at the siege of the ancient city of Pueblo, in October, 1847, where he received a severe, though not necessarily fatal, wound in the head. Ambitious to be with his regiment, he exposed himself too soon, and in November of the same year, died in Pueblo. His mother drew \$80 of his back pay, and received the land warrant of 160 acres granted him by the Government. Nathaniel Case returned to Medina at the close of the war, where he married. Ten years later, he removed to Wisconsin, and afterward served in the last war. He was killed by an engine while crossing the railroad track near Janesville, Wis. Ebenezer Manning and several others had charge of one of the light pieces of artillery at the battle of Mier. His companions at the gun were in turn shot before his eyes, until he, alone, remained, and then, receiving no help, he heroically loaded and fired the piece seven times himself. With such heroism on the part of the Americans, it is needless to add that the enemy were repulsed, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. This ends the brief history of the part borne by Medina County in the Mexican war.

But there is another struggle to be partially and briefly recorded, compared with which the

Mexican war was child's play. The causes which led to the last great rebellion—one of the most sanguinary and stupendous wars ever waged by a brave and intelligent people—it is not the object of this chapter to narrate. Many a gifted pen has spread them upon the national records, to be placed among the sad memorials in remembrance of the heroic efforts to rend the beloved Republic from the cruel and degrading grasp of slavery, and from the hateful attempts to subvert the meaning of the Constitution. The wave of excitement and opposition that swept through the South when the news of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency flashed throughout the country, told in unmistakable language to the still hopeful North, that the red cloud of war was already casting its dark shadow over the peaceful domain of the American Union. Statesmen in the North viewed with reluctance or contempt the steady and extensive preparations for war in the South, and refused to believe its presence until the first blow fell like a thunderbolt upon Fort Sumter, and, at the same time, upon the faithful hearts of loyal people. Even then, the North believed, as was stated by one of its leaders, that the rebellion would be quelled in ninety days. But, as time passed on, and the large bodies of troops failed to control or quell the aggressive and daring movements of the Confederate armies, and the sullen tide of steady reverses swept over almost every field of battle, the hope of the North for peace died out, the gloom of probable national disaster and disunion filled every heart, and for many desolate months the outlook was dark and forbidding. The impetus of the Confederate cause, gained by an earlier preparation for war, at length aroused every loyal thought to action, and the wave of defeat, striking against the iron defenses of the North, was finally swept back to the birthplace of secession.

When the news of the fall of Sumter swept over the country like a flame of fire, in all places the most intense excitement prevailed.

Men forgot their daily employment, and gathered in the neighboring villages in crowds, to review the political situation and encourage one another with hopeful words. Plows were left in the half-finished furrow, and shops and stores were closed. The prompt call of the President for volunteers, the day succeeding the fall of Sumter, met the earnest will of Northern people, and in every State more than double the assigned quota of men, without regard to political views, immediately enlisted. Millions in money were tendered the Government for the prosecution of war against the rebellion, and the most ardent encouragement for upholding and enforcing the spirit of the Constitution prevailed throughout the North. Stirring appeals for loyalty and unity of action were made by orators to vast assemblages, wherein were seen the flushed faces of the brave men whose lives were freely given to their country, and whose sacred dust we now cover with flowers.

A mass-meeting was immediately called, to be held at Medina on Tuesday, the 23d of April, 1861, nine days after the fall of Sumter, for the purpose of securing volunteers for the service and learning the will of the people. Almost the entire county turned out—men, women and children—and great excitement and invincible determinations of loyalty prevailed. Bands of martial music paraded the streets for hours before the appointed time for speaking arrived. E. A. Warner was chosen President of the day, and immediately thereafter the following resolutions were offered by Hon. Herman Canfield.

WHEREAS, A portion of the States of this nation have, without just cause, renounced their allegiance to the Federal Government, and, by formal acts of traitorous Conventions, declared their secession from the Union, and have seized the forts, arsenals, and other property of the United States within their State limits, and, emboldened by temporary success, are now marching upon the Federal capital to subvert the Government, and attempt the subjugation of the loyal States, therefore be it

Resolved, That we regard secession as treason, and the pretended Government of the so-called Confederate States as an organized rebellion.

Resolved, That we make no compromises with traitors, nor terms with rebels in arms.

Resolved, That we will bury all party differences, and forget all party distinctions, until our beloved country is rescued from its peril, and the supremacy of the laws vindicated.

Resolved, That, by the help of God, we will transmit to our posterity the glorious Republic, the free Constitution, and the priceless liberties we inherited from a brave ancestry.

Resolved, That this Convention appeal to the Trustees of the several townships to procure the immediate organization and drill of military companies, and that this Convention appoint township committees of five, to co-operate with the trustees in said object.

Resolved, That the Committees so appointed, take prompt and efficient measures for the support of the families of volunteers who go out to their country's battles, and that we hereby pledge the utmost of our means for that purpose.

Each individual resolution was submitted separately to the assembled citizens, and adopted by a ringing and unanimous vote. Thrilling and eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. H. G. Blake, C. T. Prentiss, Myron C. Hills, W. W. Ross, J. B. Young, Washington Crane, Revs. Grosvenor and Davis, and several others. Volunteers were called for, and about 200 men subscribed their names to the enlistment rolls. The volunteers were divided into two companies—A and B—and soon after the meeting, they perfected their organization, and elected their officers. The following were the officers when the companies departed from Cleveland for the field: Company A (afterward K)—Wilbur F. Pierce, Captain; H. F. Fritz, First Lieutenant; Otis Shaw, Second Lieutenant. Company B (afterward H)—O. O. Kelsey, Captain; Philo W. Chase, First Lieutenant; Charles A. Wright, of Lorain County, Second Lieutenant. On Friday, the 26th of April, 1861, Company A, having received orders from Adj. Gen. Carrington to proceed to Camp Cleveland, and be mustered into the service, as

part of the Eighth Regiment, then in process of formation, set forward in about thirty wagons, escorted by the members of Company B. As they were leaving town, a span of colts, attached to one of the wagons, ran away, throwing the men out, and injuring two of them so that they were compelled to remain behind, and join their comrades afterward at Cleveland. Upon the arrival of Company A, the Eighth Regiment was found so nearly organized that it alone of the Medina Companies could be accepted, much to the regret of the members of Company B. Company A was mustered into the service under a three months' enlistment as Company K, and, while encamped at Cleveland, the city newspapers spoke of its members as the most promising volunteers in the regiment. The boys could outrun, outjump and outwrestle any other company, and were praised for their cheerful obedience to military discipline, and for their fine appearance while on parade. To complete the regiment, it was found necessary to create another company (H) from two or more counties, and about fifty of the Medina boys belonging to Company B were accepted and mustered in.

Just before marching away to the field, the volunteers were visited by their friends from home, who supplied them with money and all necessary clothing, blankets, etc. All being in readiness, the regiment, on the 2d of May, 1861, was ordered to Camp Dennison, where it arrived the following day during a heavy rain. Here, for the first time, the men were obliged to sleep in the open air with nothing but their blankets to protect them from the inclement weather. The field and staff officers were appointed as follows: Hermin G. Depuy, Colonel; Freeman E. Franklin, Lieutenant Colonel; Henry F. Wilson, Major; Benjamin Tappin, Surgeon. The regiment while at Camp Dennison was subjected to frequent "drills," to fit it for its future hard service. While here, it became evident that, from the fact that the quota of Ohio was more than filled, the regi-

ment would not be ordered into the service under the three months' enlistment, and measures were immediately taken to re-enlist the troops for three years, meeting a ready response in the affirmative from all except Company I. Thus the regiment with but nine companies was mustered in for the three years' service, on the 22d, 25th and 26th of June, 1861. Under the three years' enlistment, the following regimental officers were elected: Hermin G. Depuy, Colonel; Charles A. Park, Lieutenant Colonel; Franklin Sawyer, Major. On the 9th of July, 1861, the regiment received orders to proceed to Grafton, Virginia, and three days later reached West Union, Preston County, of that State. Here, for several weeks, the regiment was stationed along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on the Alleghany Mountains, whence the rebels, under Garnett, were being driven by McClellan's troops. While here the regiment suffered severely from typhoid fever, having contracted it, as the men believed, at a place which they will ever remember as "Maggoty Hollow." Three hundred were in the hospital at one time, and thirty-four died within a few weeks. In September the regiment was joined by Company I. On the 24th of September, the Eighth, in company with several others, was ordered to attack Romney, where, at a place called "Hanging Rock," under a heavy fire, several men were killed and a number wounded. On the 24th of October, the attack on Romney was renewed; but the position was evacuated by the enemy, and occupied by the troops under Gen. Kelley until January 12, 1862. Soon afterward, the regiment participated in a successful attack on Blue's Gap. In the latter part of January, 1862, Gen. Landers assumed command of the department, removing the troops successively to Patterson's Creek, and in February to Pawpaw Tunnel. The Eighth was engaged in a brisk fight at Bloomery Gap, and soon afterward Gen. Landers died, whereupon Gen. Shields took

command. Pursuing the enemy, the command of Gen. Shields was engaged in sharp skirmishes at Cedar Creek and Strasburg, on the 18th and 19th of March. It was here that the Eighth established a reputation for skirmishing, that remained with it until the end of the war. On the 23d of March, the bloody battle of Winchester was fought, and during the day and preceding evening the Eighth was deployed on the skirmish line. Toward evening on the 23d, the right wing of the regiment participated in the furious charge on the right flank of the enemy. The companies of the regiment engaged in the hottest of the fight were C, D, E and H, and the loss in killed and wounded amounted to the appalling number of over one-fourth of those engaged, while the other companies lost but two killed and eight wounded. The battle was one of the most severe during the war, and when, toward evening, Col. Kimball ordered the charge upon the enemy's flank, the troops fought desperately, often hand-to-hand, and "Stonewall" Jackson's right wing was driven in confusion from the field. The victory was dearly bought. The enemy retreated up the valley, where brisk skirmishes occurred at Woodstock, Edinburg, Mount Jackson, and New Market. Col. Kimball at the latter place receiving his commission as Brigadier General, and assuming command of the brigade, of which the Eighth was a part. On the 12th of May, the regiment was ordered to Fredericksburg to join Gen. McDowell's corps, arriving on the 22d, and being reviewed by President Lincoln the following day. In the absence of the division to which the Eighth belonged, Jackson, on the 25th of May, succeeded in driving the Union troops, under Gen. Banks, from the Valley of the Shenandoah, whereupon the division was ordered back, and on the 30th reached and recaptured Front Royal, the Eighth skirmishing all the way from Rectortown, a distance of eighteen miles. Among the prisoners captured was the

renowned Belle Boyd. Shield's division was pushed rapidly up the South Branch of the Shenandoah, while Fremont pursued Jackson up the other branch. From this point the brigade under Gen. Kimball, of which the Eighth formed a part, was detached from the remainder of Shield's division, and, in company with the brigade under Gen. Terry, was ordered to the Peninsula, on arriving at Harrison's Landing on the 1st of July. On the 3d and 4th of July, the Eighth was ordered out on the skirmish line toward the swamps of the Chickahominy, engaging each day in a brisk skirmish with rebels, and losing seven men severely wounded. While here, on the 16th of August, after engaging in a reconnaissance to Malvern Hill, the army was united to the Second Corps under the command of Gen. Sumner. Here the Eighth remained during the remainder of the service, being a part of Kimball's brigade, in French's division.

When the army was ordered to retreat, the Second Corps served as rear guard until the troops were across the Chickahominy, after which the corps was ordered to Newport News, whence it was conveyed by transports to Alexandria, arriving on the 28th of August. Two days later, the corps was ordered to the assistance of Gen. Pope, who, in the vicinity of Centerville, was engaged in a severe battle with Gen. Lee; but the troops, though subjected to a rapid march, failed to arrive in time. On the following day, the army began its march toward Chain Bridge, the Second Corps being on the left flank. At Germantown, this corps was, for a short time, under fire, the Eighth Regiment participating. After crossing the Potomac at Chain Bridge, the army began its march through Maryland. The enemy was encountered at South Mountain, but the Second Corps was not actively engaged, being employed as a supporting column, and only skirmishing with the rebels at Boonsboro and Keedysville. Here it was, that, on the morning of the 16th.

after the army had been massed, a furious artillery duel commenced. One of the first shots of the enemy killed W. W. Farmer, a Color Sergeant of the Eighth, and the dreadful firing was continued all day. This cannonade was the commencement of the hard-fought battle of Antietam, which took place the next day. The morning came, and, after Gen. Hooker had been engaged several hours, French's division, of which the Eighth formed a part, and Sedgwick's division, were ordered to advance. The Second Corps was near the center of the line, Kimball's brigade being the third from the front. The troops swept forward, but the advance was driven back by the hot fire, and Kimball ordered a charge on the double-quick, carrying the rebel advance handsomely, and holding the position under a severe fire for four hours, and until firing ceased in front. Sedgwick was driven back on the right, rendering a change of front necessary for the Fourteenth Indiana and Eighth Ohio, the change being effected with great skill and gallantry. The rapid and effective movement of these two regiments, undoubtedly saved the entire brigade from rout. Gen. Sumner styled Kimball's command the "Gibraltar Brigade," doubtless meaning that it was the rock, against which the mad waves of the rebel army were dashed. Be it remembered that the two regiments mentioned above merit the greater part of the honor. After the battle the Second Corps was ordered to Bolivar Heights, and afterward with the army to Falmouth, where the Eighth participated in the skirmishes at Halltown, Snicker's Gap, United States Ford, etc. On the 13th of December, the Eighth formed the right wing in the "forlorn hope" at the bloody battle of Fredericksburg, while the Fourth Ohio and First Delaware formed the left. The regiment swept up Hanover street by the left flank to deploy and form in line with other regiments that advanced lower down; but, ere it had cleared the street, the head of the column was

struck by a terrible fire, and twenty-eight men went down before the fearful blast. The other regiments lost as heavily, but the desired line was formed, and the enemy driven to the foot of the hill, on which were his main works. After this position was reached, the line was ordered to halt and seek cover until re-enforcements should arrive; but the fire from the hill was so fierce and hot that column after column was driven back, broken and confused. The brave troops that had passed through this awful fire were compelled to remain under cover at the foot of the hill until dark, when, the firing having ceased, they were withdrawn. During this battle, the loss to the Eighth was thirty-seven killed and wounded, the most of them being shot down while advancing to the foot of the hill. On the 28th of April, 1863, the army crossed the river and fought the battle of Chancellorsville, the brigade in which was the Eighth being under the command of Gen. Carroll. Here for four days the Eighth Regiment was almost constantly under fire, though its loss was but two killed and eleven wounded. No further active work was done until the Gettysburg campaign. On the 2d of July the regiment was ordered to charge on the double-quick, and take a knoll from which rebel sharpshooters were annoying the Federal lines. The position, a short distance beyond the Emmittsburg road, was taken and held twenty-six hours, or until the close of the battle. Three times was the regiment assailed by superior numbers. At one time three regiments swept upon it, but were repulsed with the loss of three stands of colors and a large number of prisoners. The loss to the regiment in this battle was 102, killed and wounded. In the pursuit of Lee, several skirmishes were engaged in, after which the Eighth marched with the army to the Rapidan. On the 15th of August, it was ordered to proceed by water to New York City to help quell the pending riots there; but, after several weeks, returned and joined the army at Culpep-

er, receiving orders to proceed to Robinson River, where the troops once more saw the enemy, after a brief respite from the anxieties of war. During the last days of November, the regiment, acting on the skirmish line, was engaged in the battles of Robinson's Cross Roads, Locust Grove and Mine Run, losing several men killed and wounded. On the 6th of February, 1864, it crossed the Rapidan, and fought the battle of Morton's Ford, where several officers and men were wounded. On the 3d of May, the entire army was ordered to advance, the Second Corps occupying the extreme left of the line, crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and moving rapidly through the Wilderness to Todd's Tavern. The right was hotly engaged on the evening of the 5th, and the Second Corps swung round to its support. Here the Eighth Regiment, with several others, re-took a section of a battery which had been lost by the Sixth Corps. It was engaged the entire day of the 6th, and suffered a severe loss in the dense undergrowth. It was engaged in irregular, and sometimes severe, skirmishing, during the 7th, 8th and 9th. On the 10th, a stronghold of the rebels was charged, and another severe loss sustained, Sergeant Conlan, the regimental color-bearer, after carrying his banner through thirty engagements, being wounded. During the 12th, 13th and 14th, the gallant Eighth was almost constantly under fire, the loss in the several encounters being sixty in killed and wounded. The regiment participated in numerous skirmishes from Spottsylvania to Petersburg, in the bloody battles before Petersburg, and at North Anna and Cold Harbor. Its term of service expired on the 25th of June, 1864, while the regiment was in the trenches before Petersburg, with only *seventy-two* officers and men fit for duty. The regiment was relieved, and returned to Ohio to be mustered out of service. This old regiment that had seen so much hard service, that had been shot to pieces in many fierce battles, was

greeted all along the journey homeward by crowds of grateful people. A feast was prepared at Zanesville, and at Cleveland the Mayor and military committee welcomed the remnant of the heroic old regiment home. It was mustered out July 13, 1864, by Capt. Douglas. The hundreds of brave boys left on the bloody battle-fields of the "Sunny South," in unknown graves, or in hospital cemeteries, speak in unmistakable language of the part borne by the noble Eighth Regiment in the war of the rebellion.

When the first two companies raised in the county were dispatched to the field, the rapid enlistment of volunteers continued. Two companies, B and E, for the Forty-second Regiment, were raised almost entirely in the county. Besides these, there were some thirteen Medina men in Company I, of the Forty-second, enlisted by Porter H. Foskett, of Medina, who was afterward commissioned Captain. There was also a squad of twenty Medina men in Company G, and, when the officers for this company were elected, the men from this county were permitted to elect the First Lieutenant, and T. G. Loomis was the man chosen. All these men were enlisted for the Forty-second Regiment, in process of formation at Camp Chase, to be under the command of Col. J. A. Garfield. The officers of Company B were: William H. Williams, Captain; Henry A. Howard, First Lieutenant; Joseph Lackey, Second Lieutenant. Those of Company E were: Charles H. Howe, Captain; George F. Brady, First Lieutenant; A. L. Bowman, Second Lieutenant. The members of Company B were noted for their hilarity and drollery, and even in battle, as the shot and shell were falling like hail around them, and loved comrades were dropping at every discharge of the enemy, the irrepressible waggery of some member would burst out, causing momentary laughter along the line. While in Columbus, a verdant volunteer was arrested, and brought before a mock

court-martial for trial, for attempting to break guard. The trembling fellow was convicted, and sentenced to be shot at sunrise. About this time, the court was dissolved by Sergt. Beach, and the frightened convict released. Andrew Huntington devised and exhibited an elephant, formed by two men with an army blanket. Lyman Thomas became a talented serio-comic orator, and entertained the camp with frequent stump speeches on politics, love and war.

The Forty-second Regiment received orders, on the 14th of December, to proceed to Cincinnati; thence, by boat, to Catlettsburg, Ky., where it arrived December 17, 1861. The regiment proceeded to Louisa, and thence to Green Creek, and, on the 31st of December, the whole command advanced, and, by the 7th of January, 1862, encamped within three miles of Paintville, and the following morning took possession of the village. The next evening, Col. Garfield, with the Forty-second and two companies of the Fourteenth Kentucky, marched against Humphrey Marshall's fortified position, near Paintville, but found the place evacuated. The command, after an all-night's march, reached camp shortly after daybreak. On the 9th, Col. Garfield, with about 1,200 men, of whom about 600 were cavalry, proceeded to attack Marshall, who, with 3,500 men, infantry and cavalry, and three pieces of artillery, was massed near Abbott's Hill. The advance line of skirmishers was fired upon by the enemy's pickets; but Garfield took possession of the hill, bivouacking for the night, and continuing the pursuit the next morning. The enemy was overtaken at the forks of Middle Creek. Maj. Pardee was ordered to take 400 men, cross the creek, and attack the enemy's center. At the same time, a body of troops under Lieut. Col. Monroe, was directed to strike the right flank. The battle at once became hot, as the enemy numbered nearly four times the attacking force. The position was held until re-enforcements arrived, when the enemy fell back, and during the

night retreated, leaving a portion of his dead upon the field. Prestonburg, Ky., was occupied on the 11th, but on the 12th, the command was ordered to Paintville, where it remained until the 1st of February, when the troops were transported by boat to Pikeville. On the 14th of March, the enemy's stores and camp at Pound Gap were destroyed, and soon afterward the Forty-second was engaged in several skirmishes with guerrillas. While in this neighborhood, eighty-five members of the regiment died of disease. On the 18th, the regiment was ordered to Louisville, where it encamped on the 29th. With 314 men fit for duty, the Forty-second was attached to Gen. Morgan's command. It was ordered to Cumberland Ford, where it was brigaded with the Sixteenth Ohio, the Fourteenth and Twenty-second Kentucky, Col. J. F. De Courcey commanding. On the 5th of June, Morgan's entire command was ordered forward, and was unopposed until Rogers Gap was reached, when a series of skirmishes occurred between the Forty-second and the enemy. Morgan continued to advance, the objective point being the important position of Cumberland Gap, which was secured on the 18th, the Forty-second being the first to plant its flag on this stronghold. From this point the regiment engaged in skirmishes at Baptist's Gap, at Tazewell, and assisted in opposing the advance of Kirby Smith into Kentucky. On the 6th of August, the brigade fell back slowly from Tazewell to Cumberland Gap before a heavy force of the enemy, and, at one time, Company E, of the Forty-second, while escorting a forage train, was nearly surrounded by the enemy, but by gallantry saved the train without loss of men. The Gap was evacuated, and the force slowly retreated, and finally crossed the Ohio River at Greenupsburg, the Forty-second acting as rear-guard during the retreat. This retreat was a memorable one to the regiment. The food was scanty and in poor condition; the men were ragged and filthy, many being without shoes.

It was the only regiment that brought through its knapsacks and blankets. It remained at Portland, Ohio, two weeks before clothing and camp equipage arrived. On the 21st of October, it proceeded to Charleston, Va., by way of Gallipolis. November 10, it proceeded down the Ohio, first to Cincinnati, thence to Memphis, where it arrived on the 28th. For several months prior to this date, the regiment had received over 200 recruits, and could turn out on parade nearly 900 men. The division to which it belonged, was re-organized and denominated the Ninth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. The Forty-second, together with other troops under Gen. Sherman, sailed down the Mississippi, December 20, landing at Johnston's plantation, on the Yazoo. On the 27th, the regiment was ordered on the advance against the strong defenses of Vicksburg, and continued to skirmish with the enemy until dark. On the morrow, the attack was resumed, and finally Col. Pardee ordered a charge, which resulted in capturing a piece of woods, and pushing the enemy into their works. An assault was ordered the following morning, and the Forty-second was assigned a position on the extreme right of the column. The troops were met by a terrific storm of shot and shell, and were driven back, but maintained their organization. The position of the enemy could not be taken, and, after a hard fight, the army finally retired, and moved to Milliken's Bend. Early in January, 1863, the troops were ordered to Arkansas Post; whence they proceeded to invest Fort Hindman, De Courcey's brigade being held in reserve. Several unsuccessful charges were made by the Union troops, and finally De Courcey's brigade was ordered to join Sheldon's brigade in the assault on the strong works of the fort, the Forty-second leading the advance. The assault was hardly begun, when the enemy surrendered. Seven thousand prisoners and large quantities of guns and stores were captured. The troops were conveyed by water to Young's Point, where

they landed on the 24th of January, 1863. At this point, the regiment was detailed for work on the canal. It was ordered to Milliken's Bend on the 10th of March, where, for four weeks, it was under training for the coming campaign. The Forty-second was among the advance troops in the movement toward the rear of Vicksburg. It was ordered to Richmond, La., and, having reached the river some thirty miles below Vicksburg, was embarked on the transports which had passed the batteries at the latter city, and conveyed to Grand Gulf. From this point it was ordered to Port Gibson, and in the middle of the night had a slight engagement with the enemy. The Thirteenth Corps bivouacked for the night near Magnolia Church, and, at daybreak, was ordered to advance. The Ninth Division, on the left flank, engaged the enemy until 4 o'clock. P. M., the Forty-second Regiment, in the meantime, being under a heavy artillery fire, from 7 A. M. until 9 A. M., when it was ordered to charge, but, meeting with unexpected obstacles, the division commander ordered it to retire. At 12 o'clock, M., in company with two other regiments, it was ordered to assault a strong position held by the rebels, but, after a gallant effort failed, and was ordered back. A third charge was ordered at 3 o'clock, P. M., one of the three assaulting regiments being the Forty-second. The coveted position was carried with great spirit, and, during the entire engagement, the regiment sustained a heavier loss than any other in the entire corps. On the 2d of May, the regiment was ordered with other troops to the rear of Vicksburg, and, while on the way, engaged the rebels at Champion Hill and Big Black, with slight loss. It participated in the fierce charges on the strong earth and stone works about Vicksburg, on the 19th and 22d of May, the regiment being well on the advance, and losing heavily, especially on the 22d. From the 10th until the 27th of June, it remained near this place, supporting a number of batteries; but at the

latter date it was moved to Big Black Bridge. Immediately after the capitulation of Vicksburg, the regiment was ordered forward to assist in the reduction of Jackson, but afterward returned to the former place, where it remained until ordered to the Department of the Gulf. It reached Carrolltown, near New Orleans, on the 15th of August, and, on the 6th of September, was ordered out on the Western Louisiana Campaign. Soon afterward, the Ninth and Twelfth Divisions were consolidated, and the brigade thus created was assigned to the command of Brig. Gen. Lawler. The brigade moved to Vermillion Bayou, thence to Opelousas, and a few days later to Berwick Bay. On the 18th of November, it moved to Brashear City, intending to go to Texas; but the following night was ordered to Thibodeaux, and then, by way of Donaldsonville, reached Plaquemine November 21. Here the winter was passed by the Forty-second, and, on the 24th of March, 1864, it was ordered to Baton Rouge, and was detailed to guard the city. On the 1st of May, in an expedition toward Clinton, La., an equal force of the enemy was engaged by the Forty-second and other troops for seven hours, and finally driven five miles through canebrakes and across the Comite River. Fifty-four miles were marched in eighteen hours by the infantry. The regiment was transported by boats to the mouth of Red River, and then up to Simmsport, where, from five regiments, including the Forty-second, a provisional brigade was formed and assigned to the command of Col. Sheldon. Soon afterward, the regiment was marched to Morganza, La., with Gen. Banks, and from this point several expeditions and skirmishes were engaged in. Here the Forty-second was attached to the First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Corps. When, in September, 1864, the best companies of the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps held a competitive drill at the last-mentioned place, Company E, of the Forty-second, brought conspicuous honor upon Ohio and the regiment to

which it belonged by winning the first prize. The victory was all the more surprising, as the competitors were largely from the well-drilled Army of the Potomac. On the 15th of July, the brigade was ordered up the river, and, having landed at the mouth of White River, sent a small detachment into Mississippi, which marched fifteen miles in ten hours, and captured two small parties of rebels. The brigade passed up White River to St. Charles, where it worked ten days on the fortifications, and then made an expedition sixty miles into the interior of the country. It returned to Morganza on the 6th of August, and one month later moved again to the mouth of White River. Companies A, B, C and D were ordered to Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 15th of September, and on the 30th were mustered out of service. The period of enlistment of the remaining companies not having expired, they were ordered to Duvall's Bluff, Ark. No further service of note was seen, and, on the 25th of November, Companies E and F were mustered out, as were also the remaining four, December 2, 1864. One hundred and one men, recruits of the regiment, whose term had not expired, were organized into a company, and assigned to the Ninety-sixth Ohio. Thus was the military career of the Forty-second terminated. Its battle-flag hangs, with the other tattered banners which Ohio cherishes so proudly, in the Capitol at Columbus. It was borne through eleven battles and many more skirmishes, but was never in the hands of an enemy. The killed and wounded number in all one officer and twenty men killed, and eighteen officers and three hundred and twenty-five men wounded.

It must not be understood that the four or more companies already mentioned contained the only troops furnished by Medina County, prior to the time when the Seventy-second took the field. Boys from the county had enlisted in companies raised in neighboring counties, in distant counties in the State, or in adjoining

States. A few of the companies belonging to regiments raised in other counties contained as high as twenty volunteers from Medina County. One of these was the Twenty-ninth. In some regiments, more than one company contained Medina County boys. One of these was the Nineteenth, another the Twenty-ninth, and yet another the Sixty-fourth. The following regiments also contained men from this county: Twenty-third, Thirty-seventh, Twenty-second, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-fifth, Eighteenth, Sixty-seventh, Sixtieth, Forty-first, Sixth Battery, First Artillery, Third Michigan Infantry, and others.*

The next regiment, in order, after the Forty-second, that contained as much as a company of Medina County boys, was the Seventy-second. No one company was wholly from Medina, but, when the regiment was first organized, during the last three months of 1861, Company K, and portions of other companies of the Seventy-second, were recruited mostly in this county. Afterward, when the regiment, after being ordered to Camp Chase, did not contain the maximum number of men, Company K was broken up and distributed among the other companies, and a new company, originally intended for the Fifty-second, was assigned to the Seventy-second, and designated Company K. Thus, the Medina boys, instead of being together, were scattered among several companies. In February, 1862, the regiment was ordered to report to Gen. W. T. Sherman, at Paducah, and while here was brigaded with the Forty-eighth and Seventieth, and assigned to the command of Col. Buckland. Early in March the army was concentrated at Fort Henry. Separating from the main army, which proceeded to Savannah, Sherman's division was ordered to Eastport, Miss., to cut the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and thus prevent the rebel Gen. Johnston from re-enforcing Beauregard. The plan was foiled by heavy

rains and high waters, and, after remaining on board the boats sixteen days, Buckland's brigade disembarked at Pittsburg Landing, and encamped near Shiloh Church. While at the Landing, on the boats, the troops suffered severely from sickness, and were greatly reduced in numbers. On the 3d of April, in a reconnaissance, the Seventy-second exchanged shots with rebel pickets, and on the following day Companies B and H were advanced to reinforce the lines of the enemy. An engagement with rebel cavalry occurred, and Maj. Crockett and two or three men of Company H were captured, and several wounded. Company B was surrounded by a heavy force of the enemy, and after fighting desperately for about an hour, was saved by the timely arrival of Companies A, D and F, having lost four men wounded. On the morning of the 6th, Buckland's brigade withstood three successive attacks of great fury from heavy masses of rebel infantry, and, after holding its position for two hours, was ordered to retire, maintaining its organization in the meantime, while many other portions of the army were broken and confused. It took its position on the right of the new line formed, and held a prominent portion of the line in the next day's battle. The Forty-second lost two officers killed, three wounded and one missing; and thirteen men killed, seventy wounded and forty-five missing. Among the killed on the 6th, was Lieut. Col. Herman Canfield, of Medina County, a talented man and a brave and capable officer. Prior to his departure for the field, he had taken an active and prominent part to secure the enlistment of men, and was identified with every important movement in the county to encourage a feeling of determined resistance to the rebellion. His death was a serious loss to the county. The Seventy-second was present at the siege of Corinth, during which time Col. Buckland was returned to the regiment, and Gen. J. W. Denver assigned to the command of the brigade. Ragged and

* This record is taken from the Assessor's books of 1862, and was published in the *Medina Gazette* soon after its preparation.

dirty, the regiment, on the 21st of July, entered Memphis, and soon afterward was posted at Fort Pickering, where the brigade was broken up and re-organized from different regiments, and assigned to the command of Col. Buckland, and the division to Gen. Lanman.

After a varied experience, once with Richardson's guerrillas at the bridge over Wolf River, near Moscow, on the 9th of January, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Corinth. Soon afterward, Buckland's brigade was assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps, and immediately thereafter the Seventy-second was ordered to White Station to do picket duty, and work on the fortifications, arriving on the 31st of January. On the 14th of March, it proceeded down the Mississippi River, and on the 2d of April encamped four miles above Young's Point. Here it began work on the canal, and on the 2d of May commenced its march for the rear of Vicksburg, reaching the river, opposite Grand Gulf. It crossed the river on the 7th, and the next day moved to Jackson, where it participated in the battle of the 14th, and on the 18th reached the Federal lines before Vicksburg. It engaged in the assault on the rebel works on the 19th and 22d of May, and during the succeeding siege was posted about half a mile up the river above Vicksburg. It participated in preventing Gen. Joe Johnston from re-enforcing Pemberton, and, after the surrender of Vicksburg, engaged the enemy at Jackson, pursuing the rebels to Brandon, where it had a skirmish, destroyed a portion of railroad, and then moved back to Big Black to rest and refit.

From this time until the 2d of January, 1864, the regiment engaged in various movements and skirmishes, once a four days' scout to Mechanicsville. At the above date, the regiment re-enlisted. On the 23d of February, it received its veteran furlough and moved north to Fremont, Ohio, receiving there a cordial welcome from the citizens. On the 5th of April

it moved to Cleveland. From this point, on the 5th of April, it proceeded by rail to Cairo, arriving on the 10th, and was ordered to advance to Paducah, Ky., which place was threatened by an attack from Forrest. A slight skirmish occurred on the 14th, and on the 22d the troops were ordered to Memphis. From this point, until May 9, the regiment participated in an expedition against Forrest, but found no enemy in force to oppose it. On the 1st of June, the Seventy-second was one of twelve regiments in another expedition against Forrest. On the 10th, the enemy was encountered, and the cavalry commenced a lively skirmish at Brice's Cross Roads, Mississippi. The infantry was ordered forward on the double-quick, and, without any attempt to form in battle array, was hurled against the enemy, one regiment at a time, and badly cut up. To add to the general confusion, an attempt was made to move the wagon-train across Tishomingo Creek, but failed, when a retreat was ordered, which ended in a panic. No attempt was made to cover the rear to secure an orderly retreat, but the troops stampeded like frightened cattle, and fell back twenty-three miles to Ripley, leaving a portion of their wagon-train which fell into the hands of the enemy. The remainder of the train had been destroyed, and thus the troops were left without rations and ammunition. At Ripley, an attempt was made to re-organize, but failed, and the officer in command, surrounding himself with cavalry, started for Memphis, leaving the infantry, as he expressively remarked, "to go the devil." The only thing now for the infantry to do to avoid falling into the enemy's hands, was to outmarch the rebel cavalry, which, flushed with success, was rapidly moving upon them. Nine officers and one hundred and forty men of the Seventy-second reached Germantown on the morning of the 12th, having marched the remarkable distance of one hundred miles in forty-one hours, without a morsel of food.

Many of these men were utterly broken down, and could scarcely stand or walk. They were conveyed by rail to Memphis. Of the Seventy-second, eleven officers and two hundred and thirty-seven men were killed, wounded or captured, and but few of the latter ever rejoined the regiment. Soon after this disastrous event, the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Mower's Division, Sixteenth Corps, Gen. McMillan commanding the brigade, and, on the 22d of June, was ordered on an expedition in the direction of Tupelo, Miss. The enemy was encountered on the 11th of July, and, in the battle which followed, the Seventy-second was hotly engaged, but, with the help of the remainder of the brigade, drove the enemy from the field in a rout. In another attack from the enemy near Tishomingo Creek, the Seventy-second was engaged, and its commanding officer, Maj. E. A. Ranson, fell, mortally wounded. A precipitous charge drove the enemy from the field. The loss to the Seventy-second in this expedition, was two officers and nineteen men wounded. After this and until the 16th of November, the division under Mower made several efforts to reach Price, who was marching north, but, after long marches, attended with great suffering and privation, for hundreds of miles through rivers and swamps, in weather varying from warm to intensely cold, it was found impossible to catch Price, and the infantry turned back, and reached St. Louis at the last-mentioned date. After a brief rest, the division, then under Gen. J. A. McArthur, was ordered to join Gen. Thomas at Nashville, and soon afterward the Seventy-second engaged the enemy and lost eleven men killed and wounded. At Nashville, the regiment participated in a charge, and three hundred and fifty of the enemy were captured, together with six pieces of artillery. It took part in the fight of the 16th of December, and participated in the charge on Walnut Hill. In this engagement, McMillan's brigade, though numbering

but twelve hundred men, captured two thousand prisoners and thirteen pieces of artillery, losing, in the meantime, one hundred and sixty men. At Eastport, the troops subsisted several days on parched corn. Early in 1865, the division passed down the river to the Gulf, and invested Spanish Fort, which was evacuated on the 8th of April. The regiment also participated in the capture of Fort Blakely. After occupying several positions and doing garrison duty in Alabama and Mississippi, the regiment finally reached Meridian, Miss. In June, forty-one men were discharged. The remainder were mustered out at Vicksburg, September 11, 1865, and immediately embarked for Camp Chase, Ohio, where they were paid and discharged.

The One Hundred and Third Ohio Infantry was the next regiment that contained as much or more than a company of Medina County boys. Two companies, one commanded by Lyman B. Wilcox, and the other by William H. Garrett, were recruited mostly in this county. The regiment was ordered into Kentucky to check the advance of the rebels under Kirby Smith. But the enemy retreated, and, after following him three days without success, the troops were ordered back to Snow's Pond, where sickness soon prostrated half the regiment. The brigade commander was Q. A. Gilmore. After repressing outrages committed by rebel cavalry, the troops proceeded to Lexington, and, on the 29th of October, to Frankfort. Here the regiment remained until April 5, 1863, when it marched to Stanford and Camp Dick Robinson. Here an effort was made to punish daring and marauding bands of guerrillas, that for several months had kept the country in a fever of alarm. The troops advanced to Somerset and Mill Springs, the enemy falling back before the advancing lines. The rebels continued to retreat without concentrating, though in considerable force. The Cumberland River was crossed with difficulty, and,

on the 30th, the enemy was encountered, when a brisk skirmish ensued, and the rebels retreated, and, after passing through Monticello, halted; but the Federal cavalry drove them from the position with considerable loss, and continued the pursuit. On the 5th of May the Union forces were ordered back to the Cumberland, with the river as a line of defense. The regiment was fired upon, while here, by a "handful" of rebels, and returned the fire with but little result on either side. A report that the enemy was passing to their rear, caused the troops to fall back to Hickman; but, the "scare" ending, they proceeded to Danville, and became a part of the Twenty-third Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Hartsuff. On the 18th of August, the entire army under Gen. Burnside moved forward. The troops suffered incredible hardships on their march through Stanford, Crab Orchard, the Cumberland, at Burnside's Point, Chitwood, Montgomery, Emery's Iron Works, and Lenoir, to Concord, Tenn. Knoxville, at that time occupied by the enemy, was evacuated, and immediately entered by the national advance. After maneuvering for about a month in the neighborhood of Knoxville and Greenville, the regiment joined in the general advance which drove the rebels into Jonesboro. The regiment joined in the advance of October 5, near Blue Springs, and, with companies C and D detailed as skirmishers, was ordered to the front. The two companies were forced back, when four advanced only to find that the enemy had retired. In this engagement, the regiment lost three men killed, four wounded and six taken prisoners. On the 11th, a severe contest was had with the rebels at Blue Springs, and the latter were forced to retire.

On the 4th of November, the regiment, with other troops, was ordered back to Knoxville, and immediately thereafter, the city was invested by the rebel force under Gen. Longstreet. Great privations from lack of food and

clothing were suffered. On the 25th, six companies of the regiment were ordered out to relieve a company on picket duty, and, while thus engaged, were charged upon by a large force of rebels. A fearful fire was poured into the advancing enemy, but they continued to advance with yells of the most horrid description, and, rushing upon the Union pickets, struggled desperately to capture the whole party. But a headlong bayonet-charge broke their lines, when they fled precipitously, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Thirty-five men in killed and wounded were lost to the regiment by this engagement. The enemy, hearing of Sherman's approach, withdrew on the 2d of December, and, on the following day, proceeded to Strawberry Plains. The Federal troops, without unnecessary delay, started in pursuit, but the regiment, after reaching Bear Station, was ordered back to Strawberry Plains. It was ordered to advance on the 12th of March, 1864; but at Morristown, after suffering repeated attacks from rebel cavalry, fell back to Mossy Creek, where it remained until April 1. After advancing to Ball's Gap, the regiment proceeded to Loudon, thence to Charleston, and at the latter place found the other two regiments of its brigade. On the 13th of May, it arrived as part of Sherman's grand army before Resaca, and the following day participated in the fearful charge on the enemy's lines, losing over one-third of its effective force. The enemy retreated and was pursued by the whole army. All the way on the march to Atlanta, the regiment was on the advance, participating in frequent charges and skirmishes, and losing several men in killed and wounded. At Atlanta, while Gen. Sherman was meditating the best course to pursue, the regiment was engaged in several "demonstrations," and lost a number of men. On the 28th of August, it started south with the army; but, after destroying the railroad near Rough and Ready, was ordered back to Jonesboro, arriving too late to participate in

the battle fought by Gen. Howard. The Twenty-third Corps arrived at Decatur on the 8th of September. When the Atlanta campaign commenced, the One Hundred and Third had 450 able men; but at its close the regiment could muster only 195.

On the 20th of October, the regiment moved up to Chattanooga, and, on the 19th of November, to Pulaski. A division at Spring Hill was drawn up to protect the trains from an impending attack of the rebels, and to the regiment was assigned the duty of supporting a battery that could sweep the fields in front of the National troops. Large forces of the enemy moved out of the woods, and made preparations to dash upon the Union lines, at which the aforesaid division, possibly foreseeing disastrous results, fled back, leaving the One Hundred and Third, and the battery, to withstand the charge. The men fixed bayonets, and bravely waited until the enemy came within range, when a well-directed fire, seconded by the battery, caused them to waver, and, finally, retire into the woods as the re-organized division advanced. On the last day of November, the regiment in charge of rebel prisoners started for Nashville, remaining there until the 15th of December, when it assisted in pursuing the enemy routed by Gen. Thomas. Early in 1865, it joined Sherman's army, and with it "marched down to the sea," and thence to Raleigh, arriving on the 13th of April. On the 10th of June it started for Cleveland to be mustered out, and, while crossing the Alleghany Mountains, an accident threw three of the cars down an embankment, causing the death of three men and the maiming of many others. A car load of wounded men rent the air with their cries of agony. On the 22d of June the regiment was mustered out of service.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth contained something more than a company of Medina boys. Company B was almost wholly from this county, and was officered as follows:

George W. Lewis, Captain; John Raidaie, First Lieutenant; Charles M. Stedman, Second Lieutenant. The regiment was organized at Camp Taylor, and on the 1st of January, 1863, reached Cleveland. It was ordered to Kentucky, and, after remaining at Elizabethtown until March, it was ordered back to Louisville, and finally to Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived February 10. Soon afterward the regiment was sent to Franklin, where it remained until the 2d of June, preparing for the field, and participating in frequent skirmishes with the rebels, who were in force close at hand. Gen. Colburn with four regiments of infantry, one of them being the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, one battery, and a small force of cavalry, moved forward down the Columbia Pike on a reconnaissance, meeting the enemy about four miles from Franklin, and forcing them back. Flushed with success, the national troops pushed forward, and, at Thompson's Station, eight miles from Franklin, encountered a much larger force of the enemy, strongly posted behind stone walls. One of the most hotly contested battles of the war ensued, and for two hours every inch of ground was stubbornly contested. The commanding officer, with the majority of his command, was captured, and a great many were killed or wounded. Only eleven members of one regiment reached camp. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was not actively engaged, having been detailed to guard the ammunition train. It succeeded in saving the train and artillery. After suffering terribly from fever, measles, diarrhoea and other camp diseases, the regiment, on the 2d of June, proceeded to Triune, Tenn., and a few days later to Readyville, and soon afterward to Manchester. While here the regiment, was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, of the Twenty-first Army Corps. Abundant, wholesome food and clean, comfortable clothing at Manchester soon almost wholly abolished the sick list, and the troops became strong,

well drilled, and ready for the field. On the 16th of August the march over the Cumberland Mountains began, and the troops encamped until the 9th of September in the Sequatchie Valley, having an abundance of excellent provisions. At the latter date, the Tennessee River was forded, and the troops advanced and camped near the Chickamauga battle-ground. On the 19th of September, the enemy being in force in front, the troops, early in the morning, prepared for battle. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth moved forward to the State road, where it stood ready for the fray, until 11 o'clock. The regiment threw out Company B as flankers, and moved in the direction of the left, where heavy firing was heard. The line of the left was reached, and the bugle sounded the advance. Under a severe fire, the regiment deployed, and returned the shots of the enemy until the ammunition was exhausted, when it fell back to replenish. It again moved to the front, delivering a rapid and destructive fire, and forcing the enemy back a short distance. Ordered to the right, it took a position at the left of the brigade, and, as the front line of the Federal troops gave way, the full force of the terrible fire from the rebel lines struck this and other regiments. The regiment, being unsupported, fell back, but stubbornly resisted the advance of the exultant enemy. During the night, it lay encamped on the left, in front of the rebel Joe Johnston's division. The battle had been fought all day, without food and water, and, as darkness fell, the tired men "had sunk on the ground overpowered, the weary to sleep, and the wounded to die." One hundred men of the regiment were killed, wounded or captured.

The 20th of September dawned bright and beautiful. The battle was renewed with great fury, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, behind a breastwork of logs and rails, poured volley after volley into the enemy's ranks, and repulsed several desperate attempts to gain the

position and capture the battery. At 3 o'clock P. M., the regiment was ordered to the support of the right, as the enemy on the left had retired. Several men were lost in this movement, and, after the position had been gained and the enemy driven back, the regiment was again moved to the support of the right. Here, again, the rebels fell back before the murderous fire, and the troops, forming a hollow square, remained thus until dark, when a retreat was ordered. The regiment bivouacked for the night in line of battle near Rossville, and the next morning took a front position on Mission Ridge, remaining there all day under the fire of a rebel battery. The retreat was continued the next night, and on the 22d, the regiment encamped near Chattanooga. The regiment lost during the battle in killed, wounded and missing, one hundred and forty men, Col. Payne being among the wounded. At Chattanooga, forts and breastworks were built, and the men and animals put on half-rations. The regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Fourth Army Corps.

About 9 o'clock on the evening of October 26, 1863, the regiment, with a carefully selected detachment of about 1,700 men, equipped with 100 rounds of cartridges per man, embarked on boats and floated cautiously down the Tennessee, past Lookout Mountain, passing the enemy's pickets without discovery. A short distance below the mountain, the boats pulled ashore, the troops landed, and rushed up the bank, and, though met by a heavy fire, drove the rebels back, and captured Raccoon Ridge. Company I, under Lieut. Galbraith, was deployed as skirmishers, and the remainder of the regiment began hastily throwing up breastworks. At daylight, the enemy made several desperate attempts to retake the position; but were severely repulsed, and, finally, driven from that portion of the valley. A ponton-bridge was thrown across the river, enabling Gen. Hooker's army to cross, and virtually

raise the siege of Chattanooga. The regiment remained on Raccoon Ridge several days, subsisting on parched corn and boiled wheat, and then returned to its old camp in the suburbs of Chattanooga.

November 23, in the struggle for the occupation of Mission Ridge, the regiment was assigned a position on the left. It advanced and carried the enemy's rifle-pits on a range of hills between Fort Wood and Mission Ridge, and, moving on, took the rebel works on the summit. Here, exposed to a heavy artillery fire, the men threw up rude breastworks. The next day was passed at work and on picket duty. On the afternoon of the 25th, it was advanced on the skirmish lines with orders to charge at the signal of six guns, and take the enemy's works at the foot of Mission Ridge. Six hundred yards of open ground lay before the regiment, and, as the chosen signal reverberated along the hills, the troops advanced with steady fire, and, as the rebels began to retreat, they swept forward with cheers, carried the works, and turned the guns upon the retreating foe. Orders to advance had not been received, and the men, exposed to a murderous artillery fire, were wavering, when a tremendous shout swept along the lines, and the whole advance began scaling the mountain. A fearful fire of grape and canister poured down upon them; but the brave men dashed on and on, reached the summit, carried the works, planted the stars and stripes on the highest point, and sent showers of deadly missiles after the routed enemy. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth captured seven pieces of artillery, two caissons, eighty stand of arms, and a wagon-load of ammunition.

On the 26th, the regiment was ordered to the relief of Knoxville, arriving opposite the city on the 10th of December. The besieging rebels, anticipating that re-enforcements would be sent to the distressed city, made a last and furious assault on the works, but were repulsed,

when they fell back and withdrew. After a few days the regiment went into camp at Clinch Mountain. The weather became very cold, and the men, poorly clad, with but few tents, kept busy cutting wood and lighting huge fires. In January, the regiment began erecting rude log houses at Dandridge, but was driven away by a superior force of the enemy.

The regiment was kept constantly on the march in East Tennessee for the next two months, thus preventing the men from drawing their clothing. As a consequence, they became ragged, dirty and unseemly in appearance. One of the officers went to work and manufactured a limited quantity of soap, and the clean faces and persons of his portion of the regiment, excited surprise, envy, and, at the same time, no little pleasantry. It was waggishly remarked that these men were clearly entitled to the right of elective franchise, but that considerable doubt existed regarding the remainder. The only hope for them was to begin an exploration with pick and shovel. The men, generally, were without shoes, stockings, and a few were in their drawers, and all were ashamed of being seen. About this time, they received a limited quantity of necessary clothing from the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, of Green Springs, Ohio, and about the middle of April, 1864, they were thoroughly clothed and equipped by the Government. Soon after this, the regiment started on the Atlanta campaign, engaging the enemy at Rocky Face Ridge, where it suffered severely, and again at New Hope Church, where, in a charge, it lost many brave men and officers. It participated in the flanking movement at Jonesboro, and the consequent evacuation of Atlanta. The regiment turned back in pursuit of Hood, passing through Gaylesville, Athens, Pulaski, Columbia, Franklin; and, reaching Nashville in advance of the main forces, it participated in the battle of Nashville, and, at its close, joined in pursuing the demoralized rebel army, but, at Huntsville,

Ala., gave up the chase, and went into camp. It was at the battle of Nashville that Capt. George W. Lewis, of Medina, then acting Major, lost his arm. Nothing further of importance transpired, and the regiment was mustered out of service at Nashville on the 9th of July, 1865. The troops were paid at Camp Taylor, and sent home—all that remained of them.

The Second Ohio Cavalry rendezvoused at Camp Wade, and contained a little more than a company from Medina County. The regiment was raised during the summer and early autumn of 1861, and was mustered into the service on the 10th of October, 1861. Company I, raised almost wholly in this county, was officered as follows: Allen P. Steele, Captain; David E. Welch, First Lieutenant; William B. Shattuc, Second Lieutenant. The men from Medina, who went out in the Second Cavalry, were mostly recruited by Hon. H. G. Blake, a prominent citizen of Medina. Quartermaster J. J. Elwell, on the 12th of September, 1861, bought fifty horses at Medina for this regiment, paying an average price of \$80 each. This was the first cavalry regiment raised in the northern part of the State, and the men composing it represented almost every trade and profession. It was ordered to Camp Dennison in the latter part of November, 1861, where it received sabers, and continued drilling during the month of December. On the 20th of December, a detachment of twenty men under Lieut. Nettleton, was ordered into Kentucky on scouting-duty, where it remained until the regiment received marching orders. Early in January, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Platte City, Mo., where it reported for duty to Gen. Hunter, and, for the next three weeks, was engaged in scouting on the Missouri border. On the 18th of February, 1862, Doubleday's brigade, of which the Second was a part, was ordered to Fort Scott, Kan.; and, during the march, on the 22d, as a detachment of 120 men of the Second was passing through Independ-

ence, Mo., it was attacked by an equal force under the subsequently infamous Quantrell, but, after fifteen minutes of severe fighting, the enemy were routed, losing five killed, four wounded, and five captured, including an officer. The Second lost one killed and three wounded. Fort Scott was reached on the 1st of March. The Second, at this time, was armed with sabers, navy pistols and Austrian carbines. The most of the regiment remained in this portion of the State, at Carthage, Mo., at Sola, Kan., breaking up guerrilla bands until June, when it moved into the Indian Territory by different roads, concentrating at Spring River. A detachment of cavalry and artillery drove the Indian rebel Standwaitie from his camp on Cowskin Prairie. The command moved to Baxter Springs, Kan., where it was joined by three regiments of mounted loyal Indians, armed with squirrel-rifles. Later in June, the column moved southward, the animals living on grass, and the members of the Second seeing nothing but wild country, burning prairie, and the powwows of their red-skinned companions.

On the 8th of July, the column went into camp at Flat Rock Creek, Indian Territory, and later in the month Fort Gibson was captured and a small detachment of rebels driven across the Arkansas River. The troops moved to Fort Scott on the 15th, having at that time less than two hundred and fifty serviceable horses in the Second. Many of the men were sick, and many had died from the effects of a peculiar and distressing brain fever, evidently caused by the excessive heat. In August, the regiment shared in a forced march for ten days and nights against a raiding party of rebels, skirmishing continually but without loss. During the next three or four months, the Second participated in the campaign of Prairie Grove, Ark., and fought at Carthage, Newtonia, Cow Hill, Wolf Creek, White River and Prairie Grove. Charles Doubleday had been Colonel

of the Second, but, in September, 1862, August V. Kautz took his place. In November, the Second was ordered to Camp Chase, Ohio, to remount and refit for the Eastern army. In February, 1863, the original twelve companies were consolidated into eight, and a battalion of four companies raised for the Eighth Cavalry, was added. Early in April, the regiment was ordered to Somerset, Ky., where it remained until the 27th of June, fighting in the meantime at Steubenville, Monticello and Columbia. In the early part of June, four companies of the Second formed a part of a raiding force against Knoxville, where a large amount of supplies and several railroad bridges were destroyed. The Second, with its brigade, joined in the pursuit of John Morgan, and followed him twelve hundred miles, through three States, marching twenty hours out of the twenty-four, and living upon the gifts of the people. It finally shared in the capture of the raiders at Buffington Island, after which it was ordered to Cincinnati, where nearly the whole regiment was furloughed by Gen. Burnside. It re-assembled at Stanford, Ky., and in August moved with the Union troops into East Tennessee. There it was brigaded with three other regiments of cavalry, all under the command of Col. Carter. After a variety of movements and some skirmishing, the regiment reached Henderson Station on the 25th of September, 1863; but received immediate orders to join Gen. Rosecrans. While on the way, it was ordered back to the front, and participated in the engagement in progress there. The next morning, the Second assisted in pursuing the enemy, and one battalion engaged in a subsequent skirmish. The brigade, after being re-enforced, advanced and fought the battle of Blue Springs, the Second participating. The Second shared in the engagement at Blountsville, Bristol, and with Wheeler's cavalry, near Cumberland Gap. During the siege of Knoxville, it annoyed the enemy's flank, and, after the siege was raised,

joined in the pursuit. It fought the rebels at Morristown on the 2d of December, and two days later assisted in the bloody two-hours' fight at Russellville, losing forty men killed and wounded. On the 6th, at Bean Station, it was at the front five hours, and for the five succeeding days was almost constantly under fire. Most of the time, then, until January 1, 1864, was spent in maneuvering and fighting near Mossy Creek; but at this date four hundred and twenty men out of four hundred and seventy, re-enlisted, and were furloughed February 16, for thirty days.

On the 20th of March, the Second re-assembled at Cleveland. It was first ordered to Kentucky, but, upon reaching Mount Sterling, was instructed to proceed to Annapolis, Md., where it arrived on the 29th of March. On the 13th of April, while at its camp on an arm of the Chesapeake, it was reviewed by Gens. Grant, Burnside, Washburne and Meigs. On the 22d, the regiment moved from Camp Stoneman to Warrenton Junction, reporting to Gen. Burnside May 3. It crossed the Rapidan, and went into line on the extreme right, engaging with Rosser's cavalry on the 7th, with slight loss. It was constantly employed during the Wilderness campaign to cover the right flank of the infantry. Soon afterward, it was assigned to the First Brigade, under the command of Col. J. B. McIntosh, and thus became attached to Sheridan's Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. The Third Cavalry Division, of which the Second was a part, crossed the Pamunky on the 31st, and the First Brigade advanced on Hanover Court House. The brigade dismounted, the Second occupying the center, and in the fierce charge which followed the enemy was driven back, and the crest and court house were captured. The next day the Second and other troops were surrounded at Ashland, by the enemy under Fitzhugh Lee, and after fighting until night, succeeded in withdrawing and regaining the main army. The regiment par-

ticipated in skirmishes and battles, from Hanover Court House to Cold Harbor, fought at Nottaway Court House, Stormy Creek and Ream's Station, losing one hundred men and five officers killed, wounded and missing. On the 13th of August it moved to Winchester, arriving on the 17th. Gen. Early made an attack, and at sundown the regiment and its division fell back, while the second battalion and two companies of the third battalion of the Second Cavalry acted as rear-guard for the whole command, fighting an hour in the dark in the streets of Winchester, then joining the main column, which retreated to Summit Point. The Second was engaged on the 19th and 22d. and soon afterward crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown. On the 30th of August the regiment assisted in driving the enemy from Berryville, Va., and, on the 13th of September, it and its brigade advanced on Early, at Winchester, to ascertain his strength. The Second Ohio and the Third New Jersey captured an entire regiment of rebel infantry, and took it to Berryville, and for this gallant exploit received special mention from the Secretary of War. It was present at the battle of Opequon, and soon afterward assisted in driving Wickham's cavalry through Front Royal, marching and skirmishing in Luray Valley, until the 25th of September. It assisted in resisting the attack of Fitzhugh Lee on the 29th, dismounting for that purpose, and remaining on the field until all the other troops were withdrawn, when it prepared to retire as rear-guard, but found that its retreat was cut off by a line of rebel infantry. In columns of fours the regiment charged through, and continued as rear-guard until the command reached Bridgewater. When Rosser was defeated by Gen. Torbort, the Second fought from 8 o'clock A. M. until 11, and pursued until 3 P. M., when it went into position on the right of Sheridan's line. In the battle of Cedar Creek, from daybreak until 9 o'clock at night, the regiment was in the saddle. It

was present on the Valley Pike, when Gen. Sheridan came to the front on his immortal ride.

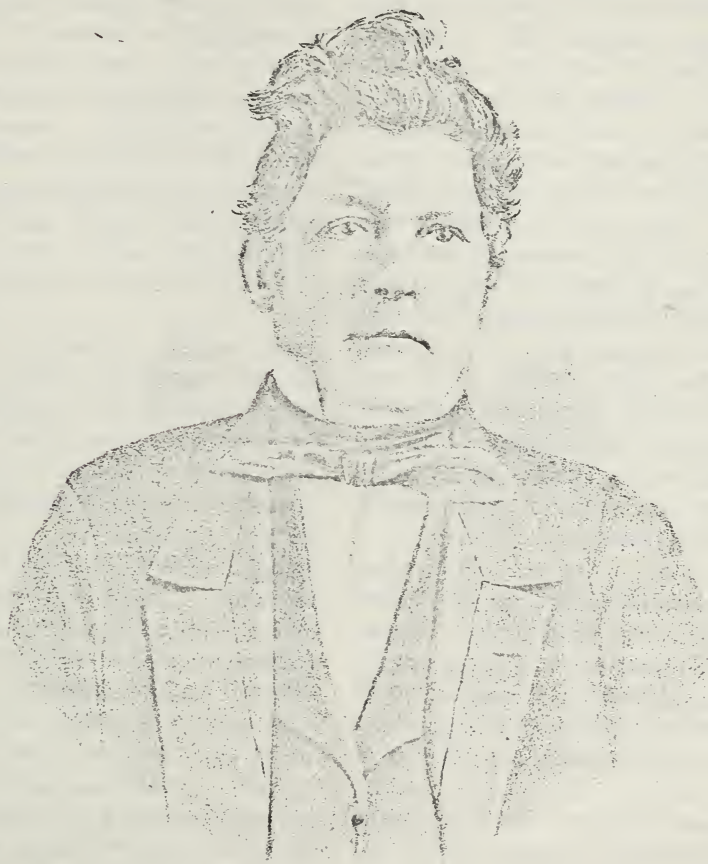
"The first that the General saw were the groups
Of stragglers, and then the retreating troops,
What was done? what to do? a glance told him both,
Then striking his spurs, with a terrible oath,
He dashed down the lines 'mid a storm of huzzas,
And the wave of retreat checked its course there, be-
cause

The sight of the master compelled it to pause.
With foam and with dust the black charger was gray;
By the flush of his eye, and the red nostril's play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say,
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day.'

"Hurrah! hurrah for Sheridan!
Hurrah! hurrah for horse and man!"

The regiment joined in the charges that decided the victory, and at night encamped without supper, on the field. In the fight of the 12th of November, between Custer and Rosser, the Second, engaged in picket duty on the front, was driven in; but, after a hard day's fight, the enemy was driven from the field. On the 20th, the Second was hotly engaged with Early's cavalry, at New Market, and, on the 10th of December, the advance had a slight engagement with Rosser at Moorefield. The Second repulsed the enemy that advanced against the First Brigade when Rosser attacked the camp on the 20th, at Lacey's Springs. In the capture of Early's army, the Second took a prominent part. It captured five pieces of artillery with caissons, thirteen ambulances and wagons, seventy horses and mules, thirty sets harness, six hundred and fifty prisoners of war, and three hundred and fifty stand of small arms. In the last campaign against Lee, the Second captured eighteen pieces of artillery, one hundred and eighty horses, seventy army wagons, nine hundred prisoners, and unknown quantities of small arms. After this campaign, the regiment was ordered to North Carolina; but, after the news of Johnston's surrender, it was directed to report to Gen. Pope.

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at St. Louis, arriving on the 7th of June, 1865 ; but a month later proceeded to Springfield, Mo., to relieve State troops. About the 1st of September, the order to muster out was received. The regiment was paid at Camp Chase, Ohio, September 11, and immediately discharged. During the war, it fought under twenty-three Generals ; its horses drank from twenty-five rivers ; it campaigned through thirteen States and a Territory ; it marched an aggregate of twenty-seven thousand miles ; participated in ninety-seven battles and engagements , served in five different armies ; " and its dead, sleeping where they fell, form a vidette-line half across the continent, a chain of prostrate sentinels two thousand miles long. Even in their graves, may not these patriotic dead still guard the glory and the integrity of the Republic for which they fell ? " *

Four companies, enlisted in Medina County in the spring of 1864, were formed into the Seventy-ninth Battalion, Ohio National Guard. At the period of formation, the battalion was officered as follows : Harrison G. Blake, Lieutenant Colonel ; William Shakspeare, Adjutant ; C. B. Chamberlin, Quartermaster ; and the Captains were : H. Frizzell, William Bigham, O. P. Phillips and John Wolcott. This battalion left Medina for Camp Cleveland on the 4th of May, 1864. Here the four companies were re-organized into three, and the battalion thus formed was consolidated with three other battalions, one of which was from each of the counties Wayne, Holmes and Huron. The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guard, thus created, was officered as follows : H. G. Blake, Colonel ; Randolph Eastman, Lieutenant Colonel ; Robert W. Liggett, Major. The regiment, after being mustered in, was ordered to Virginia on the 15th of May, 1864, and its duty while in the service consisted almost wholly in guarding forts, cities, and property belonging to the Government. It was

* Whitelaw Reid.

placed on duty at Forts Richardson, Barnard, Reynolds, Ward and Worth, with headquarters at Fort Richardson. No active service was done ; but, when Washington was threatened by an attack from Early, the regiment stood at its guns day and night for about a week, expecting an attack at any hour. An alarming extent of sickness prevailed in the regiment soon after the raid, in spite of every effort made to avoid it. The regiment was mustered out of service on the 9th of September, 1864. The enlistment of that portion of the men who went from Medina County in this regiment, was largely through the efforts of Hon. H. G. Blake, one of the most capable and respected citizens ever a resident of the county. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and was authorized to open an enlistment office. Great enthusiasm was manifested in the early stages of the war. On one occasion, a stalwart German went to Mr. Blake's office and enlisted. Mr. Blake told him that the Government would pay him \$7 per month for his services, but the loyal fellow quickly replied : " I no want de money, Mishter Plake, I vite mit mine gountry."

At length it was found necessary, as in all parts of the country, to resort to the draft in order to fill the quota of men required from the county. Every effort was made in each township to avoid it, the citizens subscribing liberally to a common fund, to be paid volunteers at the rate of from \$200 to \$400 each. Hon. M. C. Hills was appointed Draft Commissioner for the county, and the first draft occurred October 5, 1862. Some 380 men were drafted, but quite a number furnished substitutes, and several were pronounced exempt for various reasons, so that only 351 were dispatched to the field. Other drafts in the county raised the total number of drafted men to 500 or more. In addition to individual and local efforts for raising bounty, the County Commissioners offered \$50 for each volunteer ; but, as near as can be ascertained, this course was pursued

only for a comparatively brief period. The Commissioners were furnished with an indemnifying bond by the citizens, by means of which the former expected to be assured against loss for using the county funds as bounty. A special enactment of the Legislature soon authorized the assessment and collection of a tax to be used for bounty and other similar purposes; and this was made to take the place, in the county treasury, of the funds that had been used by the Commissioners. The tender of bounty began with the One Hundred and Third Regiment. It has been estimated that about 1,500 men went from the county to the field. It is impossible to ascertain the exact number. It is stated by as distinguished a writer as Whitelaw Reid, that the reason why the State was obliged to resort to the draft so early in the war was because of the evil tendencies of the volunteering system adopted. Add to this the fact that the Ohio Militia, who assisted in driving the rebels from West Virginia, though promised pay by the Government, received none when they returned, and, scattering thus throughout the State with stories of the neglect, created widespread discontent and incited a determination over the State not to volunteer.

The first cry for sanitary aid came to the county during the fall and early winter of 1861, from the troops in Virginia. Early in September, a notice appeared in the *Medina Gazette*, that a meeting of the citizens would be held in Phoenix Hall, September 18, 1861, for the purpose of organizing a soldiers' aid society. At this meeting, Mrs. H. G. Blake was elected President, Miss Fannie Tichnor, Secretary, and various committees were appointed to solicit money, clothing or supplies in any form, for the army. Branch societies were created in almost every township. In addition to these efforts on the part of the ladies, male military committees were appointed in each township, and in the county at large, having in view the same humane object. Even the children were

organized into mite societies, and all were enlisted in providing suitable supplies for field and hospital. Supplies to the estimated value of \$131.82 were dispatched to the sanitary headquarters at Cleveland, about the 5th of November, 1861. Two weeks after the organization of the society at Medina, the following articles were sent to the Eighth Regiment, then in Virginia: 38 bed-quilts, 26 cotton shirts, 27 pillow cases, 56 towels, 23 old cotton shirts, 140 bandages, 13 woolen blankets, 20 pair socks, 1 pair woolen wristlets, 10 new shirts, 10 pair drawers, quantities of lint, dried fruit, preserves, etc. Also, about 140 blankets were sent to Camp Wade. Throughout the war, these societies continued to do excellent and extensive aid. Soon after the death of Lieut. Col. Herman Canfield, at Shiloh, his widow, Mrs. Martha Canfield, with several other ladies in the service of the Government, was instructed to proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and organize a colored orphans' asylum. This was done, and the asylum was conducted until after the close of the war. This lady is now in the service of the Government at Washington, D. C. The service of two or more young ladies from Medina was secured by Mrs. Canfield, under whose authority they labored at Memphis. Their names were Misses Hewes, Ballard and Cahill. The importance of the object of this asylum at Memphis cannot be overestimated, in view of the utter ignorance and helplessness of the colored children in the South. The movement anticipated the education of the blacks, and was a direct result of their emancipation. Mrs. Alice Nickerson, whose husband was a member of the Eighth Ohio, left the county and entered one of the Government hospitals, where she served for many months as nurse. Her reports may be seen in the files of the *Medina Gazette* issued during the summer of 1865. In this connection it may be said, that, since the war, efforts have often been made to secure the erection of

a fine monument in the park at Medina, as a memorial of the brave boys who sleep in the "Sunny South." A more appropriate or lasting tribute to their memory could not be paid.

In compiling the above imperfect record of the part borne by Medina County, in the last war, great care has been exercised, and yet numerous errors and mistakes have crept in, in spite of the writer, owing, mostly, to the obscure character of the material obtained, and the defective sources from which it was derived. And yet, there is safety in saying that all serious errors have been avoided, and that the history, as above given, is, in the main, substantially correct. The greater portion of the above record has been obtained from Whitelaw Reid's "Ohio in the War;" and this work has the reputation of being a graphic and accurate history of the Ohio regiments.

Pursuant to a call, a number of those who had served in the late war convened at the court house in Medina, September 13, 1879, to form a soldiers' monumental association. In 1870-71, there was a movement on foot to have the Commissioners of the county submit a proposition to levy a tax for the erection of a "soldiers' monument," to the people; but the bill authorizing them to do so, introduced by Hon. Albert Munson, was defeated in the Legislature of that winter, which put an end to this project. The subject of securing an adequate memorial of the heroism and sacrifice of Medina County's volunteers, however, was not abandoned, and the meeting called, as noted above, met in the interest of this object. The constitution adopted is as follows:

OBJECTS.

For the purpose of procuring and preserving a record of the soldiers and sailors living in Medina County, who served in the army or navy of the United States, during the war for the Union, and, also, to perpetuate the memories and friendships of the war by social

meetings and re-unions, we form ourselves into an association, the name of which shall be, *The Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Medina County, Ohio.*

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, Secretary, Treasurer, Chaplain, and one Vice President from each township of the county. The officers of the Association shall constitute its Executive Committee, the meetings of which shall be held subject to the call of the President; and the Vice President shall be ex officio chairman of such committees as may from time to time be appointed in their respective townships, in the interest of the association.

The duties of the officers shall be such as usually pertain to like officers in similar organizations.

The Vice Presidents shall canvass their townships for the purpose of procuring the names and record of service of all soldiers and sailors in their townships, and they may appoint a committee of two or more soldiers to assist them in this duty; the names and record so obtained to be reported to the Secretary of the Association, to be recorded and kept in a book provided for that object.

MEETINGS.

Annual re-unions of the Association shall be held at times and places selected by the Executive Committee; and special meetings at the call of the President. Officers of the Association shall be chosen at the annual re-unions, and they shall serve one year.

EXPENSES.

All expenses of the Association shall be defrayed by voluntary contributions from its members.

MEMBERSHIP.

All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the war for the Union, residing in this county, who may sign, or authorize their names to be signed, to this constitution and furnish their record of service to the Vice President of the township to which they belong, are declared to be members of this Association. Their presence at meetings and re-unions, and their hearty co-operation in all movements in the interest of soldiers, is invited and expected.

All vacancies in the list of officers, may be filled by the Executive Committee.

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Association, by a majority vote.

The officers elected were: Lieut. Col. G. W. Lewis, President; Capt. J. H. Green, Secreta-

ry; R. M. McDowell, Treasurer; Rev. Homer Thrall, Chaplain; and Vice Presidents. John Root, of Brunswick; W. H. Williams, of Chatham; Harvey Cutter, of Granger; William Bigham, of Guilford; T. G. Loomis, of Harrisville; Samuel Fauble, of Hinckley; A. Freyman, of Homer, J. P. Waltz, of La Fayette; W. A. Pelton, of Litchfield; J. G. Reisinger, of Liverpool; O. H. McDowell, of Medina; F. R. Loomis, of Montville; Thomas Brannigan, of Sharon; Alonzo Miller, of Spencer; A. P. Steele, of Wadsworth; J. Wagoner, of Westfield; George Randall, of York.

The first re-union of the association was held at Medina, August 19, 1880. In the number of old soldiers present, the attendance of citizens, and in all that goes to make up the interest of such an occasion, the meeting was a complete success. A salute of one hundred guns was fired at sunrise, and, as the day advanced the streets, gay with flags and appropriate decorations, were crowded with the people coming in from all points of the county, several townships sending in large delegations. At 10 o'clock, A. M., a procession was formed and led by the Medina Cornet Band, followed

by Company K, of the Eighth Ohio National Guards, in marching order, the Sharon Band, one hundred and sixty veterans of the war, and a long line of citizens in carriages, marched around the square, down Broadway to Smith road, and thence to Court street and back to the square again. A lawn banquet on the public square, an address, by Gen. L. A. Sheldon, of Lagrange, Ohio, and a business meeting constituted the exercises of the occasion. An election of officers resulted in the retention of the old officers, save where circumstances rendered a change necessary. The substitutions were, Rev. S. F. DeWolf as Chaplain, and Frank Finley, of Brunswick; S. W. De Witt, of Harrisville; Daniel Musser, of Hinckley; A. W. Durkee, of Litchfield; W. W. Munger, of Medina; George Hayden, of Montville, as Vice Presidents. In the following list, we give the results of this association thus far. Of its completeness the writer has no knowledge, save that no reasonable expenditure of money has been wanting in assisting the efforts of the officers of this association to secure a complete and accurate list, according to the object set forth in the society's constitution.



MILITARY RECORD OF MEDINA COUNTY.

THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE FOLLOWING MATTER ARE EXPLAINED AS FOLLOWS:

Co.....	Company	O. V. M.....	Ohio Volunteer Militia
e.....	Enlisted	O. V. C.....	Ohio Volunteer Cavalry
kld.....	Killed	O. V. V. C.....	Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry
disd.....	Discharged	O. L. A.....	Ohio Light Artillery
O. V. I.....	Ohio Volunteer Infantry	O. V. L. A.....	Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery
O. V. V. I.....	Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry	O. V. H. A.....	Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery
O. S. S.....	Ohio Sharp-Shooters	U. S. C.....	United States Cavalry
O. V. S. S.....	Ohio Volunteer Sharp-Shooters	U. S. I.....	United States Infantry
O. N. G.....	Ohio National Guard	O. V. Mex.....	Ohio Volunteer Mexican

BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP.

- George Clement, Co. E, 55th O. V. I., e. Oct. 9, 1861; died Jan. 12, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
- Chas. E. Allen, 5th O. S. S., e. Dec. 6, 1862; died May 17, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
- Albert Evans, Co. C, 49th Wis. V. I., e. Feb. 22, 1865; disd. Nov. 7, 1865.
- Henry C. Gayer, Co. D, 40th Wis. V. I., e. Feb. 14, 1865; disd. Sept. 29, 1865.
- Anset Athlon, Co. E, 65th O. V. I., e. Oct. 13, 1862; disd.
- L. L. Morton, Co. H, 41st O. V. I., e. Sept. 16, '61; disd. Oct. 20, '62.
- Augustus A. Foskett, Co. G, 4th O. N. G., e. April, 1861; disd.
- Augustus A. Foskett, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 13, 1861; disd. Sept. 16, 1864.
- Thomas C. Ferriman, Co. A, 1st O. L. A., e. Feb. 27, 1864; disd. July 31, 1865.
- Chas. Tibbetts, Co. E, 150th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Aug. 23, 1864.
- Chas. Tibbetts, Co. B, 188th O. V. I., e. Jan. 10, 1865; disd. Sept. 21, 1865.
- F. M. Gibbs, Co. K, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 24, 1861; disd. Feb. 20, 1863.
- Alexander Gibbs, Co. K, 2d O. V. I., e. Aug. 24, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
- Alexander Gibbs, Co. H, 2d O. V. V. C., e. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Sept. 5, 1865.
- John P. Root, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, '64.
- Francis Lindley, Co. K, O. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. June 30, '65.
- Lewis Rounds, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. January, 1863.
- Chas. Cunningham, Co. E, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Aug. 25, 1862; disd. Sept. 27, 1863.
- John Archer, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. August, 1862; died at St. Louis April 27, 1863.
- Willis Peck, Co. F, 16th O. V. I., e. September, 1861; died at Plat Lick, Ky., June 6, 1862.
- Lewis W. Peck, Co. D, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Aug. 25, 1862; died at Resaca May 23, 1864.
- George E. Lindley, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. July, 1865.
- Thomas Ferriman, Co. A, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Dec. 31, 1863; disd. July 31, 1865.
- Jacob F. Eckert, Co. A, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Dec. 31, 1863; disd. July 31, 1865.
- Peter F. Graham, Co. E, 1st Ind. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. April 15, 1863.
- Willis Hadlock, Co. E, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Aug. 25, 1862; died at Huntsville, Ala., May 30, 1862.
- Edwin L. Morton, Co. E, O. V. L. A., e. Aug. 25, 1862; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 17, 1863.
- James Marquitt, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. June 22, 1865.
- Charles Zetter, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. June 22, 1865.
- Charles Strong, Co. E, 1st O. V. L. A., e. August, 1862; disd.
- Elijah M. Strong, Co. E, 1st O. V. L. A., e. August, 1862; disd.
- Newell Fuller, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Oct. 28, '62; disd. July 30, '63.
- John Hamilton, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1861; disd.
- Orvil M. Welling, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1861; died at Harper's Ferry, Nov. 26, 1862.
- Eugene Foskett, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Oct. 28, '62; disd. July 30, '63.
- Julius Wait, Co. E, 1st O. V. L. A., Aug. 25, 1862; died at Stone River, Jan. 8, 1863.
- Richard Wykes, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd.
- O. C. Church, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. December, 1863.
- Sergt. G. E. Goodrich, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd.
- Valentine Ault, Co. E, 1st O. V. L. A., e. August, 1862; disd.
- Fred Converse, Co. E, 1st O. V. L. A., e. August, 1862; disd.
- Lewis Rockwood, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. June 22, 1865.
- Henry E. Kennedy, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. April 25, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- W. W. Beach, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.
- E. J. Root, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.
- John Whelock, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.; disd. Sept. 26, 1861.
- Jacob Harris, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.
- Alfred King, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.
- E. S. Converse, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.
- F. Cunningham, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.
- A. Cunningham, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.
- E. S. Billings, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.
- John Hamilton, Co. H, 8th O. V. I.
- Wm. H. Hanchett, Co. H, 8th O. V. I.
- S. Cleveland, Co. J, 2d O. V. C.
- George Shalehouse, Co. H, 37th O. V. I.
- Uriah Hadlock, 41st O. V. I.; 1863.
- N. H. Sherman.
- W. Bradford, O. V. I.
- Enos E. Wait, O. V. A.
- A. Hinman.
- R. Unkel.
- R. R. Peebles, Co. B, 7th O. V. I.
- R. B. Keller, Co. D, 1st O. V. I.
- B. McConnell, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. September, 1861.
- J. H. Root, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. September, 1864.
- M. V. Pitkin, 5th O. V. S. S., e. Oct., 1862; disd. July 19, 1865.
- Lieut. John C. Preston, Asst. Surg. 73d O. V. I.; disd. July 29, 1865.
- Patrick Newgent, Co. E, 1st O. V. A., e. Aug. 1862; died.
- Sylvester Stevenson, Co. E, 1st O. V. A., e. 1861; disd.
- C. A. Pool, Co. L, 1st O. V. A., e. Aug. 1862; disd.
- H. V. Garrett, Co. E, 1st O. V. A., e. 1862; disd.
- W. H. Lender, Co. E, 1st O. V. A., e. Aug. 1861; disd. Oct. 23, 1862.
- Joseph Warner, Co. E, 1st O. V. A., e. 1861; died in service.
- Adelbert Fuller.
- Abner Strong; died in service.
- William Frank.
- Thomas Pool.
- Warren F. Wilbur, 29th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; died Dec. 16, 1863, at Washington, D. C.
- Edward Beach.
- Edward Tinsley.

CHATHAM TOWNSHIP.

Amasa L. Clapp, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 20, 1862; disd. July 7, 1865.
 Darius W. Sanford, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Nov. 6, 1864.
 Darius W. Sanford, Co. D, 39th Mich. V. I., e. Dec. 25, 1864; disd. June 30, 1865.
 Henry Ware, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 J. J. Johnson, Co. K, 16th O. V. I., e. Oct. 26, 1861; disd. Nov. 6, 1864.
 George W. Kindig, Co. K, 15th O. V. I., e. Oct. 28, 1861; disd. Nov. 6, 1864.
 Ezra Fritz, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 23, 1861; disd. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Maj. W. H. Williams, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 3, 1861; disd. Dec. 4, 1864.
 John Richards, Co. B, 16th O. V. I., e. April 21, 1861; disd. Sept. 18, '61.
 H. E. Dunton, Co. H, 17th O. V. I., e. Aug. 23, '61; disd. June 24, '65.
 Merritt A. Rice, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 24, '61; disd. Oct. 30, '61.
 Sergt. Merritt A. Rice, 9th O. V. I., e. Aug. 21, '63; disd. July 20, '65.
 W. E. Carlton, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, '61; disd. Sept. 30, '64.
 Jonathan M. Beach, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 9, 1861; disd. Sept. 29, 1864.
 A. H. Hyatt, Co. B, 7th Wis. V. I., e. Dec. 28, '64; disd. June 26, '65.
 C. R. Reynolds, Co. A, 179th O. V. I., e. Aug. 16, 1861; disd. June 17, 1865.
 F. K. Mantz, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. Aug. 1, 1865.
 Ezra H. Lance, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, '64.
 Chilton Packard, e. June, 1862; died at Camp Chase Aug. 7, 1862.
 Luther C. Prouty, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Oct. '62; disd. October, '65.
 Fletcher G. Richards, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 20, 1862; disd. July 7, 1865.
 Isaac Pearson, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; died May 22, 1863, at Franklin, Tenn.
 G. T. Clapp, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 20, 1862; disd. July 7, 1865.
 Capt. A. J. Dyer, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, '61; disd. Dec. 4, '64.
 Corp. William J. Atkins, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
 Corp. Freeman Robinson, Co. A, 128th O. V. I., e. January, 1863; disd. July 13, 1865.
 James Buck, Co. C, 128th O. V. I., e. January 1863; disd. July 13, '65.
 A. Main, Jr., Co. B, 128th O. V. I., e. January, 1863; died at Johnson's Island April 4, 1865.
 Daniel Mills, Co. C, 128th O. V. I., e. January, '63; disd. July 13, '65.
 Lewis Smith, Co. C, 128th O. V. I., e. January, '63; disd. July 13, '65.
 O. F. White, Co. A, 128th O. V. I., e. December, '62; disd. July 13, '65.
 George S. Brown, 128th O. V. I., e. December, '62; disd. July 13, '65.
 Linn Rogers, 128th O. V. I., e. January, 1863; disd. July 13, 1865.
 Sergt. Herbert Robinson, Co. B, 128th O. V. I., e. Oct. 3, 1862; disd. July 13, 1865.
 Alpha Thompson, 29th O. V. I., e. September, 1861; disd.
 Alpha Thompson, 12th O. V. C., e. October, 1863; disd. 1865.
 Theo. F. Ripley, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 20, 1862; disd. Aug. 9, 1863.
 Daniel Rice, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. August 1862; died at Young's Pt., La., Feb. 13, 1865.
 John Main, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
 J. G. Halliwell, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, '61; disd. Sept. 30, '64.
 Abram J. Lance, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 24, '61; disd. Jan. 26, '64.
 George Best, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Feb. 28, 1862.
 James W. Slocum, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Aug. 13, 1862.
 George C. Moody, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; died at Thompson Hill July 31, 1863.
 William H. Richards, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; died in service Feb. 23, 1862.
 Charles H. Williams, Co. I, 8th N. Y. C.
 William Ruhens, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
 Charles H. Millington, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; died March 25, 1862, of disease.
 James Winters, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
 Serebo F. Sawyer, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
 William H. Abbott, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
 Merritt Northrup, Co. K, 8th O. V. I.
 John W. Campbell, Co. K, 8th O. V. I.
 Hiram Fellows, Co. K, 8th O. V. I.; killed March 31, 1862.
 J. B. Whitney, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. September, '64.
 Capt. R. B. Smith, 9th O. V. I., died Aug. 3, 1865.
 Lieut. A. A. Philbrick, 9th O. V. C.
 Lieut. A. A. Rice, 9th O. V. C.
 Cyrus Packard, 9th O. V. C.
 Charley Ganssols, Co. H, 1st O. V. I.; killed March 25, 1862.
 John Martin, 124th O. V. I.; died June 3, 1865.
 W. J. Tilley, 124th O. V. I.; died Dec. 3, 1865.

James R. Ustick, 2d O. V. C.
 Alonzo House, 2d O. V. C.
 Joseph Fetterman, 8th O. V. I.
 John Anderson, 8th O. V. I.
 L. D. Ives, 8th O. V. I.
 H. J. Lyons, 10th O. V. C.
 H. L. Friller, 10th O. V. C.
 N. B. Crosby, 10th O. V. C.; died Nov. 4, 1864.
 Alpha Thompson, 10th O. V. C.
 S. F. Sawyer, 20th O. V. I.
 E. T. Shaw, 20th O. V. I.
 Wm. N. Dickenson, 29th O. V. I. killed in action June 14, 1862.
 M. T. Rice, 29th O. V. I.
 Milton Murock, 29th O. V. I.
 Byron Best, 70th O. V. I.; died May 13, 1865.
 Amos Rose, 70th O. V. I.; killed Aug. 23, 1865.
 J. R. Judson, 84th O. V. I.
 G. C. Boise, 84th O. V. I.
 D. P. Stowell, 124th O. V. I.
 G. H. Williams, 124th O. V. I.
 W. W. Richards, O. V. S. S.
 O. E. Richards, O. V. S. S.
 Wm. Cooper, Co. D, 166th O. N. G. e. May, '64, disd. September, '64.
 Wm. Eddy, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. September '61; disd. December, '64.
 George Messmer, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
 S. D. Moody, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.; died Feb. 3, 1863.
 F. A. Brown, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
 Newton Richards, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.; died Feb. 10, 1863.
 J. W. Barnard, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
 S. R. Tilley, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
 Avery Clarke, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
 J. Collin (nurse), Co. B, 42d O. V. I.; died Feb. 3, 1863.

GRANGER TOWNSHIP.

Silas Payne, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct. 16, 1861; disd. Feb. 18, 1863.
 Silas Payne, Co. H, 177th O. V. I., e. Aug. 23, 1862; disd. June 24, 1865.
 Jonas D. Ingraham, Co. G, 64th O. V. I., e. Oct. 30, 1863; died March 7, 1864, at Lebanon, Ky.
 Musician R. O. Coddin, 12th Ill. V. I., e. 1861; disd. July 18, '62.
 Musician Horace W. Coddin, 12th Ill. V. I., e. 1861; disd. July 18, '62.
 Hubert J. Coddin, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; died March 24, 1862, at Winchester.
 Robert H. Richards, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 25, 1861; disd. Dec. 27, '62.
 Robert H. Richards, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 15, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Robert Valentine, Co. G, 115th O. V. I., e. Nov. 7, 1863; disd. June 10, 1865.
 Harvey J. Smith, Co. H, 26th O. V. V. I., e. Jan. 16, 1864; disd. July 13, 1865.
 O. Rockwell, 5th Co., O. V. S. S., e. Oct. 17, 1862; disd. July 19, '65.
 Lewis R. Willey, 9th Co. 1st O. V. S. S., e. Feb. 15, 1864; trans.
 Lewis R. Willey, Co. G, 69th O. V. I.; died April 2, 1865, at Petersburg.
 George H. Jarvis, Co. H, 33d Ill. V. I., e. Dec. 10, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
 George H. Jarvis, Co. H, 33d Ill. V. V. I., e. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Nov. 24, 1865.
 R. L. Martin, Co. D, Hoffman Battalion, O. V. I., e. March 18, 1863; disd. Feb. 11, 1864.
 John Knox, U. S. N., e. July 18, 1861; disd. Oct. 9, 1864.
 L. C. Rickerson, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 19, 1862; disd. May 18, 1865.
 W. E. Jackson, 9th Co. 1st O. V. S. S., e. March 29, 1864; died June 21, 1864, at City Point, Va.
 Robert Shackleton, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Aug. 25, 1864; disd. June 29, 1865.
 J. W. Nichols, Co. A, 5th O. V. C.; disd. Feb. 1, 1864.
 J. W. Nichols, Co. I, 13th O. V. I., e. Feb. 1, 1864; disd. July 1, '64.
 John Cox, Co. G, 115th O. V. I., e. Sept.; died at Andersonville Prison, May, 1865.
 Corp. Albert Albertson, 16th Co. 1st O. S. S., e. March 8, 1864; trans. Albert Albertson, Co. H, 69th O. V. I.; disd. 28, 1865.
 Henry C. Williamson, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1862; died May, at —.
 Corp. L. A. Miller, Co. G, 115th O. V. I., e. Aug. 6, 1862; disd. June, 1865.
 M. Comstock, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept. 21, 1861; disd.
 M. Comstock, Co. I, 1st U. S. C., e. Feb. 13, 1864; died Feb. 13, 1865, at St. Louis, Mo.
 Lewis E. Turner, Co. I, 134d O. V. I., e. Dec. 24, 1864; disd. Aug. 4, 1865.

- H. J. Chrisman, Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. Aug. 25, 1861; disd. July 2, 1862.
- H. L. Chrisman, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 1, 1864; disd. July 11, 1865.
- Harvey Cutter, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- Asa Ingraham, Co. K, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 24, '61; disd. Dec. 31, '63.
- Asa Ingraham, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Jan. 1, '64; disd. Sept. 11, '65.
- Seth A. Waite, Co. H, 177th O. V. I., e. Sept. 3, 1864; disd. June 24, 1865.
- J. Spellman, Co. A, Independent O. V. S. S., e. Oct. 28, 1863; disd. July 19, 1865.
- Turney S. Wheeler, Co. H, 103d O. V. I.; disd. June 12, 1865.
- S. T. Herrington, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Oct. 3, '62; disd. July 8, '63.
- E. A. Sumner, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct. 10, 1864; disd. May 13, 1865.
- George B. Bagley, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- J. W. King, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, '62; disd. June 12, '65.
- Henry McCloud, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 8, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- O. Vardivore, Co. K, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept. 1, 1861; died March, 1862, at Platte City, Mo.
- W. G. Low, Co. G, 115th O. V. I., e. Oct. 31, 1863; died May 19, 1864, at Granger, Ohio.
- Corp. J. D. Tremau, Co. A, Independent O. V. S. S., e. Oct. 25, 1862; disd. July 19, 1865.
- Thomas J. Case, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. March 2, 1865; disd. Sept. 11, 1865.
- Hugh C. Parkhurst, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; disd. Oct. 23, 1862.
- Edwin Parkhurst, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; disd. Jan. 26, 1862.
- D. M. Aikman, Co. A, 1st O. V. S. S., e. Sept., 1862; died April 27, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
- Henry W. Daykin, Co. G, 72d O. V. I., e. Dec. 12, 1861; disd. Dec. 14, 1864.
- Cephas A. Rockwood.
- Chas. L. Case, Co. B, 32d O. V. I., e. Feb. 13, 1865; disd. May 15, '65.
- Sergt. James Reynolds, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 4, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Hiram N. Young, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. Jan. 6, 1861; disd. June 4, 1864.
- George F. Crane, Co. G, 86th O. V. I., e. July 5, 1863; disd. Feb. 10, 1864.
- George F. Crane, 166th O. N. G., e. May 7, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- E. L. Lockhart, Co. B, 23d O. V. I., e. Feb. 2, '64; disd. July 26, '65.
- Henry L. Ingraham, Co. K, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 27, 1861; disd. Nov., 1862.
- James L. Turner, Co. L, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to U. S. C. for five years.
- James L. Turner, Co. L, 1st U. S. C.; disd. Feb. 15, 1868.
- Wellington Smith, Co. D, 67th O. V. I., e. Dec. 16, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
- First Lieut. Wellington Smith, Co. G, 67th O. V. I., e. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Sept. 1, 1865.
- Mathew J. Bogardus, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- George D. Damon, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- Mathew Gunton, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- Corp. Asa Hinman, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- Henry C. Hatch, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- Musician Milton J. Truman, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- Sergt. Sylvester Damon, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- Charles C. Webster, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. Jan. 11, 1863.
- Alonzo D. Willis, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- George P. Hunter, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- Aaron J. Fuller, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- J. A. Case, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd.
- George W. Barber, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd.
- Alonzo Beebe, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd.
- George H. Baker, Co. L, 2d O. V. C., e. Feb. 1, 1861; disd. Jan. 20, 1864.
- George H. Baker, Co. E, 2d O. V. V. C., e. Jan. 20, 1861; disd. Sept. 11, 1865.
- Richmond S. Bissel, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Feb. 25, 1865; died at Gramma, Mo., Aug. 30, 1865.
- Luther Udall, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Aug. 26, 1864; died at Murfreesboro Nov. 16, 1864.
- E. B. Low, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Aug. 26, '64; disd. June 23, '65.
- Capt. David W. Botsford, Co. A, 5th Independent O. V. S. S., e. Oct. 28, 1862; disd. July 19, 1865.
- Alma Huntley, Co. A, 5th Independent O. V. S. S., e. Oct. 28, 1862; disd. July 19, 1865.
- Samuel L. Coddling, Co. A, 5th Independent O. V. S. S., e. Oct. 28, 1862; disd. July 19, 1865.
- Aniles W. Rockwood, Co. A, 5th Independent O. V. S. S., e. Oct. 28, 1862; disd. July 19, 1865.
- Julius D. Truman, Co. A, 5th Independent O. V. S. S., e. Oct. 28, 1862; disd. July 19, 1865.
- Vanransaeler F. Hill, Co. A, 5th Independent O. V. S. S., e. Oct. 28, 1862; disd. July 19, 1865.
- Seymour Coddling, 10th Independent O. V. S. S., e. March 25, 1864; disd. Nov. 20, 1864.
- Adelbert Barber, Co. A, 1st O. V. S. S., e. Sept., '62; disd. Aug., '65.
- M. Cox, Co. B, 32d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; disd. May, 1865.
- W. Vanorman, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861; disd. May, 1865.
- J. C. Willy, Co. I, 183d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. May, 1865.
- George Woodruff, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. May, '65.
- Clayton Wolcott, 183d O. V. I.; disd.
- E. Bissel, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. March, 1865; disd. Sept., 1865.
- A. R. Coddling, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861; disd. Sept., 1865.
- H. Harris, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. 1865.
- J. W. Low, Co. K, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861; disd. 1865.
- Judson Chrisman.
- George Hand, Co. L, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861; disd. 1865.
- James B. Hatch, Co. D, 67th O. V. I., e. Dec., 1861; disd. 1862.
- L. Luke, Co. H, 60th O. V. I., e. March, 1864; disd. Aug., 1865.
- E. Purcell, Co. D, 67th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; died in service.
- M. Ruddy, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; disd. 1865.
- L. R. Rockwood, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. May, '65.
- J. Russell, 10th O. V. C.
- H. Shainholts, 124th O. V. I.
- Harrison Shoff.
- N. Tyler, Co. B, 32d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; disd. May, 1865.
- J. Van Orman, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. May, 1865.
- R. C. Van Orman, 178th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1864; disd. 1865.
- H. Vadar, Co. B, 32d O. V. I., e. Feb. 23, 1865; disd. May 11, 1865.
- James Low, 23d O. V. I.
- J. S. Coddling, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd.
- A. L. Fuller, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. May, 1865.
- Smith Hancock, e. 1862; disd. 1863.
- George Spellman, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
- William Johnson, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
- Jeremiah Fitch, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
- Francis Macguire, Co. G, 3d Mich. V. I.
- A. Willow Bowles, Co. K, 19th O. V. I.
- Evander Turner, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861.
- W. Williamson.
- Chester Wolcott.
- H. Wolcott.
- B. Tyler.

GUILFORD.

- James C. Boise, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 15, 1861; disd. Sept. 25, 1862.
- R. J. Fink, Musician, Co. M, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Sept., 1862.
- R. J. Fink, 20th O. V. B., e. Sept., 1862; disd.
- R. J. Fink, Mich. V. I., e. Sept. 4, 1864; paroled.
- James C. Stooks, Co. M. S., Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Jacob Wells, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, '64.
- J. K. Stooks, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; died Sept. 2, 1864, at Seville, Ohio.
- Homer St. John, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Wm. Powers, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; died Sept. 6, 1864, at Cleveland, Ohio.
- H. B. Nye, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, '64.
- A. J. Nelson, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- F. J. Noyes, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, '64.
- David Koppes, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- John H. Kindig, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- George H. Hay, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- J. T. Graves, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, '64.

L. A. Easton, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 J. B. Dix, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Marion Culburn, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Perry Cannon, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 J. K. Caughey, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Joseph K. Bergey, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Musician J. H. R. Caughey, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Musician J. M. Easton, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Homer Hosmer, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Corp. P. W. Crawford, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Corp. Irvine Bartholomew, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Corp. Chas. Leland, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Sergt. L. K. Hosmer, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 First Lieut. Daniel Shaw, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Second Lieut. S. A. Hosmer, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Capt. Wm. Bigham, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Isaac Reimer, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. May 2, 1862; kld. in Tennessee in 1863.
 David B. Krieder, Co. D, 125th O. V. I., e. April 15, 1864; disd.
 Jacob C. Whitmore (sailor), Ram "Choctaw," e. Aug. 27, 1864; disd. Sept. 1865.
 Valentine Bower, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. July, 1865.
 Snel Wilson, Co. K, 15th U. S. V. R. C., e. Dec. 16, 1862; disd.
 Philo F. Wilson, Co. A, 10th U. S. I., e. Dec. 21, 1863; disd. April 9, 1865.
 Calvin G. Wilson, U. S. S. "Argesey," e. Aug. 30, 1864; disd. June 30, 1865.
 Stephen Schlabach, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. June 28, 1865.
 John B. Montgomery, Co. F, 8th O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. July 2, 1865.
 Isaac Shireman, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. May 12, 1865.
 David McMullen, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 16, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
 John Hass, Co. M, Mich. V. I., e. Oct. 20, 1863; disd. March, 1866.
 G. R. Cannon, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
 David F. Cook, Co. B, 2d O. V. C.
 Wm. H. Bartholomew, Co. B, 2d O. V. C.
 Jerry Montgomery, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
 Isaac D. Bartholomew, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
 R. D. Schlabach, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
 Alexander Duff, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
 Edmond Baker, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
 James H. Caughey, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
 Thomas Vance, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 Wm. H. Eckert, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 Henry A. Broits, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. on account of wounds.
 George Merritt, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 Jonathan Mohney, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 Wm. U. McDonald, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
 Stephen Rolph, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. on account of wounds.
 Nicholas Steiner, Co. H, 72d O. V. I.
 Richard Montgomery, Co. D, 6th Wis. O. V. C.; died in service.
 Clark B. Crawford, Co. C, 23d O. V. I.
 Emerson Graves, reg't not known.
 George W. Harper, Co. I, 29th Ind. V. I.
 Samuel Longmacker, Co. C, 69th O. V. I.
 Peter Nicholas, Co. D, 29th O. V. I.
 Albert A. Dix, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; died Jan. 4, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.
 L. E. Crandall, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
 W. M. Crandall, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
 O. E. Hubble, Co. B, 23d O. V. I.
 Charles Lyons, Co. B, 22d O. V. I.
 Sergt. Wm. C. Lyon, Co. C, 23d O. V. I.

Egbert Harris, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
 Joseph Harris, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
 Herbert Stiles, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
 Musician R. H. Devens.
 Musician Giles Easton.
 William Reshon, Co. I, 29th O. V. V. I., e. Jan., 1864; disd. July, 1865.
 William Marks, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; killed at Antietam.
 Capt. Lyman B. Wilcox, 163d O. V. I.
 E. F. Ustick, Co. C, 2d O. V. C.; died in service; buried by the Free Masons.
 E. J. Kuder, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1861; disd. Sept., 1864.
 R. J. Pickard, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1861; disd. Sept., 1864.
 P. W. Crawford, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1861; disd. Sept. '64.
 Edwin Kinney, buried in Seville Cemetery.
 George Cotton, buried in Seville Cemetery.
 Marquis Dix, buried in Seville Cemetery.
 John Edwards, buried in Seville Cemetery.
 Allis Brown, buried in Seville Cemetery.
 Wm. A. Snyder, buried in Seville Cemetery.
 Ensign Johnson, buried in Seville Cemetery.
 Arthur Strong, buried in Seville Cemetery.
 Harrison B. Owen, buried in Seville Cemetery.
 George Porter, buried in Seville Cemetery.
 James Null, buried in Seville Cemetery.
 James McElroy, buried in Seville Cemetery.
 John Robinson, buried in Seville Cemetery.
 H. A. Montgomery, buried elsewhere.
 Wm. McDermott, buried elsewhere.
 Jas. Grim, buried elsewhere.
 Chas. Johnson, buried elsewhere.
 Austin Cotton, buried elsewhere.
 Leonard Elders, buried elsewhere.
 Robert Brown, buried elsewhere.
 Orville Warren, buried elsewhere.
 Wm. McConnell, buried elsewhere.
 Delos Reed, buried elsewhere.
 Henry Archer, buried elsewhere.
 F. McCabe, buried elsewhere.
 Jasper Powers, buried elsewhere.
 Dyer Harris, buried elsewhere.
 Elisha Rathburn, buried elsewhere.

HINCKLEY TOWNSHIP.

Hiram Conant, 2d O. V. C., e. February, 1865; died at Hinckley, Ohio, June 17, 1865.
 William Behr, Co. A, 4th Mo. V. C., e. Aug. 13, 1861; disd. Aug. 24, 1864.
 Orrin O. Perrin, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 14, 1864; disd. June 29, 1865.
 Andrew Finch, Co. A, 1st O. L. A., e. April 23, 1861; disd. Jan., '64.
 Andrew Finch, Co. A, 1st O. L. A., e. January, 1864; disd. July 23, 1865.
 Samuel Fauble, Co. I, 38th O. V. I., e. Aug. 25, 1861; disd. Sept. 27, 1864.
 R. T. Gargett, Co. G, 2d O. V. C., e. March, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
 Lewis Rockwood, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd.
 John A. Marquitt, Co. A, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Sept. 4, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
 Samuel W. Rubert, Co. I, 23d O. V. I., e. May 22, 1861; disd. June 30, 1864.
 John C. Coover, Co. K, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd.
 John C. Coover, Squadron U. S. N.; disd. Aug. 16, 1865.
 George W. Fulmer, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. August, 1861; transferred.
 George W. Fulmer, 25th O. V. B.; disd. December, 1865.
 Wm. H. Willey, Co. B, 2d O. B. C., e. Aug. 7, '61; disd. Jan. 20, '63.
 Musician John Goldwood, Co. G, 115th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. July, 1865.
 Henry Canfield, Co. A, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 1, 1862; kld. at Chickamauga.
 H. M. Wait, Co. A, 1st O. V. A., e. Sept. 20, 1861; disd. May, 1862.
 Don. C. Van Dusen, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; disd. Sept. 29, 1863.
 D. O. Musser, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 4, '64; disd. June 29, '65.
 H. D. Worden, Co. B, 74th Ill. V. I., e. October, 1862; disd.
 William Cumberworth, Co. D, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Aug. 19, 1862; disd. June 10, 1865.
 C. A. Billings, Co. A, 1st O. V. L. A., e. September, 1861; disd. January, 1864.
 C. A. Billings, Co. A, 1st O. V. L. A., e. January, 1864; disd. July 23, 1865.

Martin H. Marquitt, Co. K, 19th O. V. I., e. April 23, 1861; disd. Aug. 19, 1861.
 Martin H. Marquitt, Co. A, 1st O. L. A., e. September, 1861; disd. July 1, 1865.
 Cincas Allen, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., February, 1865.
 Samuel Hicks, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, '64; disd. July 9, '65.
 Richard B. Keyes, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. March 21, 1864; disd. June 17, 1865.
 Michael Schriber, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; disd.
 Edwin Kellogg, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; disd. June 10, 1865.
 John Kellogg, Jr., Co. F, 2d O. V. C., e. Feb. 20, '65; disd. June, '65.
 Anson J. Waldo, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; disd. July 10, 1865.
 Justus T. Waldo, Co. I, 103d O. V. I.; disd.
 Edwin A. Waldo, 20th O. V. B., e. Sept. 22, 1862; disd. July 13, '65.
 Wm. V. Howland, Co. A, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861; disd. Jan., 1863.
 Wm. V. Howland, Co. A, 2d O. V. C.; disd. Oct. 23, 1865.
 William H. Laughlin, Co. E, 1st O. V. C., e. Aug. 23, 1861; disd. Sept. 1, 1864.
 E. Conant, Co. F, 2d O. V. C., e. February, '64; disd. February, 1865.
 Robert Andrew, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 6, 1864; died in service, Dec. 17, 1864.
 Frank A. Gouch, served one summer.
 Charles R. Salisbury, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 13, 1861; trans.
 Charles R. Salisbury, 25th O. V. B., e. Feb. 17, '63; disd. Jan. 2, '64.
 Charles R. Salisbury, 25th Ind. O. V. B., e. Jan. 3, 1864; disd. Dec. 12, 1865.
 R. B. Keyes, 2d O. V. C., e. 1864; disd. June, 1865.
 Fred Gouch, 41st O. V. I., e. 1861; died in service, April 20, 1863.
 Warner Bellus, Co. G, 115th O. V. I., e. Oct. 8, 1863; disd. July 25, 1865.
 Nathaniel Bellus, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 6, 1864; died at Newbern, N. C., Feb., 1865.
 Cassius A. Kellogg, Co. M, U. S. C., e. Oct. 3, 1864; disd. Oct. 3, 1867.
 Corp. Zera Ellsworth, Co. A, 124th O. V. I., e. July 29, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
 William M. Massey, Co. C, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 24, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
 William M. Massey, Co. C, 2d O. V. C., e. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Sept. 11, 1865.
 Mortimer Olds, Co. E, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Dec. 7, 1863; disd. July 17, 1865.
 Charles Cleveland, Co. A, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Sept. 25, 1861; died at Camp Wood, Ky., February, 1862.
 Myron Richards, Co. A, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Sept. 25, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
 Myron Richards, Co. A, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. July 31, 1865.
 Lieut. Harrison Frizzell, 6th O. V. L. A., e. Nov. 2, 1861; disd. Oct. 12, 1862.
 Lieut. Harrison Frizzell, Co. B, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 2, 1864; disd. July 21, 1865.
 Sergt. Oliver E. Ellsworth, Co. A, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
 Henry M. Holmes, Co. I, 41st O. V. I., e. Oct. 2, '61; disd. Nov. 1, '64.
 Henry Seurles, Co. A, 1st O. V. A., e. September, 1861.
 Ephraim Sutton, Co. A, 1st O. V. A., e. September, 1861.
 Samuel Pelton, Co. E, 1st O. V. A., e. August, 1861.
 John W. Garget, e. Co. A, 1st O. V. A., e. Sept. 4, '61; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
 Nelson Vaughn, Co. D, 124th O. V. I., e. Dec. 24, 1863; disd. July 9, 1865.
 John W. Labare, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.
 Chas. Cleveland, Co. A, 1st O. V. A.; died in service.
 Henry O. West, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.
 Hiram King, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.
 George Pierce, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
 George Williams, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
 George Abrams, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
 Edmon Damon, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
 Ira Beale, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
 Frederick A. Garrett, Co. I, 41st O. V. I., e. 1861.
 Samuel Augustus Buell, Co. K, 42d O. V. I.
 Martin McAlister, Co. K, 42d O. V. I.
 Jeremiah Fitch, Co. H, 8th O. V. I.
 Jacob Sutton, 65th O. V. I.
 G. W. Lee, 65th O. V. I.
 Jacob J. Bogardus, Co. B, 67th O. V. I.
 Wm. B. Halsey, Co. G, 72d O. V. I.
 Orville McClintick.
 Thos. Hatfield, Kunkle's Battery.
 Anson E. McIntire, Co. M, 2d O. V. C.

HARRISVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Alfred H. Sanford, Co. E, 128th O. V. I., e. Dec. 16, 1863; disd. July 13, 1865.
 Calvin M. Horner, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 12, 1864; disd. Oct. 25, 1862.
 Calvin M. Horner, Co. G, 2d O. V. H. A., e. Feb. 26, 1864; disd. Aug. 23, 1865.
 James C. Rogers, Co. A, Hoffman's Bat., e. July 28, 1863; disd. July 13, 1865.
 Elias Hanes, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, '62; disd. Feb. 25, '64.
 Levi J. Donaldson, Co. F, 20th O. V. I., e. Oct. 1, 1862; disd. July 1, 1863.
 Columbus C. Eldred, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April 26, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
 Corp. A. Pomroy, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 9, 1861; disd. Aug. 17, 1862.
 First Lieut. A. Pomroy, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Danford P. Eldred, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 12, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
 Lieut. Henry Cutter, Co. E, 4th O. V. I., e. 1861; disd. June 21, '65.
 Henry Cutter, U. L. G., e. Nov. 26, 1863; disd. Sept. 3, 1865.
 W. F. Ford, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 26, '61; disd. March 2, 1865.
 Ludwick E. Wagoner, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 20, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
 William Pittinger, Co. B, 102d O. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. June 23, 1865.
 J. C. Bacon, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. December, '64.
 W. M. Bacon, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. April, 1864.
 A. Bowman, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, '62; disd. August, '65.
 H. L. Burr, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. April, 1864.
 G. O. Chapman, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. February, 1864.
 L. H. Chapman, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn.
 A. Clark, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1863; disd. June, 1864.
 John Crow, Co. G, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; died in service.
 J. L. Dennis, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, '62; disd. August, '65.
 Maj. S. W. Dewitt, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. August, 1861; disd. December, 1865.
 William Durham, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1863; disd. August, 1864.
 C. C. Eldred, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; died at Washington, D. C.
 J. F. Feazle, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. August, 1861; disd. August, '63.
 J. Fetterman, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; disd. November, 1864.
 M. Flickinger, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; killed at Mission Ridge.
 Phil Goodwin, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; disd. November, 1864.
 W. Goodwin, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; killed at Thompsonville, Miss.
 J. G. Green, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., April, 1861; disd. April, 1863.
 N. Griswold, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; disd. May, '63.
 E. L. Gunson, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. August, 1861; disd. August, '64.
 D. Hanes, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; died in service.
 P. Hanes, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. August, 1865.
 P. Hanes, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. August, 1865.
 W. Hanes, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. August, 1865.
 J. T. Henry, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; disd. May, '64.
 E. Hettinger, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; disd. May, '63.
 J. I. Horner, Co. K, 116th O. V. I., e. October, 1862; disd. February, 1864.
 John Horner, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. September, 1864.
 Ed. Hunter, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. August, 1861; disd. August, '64.
 C. Loomis, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; disd. November, 1864.
 Lieut. F. R. Loomis, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. April, 1864.
 L. Loomis, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; disd. November, 1864.
 First Lieut. T. G. Loomis, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; resigned July 4, 1862.
 A. B. Lowe, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn.
 Jas. Lowe, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. August, 1865.
 Robert Lowe, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Feb. 1864.
 C. Merry, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. July, 1862.
 M. A. Mihills, Co. A, Huffman's Bat.; disd.
 M. A. Mihills, 178th O. V. I.; disd.
 E. Miller, Co. E, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. May, 1862.
 J. Miller, Co. A, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov., 1862.

D. Mills, Huffman's Bat.; disd.
 F. Munson, Co. E, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov., 1862.
 E. Myers, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., '62; disd. Aug., 1865.
 T. Mates, Co. E, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov., 1863.
 D. R. Newell, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; killed at Frederick City, Md.
 D. Parker, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; killed at Gettysburg.
 G. Park, Co. G, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov., 1865.
 Jas. Park, Co. I, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov. 1862.
 Oth. Park, 20th O. Bat., e. Jan., 1864; disd. June, 1865.
 Wm. H. Parmeter, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. May, '63.
 R. B. Reddick, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; disd. Aug., 1864.
 W. Repp, Co. E, 72d O. V. I., e. Jan., 1862; disd. Jan., 1865.
 Geo. Shafer, Co. I, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov., 1862.
 Giles Shelton, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd.
 R. J. Stephenson, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Aug. '63.
 C. Smith, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. May, 1863.
 L. D. Smith, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov., 1864.
 T. H. Smith, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; died at Burbank, Ohio.
 H. E. Spring, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. April, 1864.
 D. S. Stone, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Aug., 1863.
 George Swift, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; killed at Vicksburg.
 C. M. Van Orman, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd.
 J. H. Van Orman, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov., '64.
 O. O. Van Orman, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd.
 A. Vandermark, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; killed at Mission Ridge.
 B. Vandermark, Co. B, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. March, 1862.
 B. Vandermark, Co. B, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd.
 O. Vanderhoof, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. April, 1862; disd. April, '65.
 H. D. Weaver, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Aug., 1864.
 J. W. Weaver, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Aug., 1864.
 F. Weir, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Aug. 1864.
 J. Winters, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. April, 1864.
 Wm. Winters, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Aug., 1864.
 T. Worthington, Co. E, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov., 1865.
 J. Young, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Aug., 1865.
 St. Kemmery, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Aug., 1865.
 G. Leiby, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Aug., 1863.
 M. Hyatt, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd.
 Sergt. E. Scholz, Co. C, 125th O. V. I., e. Oct. 9, 1862; disd. July 12, 1865.
 William Miller, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 Peter Johnson, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 Henry Harts, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 E. H. Torrence, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 John Sayles, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
 Peter Mates, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
 Reuben Wertman, Co. F, 72d O. V. I.
 Louis Rappe, Co. F, 72d O. V. I.
 William Griswold, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 1861.
 Porter Smith, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861.
 Frank Richardson, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 1861.
 Henry Signs, 72d O. V. I.
 Alouzo Trapp, 72d O. V. I.
 James Gelsinger, 72d O. V. I.
 Joseph Bunsinger, 72d O. V. I.
 Milton Farmer, Co. K, 16th O. V. I.
 John Gwisinger, Co. K, 16th O. V. I.
 Almond F. Norton, Co. A, 24th O. V. I.
 Allen Young
 Henry F. Hottinger, Co. C, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Nov., '64.
 Second Lieut. Robert Park.
 Allen Sargent.
 John Feltz.

HOMER TOWNSHIP.

Henry Roop, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. '64; killed at Buzzard's Roost, Ga.
 Henry H. Hubbard, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. 1864; disd. July, 1865.
 John Roop, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. 1864; disd. 1865.
 Samuel Collier, Co. K, 16th O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; died at Jackson, Miss.
 William Collier, Co. K, 16th O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Sergt. Jacob Collier, Co. H, 15th U. S. R., e. Oct. 15, 1861; died at Resaca, Ga., Sept., 1864.
 James T. Miller, Co. A, 72d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; disd. July, 1862.
 Sergt. Lorenzo Vanderhoof, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. March, 1863.
 George Shafer, Co. I, 72d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; disd. July, 1862.
 Sergt. John E. Futch, Co. L, 2d O. C. A., e. Sept. 26, 1872; disd. June 1, 1877.
 Daniel Collier, Co. K, 163d O. V. I., e. June, 1862; died at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1863.

Nathan Miller, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd.
 Nathan Miller, 29th O. V. I.; disd. June 16, 1865.
 George A. House, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. June 16, 1865.
 Francis A. Allen, Co. H, 2d O. I. C., e. Aug. 28, 1861; disd. Jan. 14, 1863.
 Francis A. Allen, 25th O. V. Bat., e. Jan. 7, 1863; disd. Dec. 14, '65.
 John Crow, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; died Jan. 16, '63.
 Sergt. Elias Freyman, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
 Morris Flickinger, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, 1863.
 Daniel Frank, Co. E, 120th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. Jan. 8, 1864.
 Ezra Freyman, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1862; disd. April 26, 1863.
 D. Gardner, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1862; disd. June 9, '65.
 William Hanes, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
 Theodore Hawk, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Jan. 26, 1863; disd. June 2, 1865.
 William Kemery, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
 David Keyser, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
 Francis Kelley, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Feb. 4, 1864; disd. July 13, 1865.
 Stephen Kemery, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
 Gideon Leiby, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. Aug., '63.
 James Low, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. June 9, '65.
 Oliver Low, Co. K, 102d O. V. I., e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. July, 1865.
 Sergt. Lloyd A. Marsh, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
 Israel Moyer, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
 Corp. James Park, Co. K, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov. 25, 1861; disd. Sept. 24, 1862.
 Charles Shelhart, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. Aug., 1863.
 William Stittle, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Jan. 8, 1863; disd. Sept., '66.
 Leoret Spring, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
 James Tinsler, Co. A, 120th O. V. I., e. July 16, 1862; disd. May, '65.
 Sergt. Orson Vanderhoof, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
 Albert Voorhees, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1864; disd. June 16, 1865.
 Jackson Young, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1864; disd. June 9, 1865.
 John O. Leney, Co. K, 8th O. V. I.; disd.
 Jonathan Mayer, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
 Franklin B. Spring, Co. K, 8th O. V. I.
 Henry E. Spring, Co. K, 8th O. V. I.
 Jeremiah Swartz, Co. K, 8th O. V. I.
 John G. Marsh, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
 Rufus C. Marsh, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
 Henry Rex, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
 James Miller, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
 James Hank, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
 Philip Hawk, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
 Wm. H. Cooper, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
 Jefferson Bail, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
 Erish Cook, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
 William Angel, Co. H, 2d O. V. C.
 Lester Huntington, Co. H, 2d O. V. C.
 James L. Chapman, Co. H, 42d O. V. I.
 Nathan Clouse, 1st O. V. A.
 James McKee, Co. A, 72d O. V. I.
 George Fleck, Co. A, 72d O. V. I.
 William Hassiky.
 W. Miller.
 J. Hankey.
 J. Barnes.
 G. Barnes.
 J. Delong.
 J. Myers.
 J. J. Bair.
 E. Hanes.
 J. Hanes.
 E. Fairchild.
 C. Huntington.
 C. Perkins.

LITCHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

H. D. Palmer, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1864; disd. Aug. 14, 1865.
 C. B. Olcott, Co. E, 10th O. V. C., e. Nov. 4, 1862; disd. Sept. 4, '63.
 C. B. Olcott, 6th O. V. C., e. Feb. 29, 1864; disd. July 11, 1865.

Sergt. L. G. Perry, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1864; disd. Aug. 14, 1865.
 Capt. Homer Thrall, Co. B, 17th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. Aug. 1861.
 Capt. Homer Thrall, Co. D, 22d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; disd. Nov. 1864.
 L. B. Sweet, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 3, 1864; disd. July 14, 1865.
 Sergt. W. A. Pelton, Co. H, 10th O. V. C., e. Nov. 3, 1862; disd. July 24, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Wm. H. Brooker, Co. E, 10th O. V. C., e. Sept. 13, 1862; disd. June 12, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Wm. H. Brooker, Co. E, 182d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; disd. July 7, 1865.
 S. Norton, died March 16, 1866.
 Wm. Leach, 198th O. V. I.; died July 13, 1864.
 J. R. Demming, 8th O. V. I.; disd.
 A. Forbes, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; died Dec. 6, 1864.
 S. Whitman, Co. E, 10th O. V. C.; died at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1862.
 R. A. Stranahan, died March 23, 1865.
 S. Monosmith, O. V. I.; kld. Dec. 23.
 P. Meyers, kld. at Shiloh May 1, 1862.
 D. Fritz, 124th O. V. I.; died June 6, 1864.
 L. French, 124th O. V. I.; died April 4, 1863.
 A. M. Everitt, 124th O. V. I.; died June 3, 1864.
 J. Damon, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; died March 26, '63.
 G. Culver, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; died March 26, '63.
 J. Bartshe, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; died Sept. 29, '61.
 George Benton, 124th O. V. I., kld. Sept. 20, 1863.
 Watson M. Woodworth, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. Jan. 27, 1864.
 Walter Canfield, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 3, 1864; disd. June 14, 1865.
 Sergt. Adin W. Durkee, Co. D, 23d O. V. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. Jan., 1863.
 Sergt. Adin W. Durkee, Co. E, 42d O. V. I., e. Jan., 1864; resd. Aug. 1865.
 George Randall, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
 First Lieut. Henry Fritz, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; resd. B. F. Nickerson, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; disd. on account of wound at Antietam.
 Washington Forbes, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
 Samuel Powers, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861.
 Renben Ream, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Dec. 1864.
 James Kellogg, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
 Henry W. Horton, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Dec. '64.
 Herman Ross, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Oct. 1, 1862.
 John H. Horton, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Dec., 1864.
 Peter Miers, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; kld. May 1, 1863.
 George Bandle, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
 Joel Sawyer, Co. D, 23d O. V. I.
 William Nickerson, Co. E, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
 Ormel Forbes, O. V. I.
 Timothy Powers, O. V. C.
 Joseph Monosmith, 2d O. V. C.
 Elazary C. Newton, Co. H, 27th O. V. I.
 Samuel Welman, Co. H, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
 Capt. Azor H. Nickerson, Co. I, 8th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; disd. on account of wounds at Gettysburg.
 Maj. Azor H. Nickerson, U. S. A.; still in service.
 Dexter Fritz, 16th O. V. I.
 Arthur Budlong.
 M. Gardner.
 C. S. Morehouse.
 Perry Maine.
 L. Nickerson.
 John Baldare.
 Nathan Sutcliffe.
 H. Brooker.
 W. Judson.
 N. W. Mills.
 N. R. Gicott.
 Wm. Willard.
 H. Maloney.
 E. Pelton.
 G. W. Turner.
 H. Ward.
 A. Curtis.
 W. Gamble.
 J. Judson.
 James Stocum, died in service.
 William Willard.

George Chase.
 Judson Wyatt.
 Nelson Maine.
 N. Nickerson.
 A. S. Powers.
 Simon Seeley.
 L. Brooker.
 Wm. Forbes.
 J. F. Main.
 H. Perry.
 M. Buck.
 R. Pelton.
 D. Randall.
 E. Warner.
 W. H. Brayton.
 M. Dunbar.
 T. Halliday.
 Wm. Leach.

LIVERPOOL TOWNSHIP.

Jonathan Ring, Co. K, 23d O., e. June 9, 1861; died at Frederick, Sept. 22, 1863.
 John G. Reisinger, Co. E, 1st O. L. A., e. Oct. 29, 1861; disd.
 Martin Reisinger, Co. B, 191st O. N. G., e. Feb. 28, 1865; disd. Aug. 27, 1865.
 John J. Reisinger, Co. B, 191st O. N. G., e. Feb. 28, 1865; disd. Aug. 27, 1865.
 Edwin R. Beach, Co. K, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov. 4, 1861; disd. Nov. 21, 1864.
 John Miller, Co. K, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov. 4, 1861, disd.
 A. I. Pritchard, Co. K, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov. 4, 1861.
 John Warner, Co. G, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov. 4, 1861.
 First Lieut. Wm. C. Beutel, Co. G, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov. 4, 1861.
 Wesley Howard, Co. G, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov. 4, 1861.
 William Hoxsey, Co. G, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov. 4, 1861.
 Wm. Mathews, Co. D, 1st O. V. A.
 John Brestel, Co. D, 1st O. V. A.
 Martin Terril, Co. D, 1st O. V. A.
 Henry Farnsworth, Co. D, 1st O. V. A.
 Fred Born, Co. D, 1st O. V. A.
 Jacob Dunderman, Co. D, 1st O. V. A.
 J. B. Rinear, Co. D, 1st O. V. A.
 W. E. Chamberlin, Co. D, 1st O. V. A.
 Edwin Warner, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
 George Chamberlin, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
 Franklin Moore, Co. D, 1st O. V. I.
 Chas. Hancock, Co. D, 1st O. V. I.
 Philip Winninger, Co. K, 1st O. V. I.
 Wm. Instle, Co. K, 1st O. V. I.
 Gottlieb Wohlpet, Co. H, 3d Mich. V. I.
 David Chadwick, Co. F, 24th O. V. I.
 Frank H. Pierce, 6th U. S. A. C.
 Geo. Gaylord, Co. I, 6th U. S. A. C.
 Jonathan King, Co. K, 23d O. V. I.
 Christian Seymore, Co. G, 49th O. V. I.
 Wm. Uga, 6th O. V. I.
 Jacob Roth, 6th O. V. I.
 Fred Kimmick, 72d O. V. I.
 Jonas La Bier, Co. E, 41st O. V. I.
 Charles Uga, Co. B, 9th Mich. V. I.
 Joseph Zimmerman, Co. D, 55th O. V. I.
 I. L. Roueger, Co. H, 37th O. V. I.
 Peter Halftermeier, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
 John Mott, 37th O. V. I.
 John Weber, Co. A, 43d O. V. I.
 Fred Brodt, 6th O. V. I.
 John Raver, Co. K, 7th O. V. I.
 Charles Muntz, Co. K, 7th O. V. I.
 O. Merrick, 42d O. V. I.
 G. Zimmerman, 8th Mich. V. I.
 C. Betz, 1st Mich. V. I.
 Martin Smith, 58th O. V. I.
 B. Ritz, Co. C, 72d O. V. I.
 William Frank, Co. H, 72d O. V. I.
 John Dye, 5th O. S. S.
 S. M. Spooner, 5th O. S. S.
 Henry Mahley, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; diad.
 E. R. Beach, 72d O. V. I.
 John Amos, 72d O. V. I.
 John Ritz, 72d O. V. I.
 John Mallot, 72d O. V. I.
 John Geiger, 72d O. V. I.
 Frank Wormstick, 72d O. V. I.
 August M. Wormstick, 72d O. V. I.
 Fred Neff, 72d O. V. I.
 Albert Smith, 72d O. V. I.
 J. M. Hawk, Barber's S. S.
 Wendel Matt, Barber's S. S.
 Felix Matt, Barber's S. S.
 Peter Roth, Barber's S. S.
 Capt. M. Frey, 103d O. V. I.
 James Clark, 103d O. V. I.
 David Clark, 103d O. V. I.
 Aaron Everly, 103d O. V. I.
 A. Atkinson, 42d O. V. I.
 John Wass, 42d O. V. I.
 Henry Spooner, 42d O. V. I.
 C. Olin, 124th O. V. I.
 G. L. Arnold, 124th O. V. I.
 DeLos Moon.
 Wm. Reuter.
 Geo. Arnbruster.
 Chas. Hariman.

Frank Moon.
 Geo. Musser.
 Lewis Rolling.
 A. R. Lork.

James Labare.
Sol Pritchard.
C. B. Maley.
Caleb Keler.
Henry Miller.

Leonard Labare.
H. A. Maley.
John Montz.
Wm. Rober.
John Themes.

LA FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.*

Levi Bowman, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
Frederick T. Moss, Co. I, 111th N. Y. V. I., e. July 9, 1862; disd. June 15, 1865.
Corp. James E. Parker, Co. I, 150th O. N. G., e. May 8, 1864; disd. Aug. 23, 1864.
Corp. John Lance, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 15, 1862; disd. Jan.—
Corp. John Lance, 28th Mich., e. Sept. 15, 1864; disd. June 5, 1866.
Seth Ault, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Dec. 12, 1862.
Surgeon G. W. Waltz, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
William Winters, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. June 27, 1865.
James Winters, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct. 29, 1861; disd. Sept. 13, 1864.
Sergt. A. T. Boise, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April 27, 1861; disd. Aug. 18, 1861.
A. T. Boise, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
Alfred Bowman, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Oct. 3, 1862; disd. June 14, 1865.
Adam Bowman, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 3, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Geo. Eaken, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, '64.
Geo. E. Miller, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, '64; disd. Sept. 9, '64.
Abraham H. Eaken, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
James Stewart, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
William E. Moulton, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
John P. Waltz, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 15, '61; disd. July 2, '64.
Sergt. N. M. McConnell, Co. D, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 10, 1865.
Alonzo House, Co. A, 2d O. V. C., e. March 11, 1864; died Aug. 28, 1864, at West Philadelphia.
Romaine B. Hart, Co. B, 103rd N. Y. S. V. I., e. July 27, 1862; disd. Dec. 15, 1862.
Sergt. Romaine B. Hart, Co. H, 22d N. Y. V. C., e. Dec. 9, 1863; disd. Aug. 1, 1865.
Dewlice Phillips, Co. D, 166th O. V. N., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Dec. 9, 1864.
E. H. Phinney, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 14, '61; disd. Dec. 2, '64.
Samuel Clark, Co. B, 10th O. V. I., e. Aug. 1, 1862; disd. June 5, '65.
Lyman C. Nichols, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
John L. Miller, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; died at Ft. Richardson, Va., July 20, 1864.
Geo. C. Buchanan, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Jacob A. Miller, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 15, 1864; died at Ft. Richardson, Va., July 11, 1864.
Amos D. Sheldon, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
George C. Moody, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 24, 1861; kld. at Vicksburg, July 31, 1863.
Solon D. Moody, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died Young's Point, La., Feb. 23, 1863.
Sergt. Isaac L. Pierce, Co. I, 2d O. C., e. Aug. 13, 1861; disd.
Sergt. Isaac L. Pierce, Co. B, 2d O. V. V. C., e. Dec. 31, 1863; died at Berryville, Va., Sept. 13, 1864.
John W. Thomas, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1862; died at Milliken's Bend, La., July 8, 1863.
William O. Lance, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 25, 1862; died at Memphis, Tenn., May 30, 1863.
Joseph H. Richards, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. July 20, 1862; died at Young's Point, La., Feb. 16, 1863.
Wm. H. Richards, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; died at Young's Point, La., Feb. 21, 1863.
Levi A. Chase, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; died at Vicksburg, June 2, 1863.
Chas. H. Millington, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Oct. 10, 1861; died at Ashland, Ky., March 25, 1862.
Henry Rudd, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., July 22, 1862; died at Milliken's Bend, La., March 21, 1865.

Helson A. Barrett, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1862; died May 23, 1863.
Lyman Thomas, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; died at Ashland, Ky., March 4, 1862.
Sergt. Josiah Asire, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. March 25, 1862; kld. at Champion, Miss., May 1, 1863.
Corp. E. J. Carlton, Co. D, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; died at Ft. Richardson, Va., July 5, 1864.
Corp. Allen H. Baker, Co. A, 18th Ky. V. I., e. May 12, 1862; disd. May 20, 1865.
Alexander Lowe, died in service at Nashville, Tenn.
James D. Lowe, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; kld. at Antietam.
Sergt. Peter Miller, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., '61; disd. Sept., 1864.
Jacob Watring, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
W. E. Carlton, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
Elliott McDougall. Edwin Rice.
E. B. Harris. J. B. McConnell.
Henry Howard. Frederick Howard.
Geo. W. Jourdain. Cyrus D. Jourdon.
George W. Foote.
A. J. Harrington, died at Andersonville.
A. J. Smith.
E. F. Smith.
H. F. Prouty.
Horace Potter, Co. E, 3d O. V., Mexican war, e. June, 1846; disd. Sept., 1847.
Capt. Horace Potter. Geo. J. Williams.
William Wheeler. Miles Mack.
John W. Bowman. Henry Chapin.
P. L. Waltz.
Lieut. R. L. McConnell, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; resd.
Sergt. G. W. Patterson, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. Oct. 23, 1862.
T. B. Randall, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
John Anderson, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
Marvin B. Wyatt, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Lyman P. Judson, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
Benjamin Rudd, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
Albert Biggs, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
Josiah Howes, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
John Gruf, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
W. F. Smith, Co. E, 5th O. V. I.
Wm. H. Bockus, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. Oct. 23, '62.
Wm. H. Bockus, Co. 8th U. S. C., e. Oct. 23, 1862; disd. May 26, '64.
W. J. Chamberlain, Co. 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., '64.
Amos Crites, O. V. I.; disd.
A. M. Hanser, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
William Bowman, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
Levi Lance, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
H. H. Williams, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
E. E. Andrews, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., '64.

MEDINA—VILLAGE AND TOWNSHIP.

Musican Worden Babcock, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Feb. 18, 1865; disd. July, 1865.
Frederick Kimmich, Co. H, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov. 10, 1861; disd. Aug. 1865.
Sergt. C. H. Kimball, Co. I, 163d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 25, 1865.
William H. Bennett, Co. A, 8th Wis. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1861; disd. Jan. 3, 1864.
William H. Bennett, Co. A, 8th Wis. V. I., e. Jan. 4, 1864; disd. Sept. 3, 1865.
Charles A. Kunitz, Co. O, 10th H. A., e. Aug. 19, 1862; disd. May 27, 1865.
Corp. Squire Frazier, Co. G, 102d O. V. I., e. Aug. 6, 1862; disd. June 19, 1865.
Drummer C. H. Manville, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 26, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
Corp. Otis S. Young, Co. I, 3d Minn. V. I., e. Oct. 11, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
Sergt. Otis S. Young, Co. I, 3d Minn. V. I., e. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Sept. 2, 1865.
Sergt. Sidney S. Alden, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Dec. 2, 1864.
Second Lieut. Sidney S. Alden, Co. E, 189th O. V. I., e. March 9, 1865; disd. Sept. 28, 1865.
Charles Lovet, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; disd. June 25, 1864.
Joshua S. Mason, Co. F, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. March 12, 1864.

- Sergt. Geo. W. Lewis, Co. C, 11th Ill. V. I., e. April 13, 1861; disd. Aug., 1861.
- Maj. Geo. W. Lewis, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. July 2, 1865.
- George H. Lowe, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 7, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- John A. Bradley, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1861; disd. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Q. M. Charles B. Chamberlin, 166th O. N. G., e. May 7, 1864; disd. Sept. 10, 1864.
- Sergt. Okie H. McDowell, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.; disd.
- Sergt. Okie H. McDowell, Co. A, 2d O. V. C., e. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Sept. 2, 1865.
- First Lieut. R. M. Dowell, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 29, 1862; disd. Oct., 1865.
- Harrison Borack, Co. I, 163d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; disd. June, '65.
- Enoch E. Borack, Barber's S. S., e. Sept., 1862; disd. 1863.
- Sergt. George Borack, Co. I, 23th O. V. I.; killed at Strasburg, Va., May, 1862.
- Capt. J. H. Greene, Co. F, 8th Wis. V. I., e. July 24, 1861; disd. March, 1865.
- Sergt. Oliver Vader, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 13, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
- Sergt. Oliver Vader, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Dec. 31, 1863; disd. Sept. 11, 1865.
- Corp. Henry F. Handy, Co. A, 49th N. Y. S. V., e. Aug. 1, 1861; disd. Dec. 15, 1865.
- Corp. Henry F. Handy, Co. A, 49th N. Y. S. V., e. Dec. 15, 1863; disd. June 27, 1865.
- Orlo Jackson, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- J. Andrew, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Oct., 1863.
- Sergt. Smith Egbert, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 13, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Second Lieut. Smith Egbert, Co. B, 186th O. V. I., e. Jan. 25, 1865; disd. Sept. 25, 1865.
- Alexander Corretsa, Co. E, 3d O. V. Mex. war, e. June, 1846; disd. Sept., 1847.
- Wm. Cater, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Dec. 15, 1864.
- Capt. H. P. Foskett, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 22, 1861; disd. Dec., 1864.
- Corp. George Hayden, Co. A, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 20, 1861; disd. April 10, 1863.
- Timothy Metzger, Co. C, 103d O. V. I., e. Sept. 9, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- L. R. Mann, Co. K, 163d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- Orville Welling, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; died at Harper's Ferry.
- John Dunn, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; died in W. Virginia.
- Ira Brigham, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Daniel A. Wells, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- Milo A. Hobart, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; died on Big Sandy River Feb. 25, 1862.
- John Graham, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; killed at Battle of Wilderness.
- Allis E. Brown, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; killed at Winchester.
- Alfred J. Davis, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; disd. Dec., '61.
- Capt. O. O. Kelsa, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; resd. 1861.
- George Harris, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; killed at Port Gibson, Ky., May 1, 1863.
- Americus Hitchcock, 1st O. L. A.; killed at Chattanooga.
- Franklin B. Willard, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; died in service April 25, 1862.
- Corp. Joseph Leavet, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; died at Frankfort, Ky., April 12, 1863.
- Wollaston Andrews, Co. B, 1st O. H. A., e. Jan. 2, 1864; disd.
- Curtiss Carpenter, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; killed in service.
- Hiram L. Varney, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; killed at Antietam, Va.
- Walter J. Manning, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; killed at Winchester.
- Edward Welling, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. April 25, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Asst. Surg. Salmon Hudson, 23d O. V. I., e. June, 1862; disd.
- Asst. Surg. Salmon Hudson, 11th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Sept., 1862.
- Post Surg. Salmon Hudson, Louisville, Ky.; resd. Dec., 1863.
- Nathanial H. Bostwick, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Patrick Nugent, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Aug. 27, 1864; disd. July 10, 1865.
- F. M. Burdoin, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- Albert Oatman, Co. B, 186th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 29, 1865.
- William R. Mann, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; died at Frederick, Md., Dec. 3, 1863.
- Norman Miller, Co. C, 75th N. Y. V. I., e. Nov. 19, 1861; disd. Nov. 25, 1864.
- Paul G. Wustenberg, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; disd. Jan. 17, 1862.
- Frank Young, Co. D, 25th Mich. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. July 13, 1865.
- Benjamin E. Potter, Co. G, 2d U. S. C., e. March 6, 1865; disd. March 6, 1868.
- Capt. O. P. Phillips, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Corp. Simeon Oatman, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 22, 1861; disd. Dec. 2, 1864.
- Musican Edward P. Rettig, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; died in service at Medina Sept. 6, 1861.
- Romao R. Rettig, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- First Lieut. Philo W. Chase, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. July, 1864.
- Sergt. Griffin S. Reynolds, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
- Corp. George M. Hitchcock, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. July, 1864.
- Eben C. Blakeslee, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
- Wm. H. Floyd, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. July, 1864.
- Jerry Fitch, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
- Oscar G. Hart, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
- John T. Hanchett, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
- Erastus Haight, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
- W. Henry Miner, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. July, '64.
- Charles E. McIntyre, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. July, 1864.
- Nathan B. Nettleton, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
- Wm. C. Reynolds, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. on account of wounds.
- Solomon Smith, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; killed in service.
- James C. Welch, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; killed in service.
- Frank Strong, 9th O. Bat.; disd.
- Lewis E. Whitmore, 9th O. Bat.; disd.
- William Welder, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; died April 11, 1863, at Woodstock, Va.
- First Lieut. Frank A. Rounds, Co. B, 186th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; disd. Sept., 1865.
- Surg. Henry E. Warner.
- Cyrus Babcock, Co. B, 186th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; disd. Sept., '65.
- Capt. William G. Garrett, 163d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June, 1865.
- Musican Henry G. Sipher, 170th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; disd. July, 1865.
- Louis Rolling, Co. C, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. for disability in 1864.
- E. A. Post, Co. B, 1st O. H. A.; disd.
- Albert Hawkins.
- Hiram H. Manning, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. July, 1865.
- Harrison G. Blake, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
- Col. Harrison G. Blake, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Lieut. Col. Herman Canfield, 72d O. V. I., killed at Pittsburg Landing.
- Ed Madole, 2d O. V. C.
- John Gerstenberger, Co. I, 72d O. V. I., e. 1862; killed in service at Memphis.
- Isaac Alexander, Jr., Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; July, disd. 1864.
- Jacob Alexander, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
- Edward Chapin, Co. A, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
- Wm. Jordan, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
- Merritt Northrop, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
- First Lieut. Albert L. Bowman, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 22, 1861; disd. Dec., 1864.
- William F. Sawtell, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. for disability.
- William Wallace, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. for disability.
- Charles Blanott, 12th O. Bat.; disd.
- Frederick Minor, 12th O. Bat.; disd.
- Bart O'Neal, 12th O. Bat.

Jacob Henry, 12th O. Bat.
 Reuben Blannett, Co. E, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
 Col. Don A. Pardee, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
 Julius C. Clark, Co. I, 2d O. V. I.
 Irvin Varney, Co. I, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; killed in service.
 David Dyer, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
 Richard Ansacl, Co. H, 23d O. V. I.
 John W. Johnston, 39th O. V. I.
 Martin Hill, Co. I, 2d O. V. I.; disd.
 Lewis C. Munroe, Co. I, 72d O. V. I.
 Fred Frank, Co. H, 72d O. V. I., e. 1861; disd. on account of wounds at Pittsburg Landing.
 A. D. Faust, Co. A, 2d O. V. I.; disd.
 Henry Armstrong, Co. K, 103d O. V. I.; died in the service at Frankfort, Ky.
 Danforth Ainsworth.
 Henry J. Reutter, Co. H, 1st Colo. Ter'y; died at Camp Weld, Denver City, Colo., Nov. 12, 1861.
 Frank Hills, Co. B, 186th O. V. I.; disd.
 Frank Hills, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept., '61.
 E. Spillman, Co. E, 166th O. N. G.
 H. W. Whitney, Co. E, 166th O. N. G.
 J. Spillman, Co. A, 1st O. S. S.
 G. D. Billings, Co. B, 69th O. V. I.
 J. G. Hickox, Co. D, 175th O. V. I.
 John Esqate, Co. C, 166th O. V. I.
 George Esqate, Co. C, 65th O. V. I.; disd.
 Will Babcock, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Feb. 18, 1865; disd. July, '65.
 E. E. Smedley, Co. A, 2d O. V. I.; disd.
 Ed. Coban, 135th O. V. I.
 Henry Spillman, Co. K, 15th O. V. I.; died at Mt. Vernon, Ind., May 21, 1862.
 M. Delos Warner, Mich. V. I.; died in service at Bowling Green, Ky.
 George E. Warner, Wis. V. I.; died in service at St. Louis, Mo.
 Morgan Andrews, Co. G, 84th O. V. I.; died in service at Cumberland, Md.
 C. E. Barnes.
 Romulus Barnes.
 Charles Babcock, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd.
 Wm. H. Beal, Co. E, 166th O. N. G.; disd.
 Harris Bishop.
 Frank Breuner, Co. E, 166th O. N. G.
 H. D. Barbeau.
 Arthur Bradley.
 George Brainard.
 Patrick Cunningham, Co. K, 103d O. V. I.; killed at Bowling Green, Ky.
 Charles Cushman.
 Homer Chase, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.; died on boat on Miss. River.
 Noble Cook.
 Jabez Chapman.
 James Esqate.
 Hiram W. Floyd, 103d O. V. I., e. June, 1861; killed at Altoona, Penn., on way home from service.
 Surg. J. L. Firestone.
 H. Featherly, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
 Frank Graham.
 Newton E. Gile, 6th U. S. Bat., e. Dec., 1860; disd. 1865.
 Robert Hall.
 William H. Hayes.
 W. F. Eckleston.
 Alexander Hayes.
 Surg. E. G. Hard, appointed Aug. 12, 1863, 1st O. V. H. A.; disd. Aug. 18, 1864.
 James Kelsey.
 George Kast, Co. G, 166th O. N. G.
 N. H. McClure, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; died at Ft. Richardson, D. C.
 Augustus McIntyre.
 George R. Munson.
 George Miller.
 James Newins, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
 Austin Nettleton.
 A. Parsons.
 Seymour Parsons.
 Ben Piper, Co. E, 166th O. N. G.
 Charles Potter.
 Capt. Geo. Redway, 103d O. V. I.; e. Aug., 1862.
 Augustus Rasor, 124th O. V. I.
 Hiram Rice.
 P. Robbins.
 David A. Richards.
 Louis T. Rounds, Co. K, 103d O. V. I.; died in service at Brunswick, his home.
 Lieut. M. S. Root, 103d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; resd.

Charles Rasor.
 Lyman Register.
 Henry Shuler, Co. C, 103d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; — June, 1865.
 J. K. Steaks.
 Thomas Simmons.
 J. B. Shane, Co. E, e. 166th O. N. G.; died at Mahaska, Iowa.
 Frank Smith.
 Harry Shumway.
 Samuel L. Stoddard, Co. K, 103d O. V. I.; died in service at Frankfort, Ky.
 R. W. Stockwell, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd.
 Frank Truman.
 Fillmore Welling.
 Joseph Welch, Co. G, 84th O. V. I.; died in service at Pleasantville, Penn.
 August Kesselmeier, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. July, 1864.
 Elisha Coy, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. July, 1864.
 Ebenezer Manning, Co. E, 3d Mex. war, e. June, 1846; disd. Sept., 1847.
 William H. Hickox, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Dec., 1864.
 Samuel C. Panceast, Co. K, 16th O. V. I.; disd.
 H. Buttolph, Co. E, 25th O. V. I.
 John H. Wass, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Oct., 1864.
 H. Bowman, 124th O. V. I.
 George Brenner, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; — Sept., '64.
 Frank Bagley, Co. B, 186th O. V. I.; died in service.
 Joseph O. Packard, Co. D, 6th O. V. I.; wounded at Hatch's Run, Va.; died in Cleveland, Ohio; buried by the Freemasons, at Weymouth, Ohio, his home.
 S. T. Harrington, Co. I, 103d O. V. I.; died in Andersonville Prison.
 Henry Shane, Co. E, 166th O. N. G.; died at Ft. Richardson, Washington, D. C.
 Chas. B. Olcott, 6th O. V. I.
 Albert Isabell, 9th O. V. V. A.; disd.
 David A. Richards, Co. I, 186th O. V. I.; died at Washington, D. C.
 Curtis Carpenter, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; died in service.
 Harvey Treman, died in service.
 L. N. Sackett.
 Edmund C. Brown, Co. K, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; died at Fairfax, Va.
 W. W. Munger, Co. K, 166d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; disd. Sept., '65.
 O. D. Chapin, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1862; disd. June, 1864.
 Lieut. Wm. O. Sanders, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1862; disd. Sept., 1864.
 R. K. Rood, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1862; disd. Sept. 1864.
 Chas. Barrett, 3d O. Mex. war, e. June, 1846; disd. Sept., 1847.
 Stephen M. Hyatt, 3d O. Mex. war, e. June, 1847.
 Wm. S. Booth, 3d O. Mex. war, e. June, 1846; disd. Sept., 1847.
 D. F. Miller, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
 W. F. Cooper, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
 Dewight Hinman, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
 M. A. Curtis, Co. I, 6th Ill. V. I., e. April, 1862; disd. Sept., 1862.
 M. A. Curtis, Co. H, 18th Mich. V. I., e. Dec. 18, 1863; disd. May 15, 1865.

MONTVILLE.

Daniel Sickman, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. July 15, 1862; disd. Nov. 20, 1864.
 Daniel Sickman, Co. E, 96th O. V. I., e. Nov. 20, 1864; disd. July, 7, 1865.
 H. H. Hard (seaman), No. 54 Miss. Squadron, e. Aug. 27, 1864; disd. June 20, 1865.
 Linus S. Thayer, Co. E, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 First Lieut. Lewis Fretz, Co. E, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 James Richter, Co. G, 49th Penn., e. Aug. 31, 1861; disd. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Henry O. West, Co. E, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Aug. 23, 1861; disd. Sept. 1, 1864.
 Joseph H. Nicely, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
 D. N. Tillapaugh, Co. C, 144th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 1, 1864.
 F. H. Stannard, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
 Corp. Thomas Y. Nicholls, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; died at Poe, Ohio, while in service.
 Isaac Roshon, Co. F, 13th O. V. C., e. Jan. 15, 1864; disd. July 15, 1865.
 William Grim, Co. H, 19th Mich., e. Aug. 1862; disd. June 10, '65.

Corp. Ira Bennett, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Sergt. George Thomson, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 John Nichols, 2d O. V. C.
 Charles Nichols, 103d O. V. I.; kld. in battle.
 Henry Nichols, 103d O. V. I.
 Daniel Nichols, 103d O. V. I.
 George Nichols, Iowa regiment.
 Harrison Nichols, Michigan regiment.
 Albert Nichols, Michigan regiment.
 Perry C. Nichols, 100-day service.
 Sergt. Gaylord Thomson, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Winthrop Hill, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 John Waffle, Co. B, 180th O. V. I., e. 1864; disd. 1865.
 George W. Reed, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct. 14, 1861; disd. Dec. 15, 1863.
 George W. Reed, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Dec. 15, 1863; disd. July 26, 1865.
 Zacheus Farnsworth, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct. 26, 1861; died at Winchester, Va., May 3, 1862.
 Irvine Fifield, Co. H, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
 Jesse B. Scott, Co. G, 15th Penn. V. I., e. April 18, 1861; disd. Aug. 18, 1861.
 Jesse B. Scott, Co. H, 72d O. V. I., e. Dec. 1, 1861; disd. Feb. 18, '62.
 Sergt. George Kennedy, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; died in service, at home, July 15, 1864.
 R. C. Penn, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, '64.
 Henry Burnett, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 3, 1861; disd. Dec. '64.
 Elias Roshon, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov. 4, 1861; disd. Dec. 21, '63.
 Elias Roshon, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Dec. 21, 1863; disd. June 15, 1865.
 Corp. Alanson Hewes, Co. A, 79th Bat. O. N. G., e. July 21, 1863; disd. May 1, 1866.
 Joseph Heath, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Samuel Styer, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. July, 1862; disd. July, 1865.
 Samuel C. Rosenberry, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 1, 1861; disd. June 12, 1865.
 Cosom H. Kindig, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov. 12, '61; disd. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Cosom H. Kindig, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Dec. 21, 1863; disd. July 5, 1865.
 Harrison H. Kindig, Co. H, 19th Mich. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. June 10, 1865.
 Abram O. Kindig, Co. K, 12th Mich. V. I., e. Jan. 28, 1864; disd. Feb. 15, 1866.
 Noah Kriebel, Co. I, 44th Ind. V. I., e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. Nov. 20, 1864.
 James Heaton, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
 Orasmus Howe, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
 Charles Bennett, Co. F, 6th O. V. C., e. Dec. 26, 1863; disd. June 27, 1865.
 Chester W. Abbott, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
 Nathaniel Case, Co. E, 3d O. V. I., Mexican war, e. June, 1846; disd. Sept., 1847.
 Nathaniel Case, Wis. V. I.; disd. at end of service.
 James Heath, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11; disd. June 12, 1865.
 Harrison Frizzell, 64th Artillery.
 Henry C. Frizzell, 64th O. V. A.
 James Griun, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
 Clarke Beach, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
 Abel Archer, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
 Curtis Abbott, 12th O. V. I.
 Anthony Fretz, 12th O. V. I.
 Mashlon Fretz, 12th O. V. I.; died in service.
 Manoa Roshon, disd.
 Edwin Mabry, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct. 14, 1861; disd. Dec. 15, 1863.
 Edwin Mabry, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Dec., 15; disd. July 26, 1865.
 Joseph Kriebel, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2; disd. Sept., 1864.
 William Houseworth, disd.
 Jos. A. Overholt, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; died. Sept., 1864.
 James Shane.
 Gordon Sanford.
 Daniel Kaufman, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; died Sept., 1864.
 O. P. Morse, Bat. B, 1st O. L. A.; disd.

SPENCER.

John Miller, Co. I, 1st O. L. A., e. Aug. 29, 1861; disd. June 17, '65.
 John N. Munson, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept. 5, 1861; disd. Sept. 25, 1864.
 Corp. Alonzo H. Miller, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
 Silas Harper, Co. I, 1st O. L. A., e. April 5, 1864; disd. June 13, '65.
 Renben H. Falconer, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
 Beers Pittinger, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
 David Grandy, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
 John Stotler, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1861; disd. 1865.
 J. H. Daugherty, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; disd. June 5, 1864.
 Hart L. Stuart, Co. B, 23d O. V. I., e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. June 30, 1865.
 Sergt. J. S. Sooy, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Benjamin F. Lewis, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1864; disd. June 20, 1865.
 Reuben Falconer, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 25, 1861; disd. Aug. 18, 1861.
 A. I. Sovy, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Tenn.
 John J. Coolman, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861; died at Platte City, Mo., Feb. 20, 1863.
 Leonard Rice, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Jan., 1861; disd. July, 1864.
 William Rice, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Jan., 1861; disd.
 James Dickerson, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1861; disd.
 Renben Wall, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Frank H. Roice, Co. F, 3d O. V. C.
 Wm. H. Morrison, Co. D, 23d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862.
 James Winters, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
 Jonathan Everhart, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
 William Gilberts, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
 Thos. W. Daugherty, Co. C, 127th O. V. I.
 G. W. Betz, Co. H, 104th O. V. I.
 Gayer Henry, Co. D, 46th Wis. V. I.
 John Innman, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861.
 Samuel Sooy, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861.
 Orlando Smith, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861.
 John W. Dodge, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861.
 Jacob Long, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. June 16, 1865.
 David Haynes, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; died in 1863, at Franklin Tenn.
 First Lieut. C. M. Steadman, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; kld. at Rome, Ga., May 27, 1864; body in hands of the enemy.
 C. C. Inman, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.

SHARON.

Norman Schoonover, Co. A, 2d O. V. C., e. March 1, 1862; disd. March 1, 1865.
 Wm. H. Varney, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861; died at Fort Scott, Kan., April 9, 1862.
 Corp. William McCoy, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 13, 1861; disd. June 9, 1862.
 William McCoy, Co. A, 179th O. V. I., e. Aug. 29, 1864; disd. June 5, 1865.
 David L. Homes, Co. A, 196th O. V. I., e. March 2, 1865; disd. Sept. 11, 1865.
 O. K. Chatfield, Co. A, 196th O. V. I., e. March 2, 1865; disd. Sept. 11, 1865.
 Charles Nicholls, Co. I, 163d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. Dec. 18, 1862.
 Charles Nicholls, Co. B, 13th O. V. C., e. Feb. 22, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va.
 Theodore C. Merton, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. July 12, 1865.
 Henry S. Hayden, Co. A, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; died at Young's Point, La., Jan. 25, 1863.
 William Tabor; killed near Milliken's Bend, La.
 James Winkler, Co. A, 196th O. V. I., e. March 1, 1865; died at Camp Chase, Ohio, April 5, 1865.
 Thomas Drury, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Feb. 11, 1864; disd. about Nov. 1, 1864.
 Jacob Fulmer, Co. G, 86th O. V. I., e. June 5, 1863; disd. March 5, 1864.
 C. M. Fairchilds, Co. E, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1861; disd. July, '61.

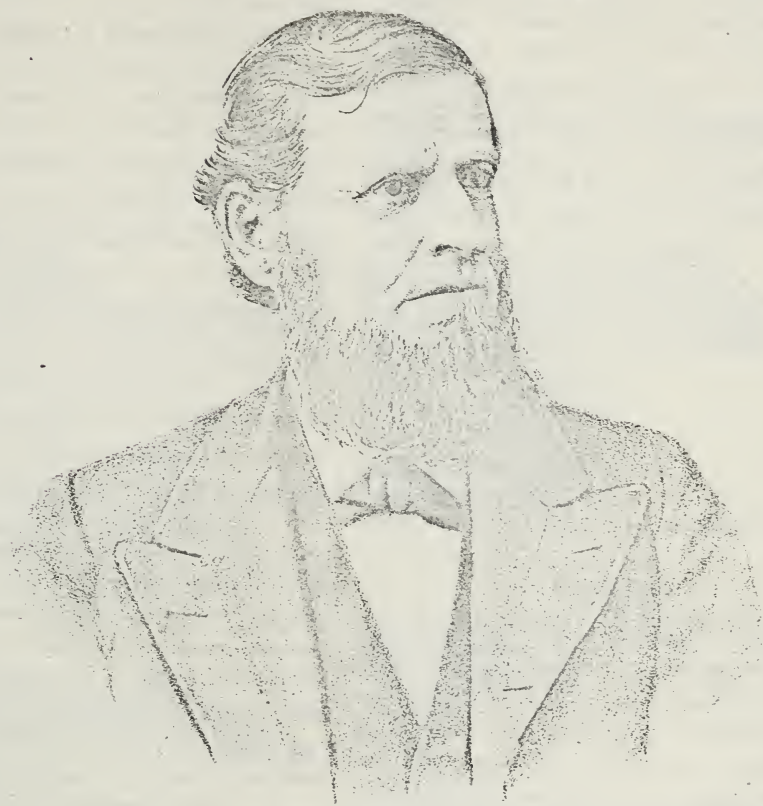
C. M. Fairchild, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov. 1, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1862.
 Harvey J. Cornell, Co. A, 42d O. V. I., e. Oct. 1, 1861; died at Pickett, Ky., March 8, 1862.
 W. H. Cornell, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; killed near Dalton, Ga., May 8, 1864.
 Corp. Samuel M. Burland, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Camp Nelson, Ky., June 4, 1863.
 Samuel Shanafelt, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May, 1863.
 Jay Chatfield, Co. A, 166th O. V. I., e. March 1, 1865; disd. Sept. 11, 1865.
 James H. Cassidy, Co. H, 164th O. V. I., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. July 8, 1865.
 Orestes T. Engle, Co. F, 41st O. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
 Sergt. Orestes T. Engle, Co. F, 41st O. V. I., e. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Nov. 27, 1865.
 Wilson L. Hazen, Co. D, 169th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 4, 1864.
 Milton W. Turner, Co. H, 11th Mich. V. I., e. Feb. 8, 1865; died at Chattanooga, Tenn.
 John Fitzgerald, Co. G, 24 O. V. C., e. Feb., 1862; disd. 1865.
 Henry Hazen, Co. H, 11th O., e. May, 1861; disd. June, 1861.
 Henry Hazen, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov. 1, 1861; disd. Oct. 1, '62.
 David Baughman, 6th Mo. L. A., e. Oct. 1861; disd. July, 1865.
 Josiah Faust, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 20, 1861; killed at Vicksburg, May 19, 1865.
 Corp. Alphonzo Hazen, Co. E, 166th O. V. I., e. May, 1861; disd. July, 1861.
 Sergt. Alphonzo Hazen, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. disd. June, 1865.
 Edgar L. Beech, Co. G, 150th O. N. G., e. May 1, 1864; died at Saratoga Hos. Aug. 1, 1864.
 Samuel Kulp, Co. B, 6th O. V. C., e. Nov. 1, 1862; disd. March 4, '64.
 Franklin J. Waltz, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Aug. 20, 1862; disd. June 5, 1865.
 L. A. Lewis, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, '64.
 Marion Waltman, Co. N, 3d Penn. L. A., e. Feb. 22, 1864; disd. Nov. 9, 1865.
 Enoch O. Hasting, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. July 12, 1862.
 Thomas Deshler, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1862; died near Castle Station, E. Tenn.
 Sergt. William H. Frater, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
 Henry Nicholls, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
 Thomas Blanton, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
 Arthur Bradley, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
 Clinton D. Waffle, Co. G, 86th O. V. I., e. July 10, 1863; disd. March, 1864.
 Clinton D. Waffle, Co. B, 180th O. V. I., e. July 6, 1864; disd. Aug. 15, 1865.
 Roncy Kemp, Co. B, 4th O. A., e. Feb., 1861; disd. July, 1865.
 S. F. Chamberlain, Co. G, 115th O. V. I., e. Aug. 1, 1862; disd. June 29, 1865.
 George Messmer, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., Sept., 1861; disd. Dec., 1863.
 George Messmer, 1st Wis. Ind. B., e. Dec., 1863; disd. July 15, '65.
 Edward Hunt, Co. G, 86th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1863; disd.
 Edward Hunt, 16th O. V. C., e. Aug. 24, 1864; disd. Sept. 24, 1864.
 Isaiah John, Co. I, 167th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. Feb. 5, '63.
 Isaiah John, Co. A, 196th O. V. I., e. March 2, 1865; disd. Sept. 11, 1865.
 Brailay A. Udel, 5th Ind. O. S. S., e. Dec. 5, 1862; disd. Jan., 1864.
 H. S. Schlotz, 29th O. V. B., e. Sept., 1863; disd. June, 1865.
 C. C. Gingery, Co. H, 164th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. June, 1865.
 Emanuel Gingery, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861; died at Fort Scott, Kan., Sept. 27, 1862.
 Alvin D. Miller, Co. B, 190th O. V. I.; disd.
 Henry G. Merton, Co. B, 30th U. S. C., e. Sept. 16, 1869; disd. June 2, 1862.
 Justis A. Dickerson, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861.
 Samuel Fulmer, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861.
 Frank Finney, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861.
 Marshal G. Freeborn, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861.
 Fritz Mohn, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861.
 Bradley Curtis, 6th O. Bat.
 John Reed, 6th O. Bat.; di-d.
 Elijah Hamilton, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861.
 Marshal Honglan, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861.
 William Statan, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861.
 Washington Shanafelt, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861.
 Wallace A. Green, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.

Daniel R. Smith, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
 Timothy Smith, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
 Henry Daykin, Co. G, 72d O. V. I.
 John D. Plum, Co. G, 72d O. V. I.
 Calvin Porter, Co. G, 72d O. V. I.
 James W. Stuner, Co. C, 18th O. V. I.
 Godhlf Eberhard, Co. H, 72d O. V. I.
 Second Lieut. E. V. Turner, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct. 22, 1861; disd. July 31, 1865.

WADSWORTH VILLAGE AND TOWNSHIP.

Jacob L. Overholt, Co. E, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
 Musician John Welty, Co. E, 54th O. V. I., e. Feb. 3, 1862; disd. Feb. 19, 1864.
 Musician John Welty, Co. E, 54th O. V. I., e. Feb. 19, 1864; disd. June 8, 1865.
 Charles Henry, Co. D, 99th O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. Feb. 13, 1865.
 Wagoner B. F. Schabach, Co. G, 86th O. V. I.; e. June 24, 1863; disd. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Wagoner B. F. Schabach, Co. B, 180th O. V. I., e. Aug. 16, 1864; disd. July 12, 1865.
 Sergt. Uriah Fink, Co. L, 1st Penn. V. R. C., e. July 31, 1861; trans.
 Sergt. Uriah Fink, U. S. S. C., e. Dec. 27, 1864; disd. Aug. 17, 1865.
 Sergt. John D. Ross, Co. F, O. N. G., e. April 20, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Sergt. N. Hilliard, Co. A, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 15, 1864; disd. June 17, 1865.
 Jacob H. Kickert, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 7, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Alfred L. Corman, Co. C, 9th Penn. V. C., e. Sept. 16, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
 Alfred L. Corman, Co. C, 9th Penn. V. V. C., e. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. July 18, 1865.
 A. L. Treat, Co. G, 16th O. V. I., e. April 22, 1861; disd. Aug. 18, '61.
 Corp. A. L. Treat, Co. C, 67th O. V. I., e. Dec. 21, 1861; disd. Dec. 28, 1864.
 Wm. H. Rogers, Co. E, 2d O. V. H. A., e. July 8, 1863; disd. Aug. 23, 1865.
 John B. Hunsberger, seaman Miss. Squad. U. S. N., e. Jan. 7, 1864; disd. Jan. 7, 1865.
 James H. Van Orman, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 22, 1861; disd. March 24, 1863.
 James H. Van Orman, 13th O. V. C., e. Feb. 22, 1864; disd. Aug. 10, 1865.
 Abraham Krider, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 22, 1861; disd. Dec. 2, 1864.
 Jacob E. Krider, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 22, 1861; disd. Dec. 2, 1864.
 Aaron M. Ross, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 19, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
 Louis A. Gilbert, clerk, Co. A, 169th O. V. I., e. Sept. 7, 1864; disd. June 23, 1865.
 Joseph Tyler, landsman Miss. Squad. U. S. N., e. Aug. 24, 1862; disd. Nov. 15, 1862.
 P. M. S. Joseph Tyler, Miss. Squad. U. S. N., e. Nov. 15, 1862; disd. May 30, 1863.
 Theodore D. Wollbach, Co. E, 16th O. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1861; disd. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Eli Overholt, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct. 28, 1861; disd. Dec. 3, 1863.
 Capt. Allen P. Steele, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 13, 1861; resd. Aug. 23, 1862.
 First Lieut. Allen P. Steele, Co. G, 86th O. V. I., e. June 14, 1863; disd. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Austin Steele, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. April 22, '61; disd. June 25, '61.
 Austin Steele, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 25, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., March 28, 1864.
 John J. A. Days, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 25, 1862; disd. Feb. 22, 1863.
 First Lieut. Joshua Hile, Co. D, O. V. I., e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. July 19, 1865.
 Henry Shelly, Co. I, 119th Penn. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 19, 1865.
 B. F. Sonastine, A. McL. S., O. V. C., e. Aug. 25, 1862; disd. June 13, 1865.
 Joseph T. Lyle, Co. H, 104th O. V. I., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. June 17, 1865.
 William J. Reese, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 21, '61; disd. Aug., '63.
 H. B. Yoder, Co. I, 103th O. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. June 12, '65.
 Atwood Merritt, Co. G, 108th N. Y. S. V. I., e. July 25, 1862; di-d. Dec. 3, 1862.
 Harrison Sours, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. Dec., '64.

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J. G. Loomis

- Harrison Sours, Co. E, 96th O. V. I., e. Dec., 1864; disd. July, '65.
Corp. T. W. Screene, Co. C, 6th O. T. B., e. Nov. 16, 1861; disd. Dec. 11, 1863.
- Q. M. S. T. W. Screene, 6th O. T. B., e. Dec. 27, 1863; disd. Sept. 1, 1865.
- Wm. Freeborn, Co. G, 86th O. V. I., e. June 20, 1863; disd. Feb. 19, 1864.
- William H. Nice, Co. B, 149th Ind. V. I., e. Feb. 8, 1865; disd. May 13, 1865.
- L. G. Mills, Co. C, 2d Mich. V. I., e. April 21, 1861; disd. July 21, 1864.
- Capt. L. G. Mills, Co. C, 179th O. V. I., e. Sept. 6, 1861; disd. June 17, 1865.
- W. A. Baldwin, Co. B, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept. 16, 1864; disd. July 25, 1865.
- Sebastian C. Gos., Co. D, 90th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. April 18, 1864.
- David W. Corl, Co. F, 45th O. V. I., e. June 26, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- Frank H. Boyer, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct. 28, 1861; disd. Nov. 3, 1864.
- Frank H. Boyer, Co. H, C. H. V. R. C., e. April 4, 1865; disd. April 3, 1866.
- B. F. McCoy, Co. G, 64th O. V. I., e. Nov. 9, 1861; disd. Jan. 1, 1864.
- B. F. McCoy, Co. G, 64th O. V. I., e. Jan. 1, 1864; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 19, 1864.
- Samuel Ervine McCoy, Co. G, 64th O. V. I., e. Nov. 9, 1861; died at Bardstown, Ky., March 15, 1862.
- Musician Curtis Waltz, 1st O. L. A., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Sept., 1862.
- Absalom Brown, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. at dis. of 42d.
- Absalom Brown, Co. E, 96th O. V. I.; died at White River, Nov. 30, 1864.
- Second Lieut. Edward Andrews, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 5, '62; disd. May 19, 1863.
- Abraham Berger, Co. K, 77th Penn. V. I., e. Dec., 1862; disd. June, 1865.
- Henry B. Musselman, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; disd. June 24, 1865.
- Christian Conrad, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov., '64.
- Christian Conrad, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1864; disd. July 22, 1865.
- Jackson Eaton, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. April 22, 1861; disd.
- Jackson Eaton, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 22, 1861; disd. on account of wounds.
- Uriah Helmick, Co. M, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861; died at Ft. Scott, Kan., 1862.
- James McCoy, Co. G, 86th O. V. I., e. July 14, 1863; disd. Feb. 10, 1864.
- Corp. Jacob P. Hofer, Co. G, 102d O. V. I., e. Feb. 28, 1864; disd. Sept. 28, 1865.
- George W. Durling, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. April, '61; disd. Sept., '62.
- George W. Durling, 6th U. S. C.; disd. March, 1864.
- A. M. Beck, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 13, 1861; trans. Jan. 11, 1861.
- A. M. Beck, 103d O. V. I., Jan. 11, 1864; disd. Aug. 20, 1864.
- Chap. Francis S. Wolfe, 95th N. Y. S. V. I., e. Oct. 12, 1861; disd. July 31, 1864.
- Capt. Pulaski C. Hard, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. March 12, 1862.
- Jonathan Ebner, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- Calvin Sowers, Co. B, 6th O. V. C., e. Feb. 29, 1864; disd. June 10, 1865.
- Frederic Sporn, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 25, 1862; disd. Aug. 13, 1863.
- Ebenezer Bissell, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. March 2, 1865; disd. Sept. 11, 1865.
- Andrew Harrington, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., April 20, '61; disd. July, '61.
- Andrew Harrington, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Oct. 10, 1861; disd. March 24, 1863.
- Thomas C. Hard, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 8, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- James E. Huffman, Co. E, 115th O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 22, 1865.
- Sergt. Henry A. Mills, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 21, 1865.
- Corp. Wm. C. Lyon, Co. E, 169th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 4, 1864.
- Egbert Freeborn, Co. B, 156th O. V. I., e. Dec. 23, 1864; disd. July 12, 1865.
- J. D. Rimer, Co. B, 6th O. V. C., e. Oct. 29, 1862; disd. July 9, 1865.
- William Coppelberger, Co. G, 86th O. V. I., e. July, 1863; disd. Feb. 10, 1864.
- George Findley, 5th Ind. O. V. S. S., e. Sept., 1862; disd. July 18, 1865.
- Stephen Harris Perhamus, Co. A, 104th O. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1862; disd. June 5, 1865.
- Emanuel Mattinger, Co. C, 12th Mich. V. I., e. Nov. 2, 1861; disd. Dec., 1863.
- Emanuel Mattinger, Co. C, 12th Mich. V. I., e. Dec., 1863; disd. March 5, 1866.
- Nathan Rouch, Co. G, 67th Penn. V. I., e. Feb. 7, 1862; disd. Feb. 7, 1864.
- Nathan Rouch, Co. G, 67th Penn. V. I., e. Feb. 7, 1862; disd. July 7, 1865.
- Corp. Patterson V. Wilkins, 102d O. V. I., e. July, 1862; disd. Dec. 30, 1865.
- Musician Horace Greenwood, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept. 14, 1861; disd. Sept. 4, 1862.
- Musician Horace Greenwood, Bat. A, O. V. L. A., e. Feb. 6, 1864; disd. Aug. 29, 1865.
- Jacob Vanorsdall, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. May, 1861; disd. July, '64.
- Garret A. Vanorsdall, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. May, 1861; disd. July, 1864.
- Richard Packer, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. May, 1861; disd. July, '64.
- Washington Darling, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. May, 1861; disd. July, 1864.
- Quincy A. Turner, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 22, 1861; disd. Dec., 1864.
- William McCoy, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861.
- Charles Grutz, Co. G, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861.
- Louis O. Bonner, Co. G, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861.
- Thomas Folger, Co. H, 29th O. V. C., e. Oct., 1861; disd.
- Hiram Root, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; disd.
- A. B. Freeman, Co. G, 6th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd.
- Joseph Lackey, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; disd.
- John Murray, O. V. I.
- Lampson C. Curtis, Co. D, 23d O. V. I.
- James E. Lee, Co. F, 23d O. V. I.
- Robert A. Rosenberry, Co. I, 23d O. V. I.
- John G. Barton, 23d O. V. I.
- L. G. Mills, Co. C, 23d O. V. I.
- Edward Newman, Co. D, 37th O. V. I.
- Charles Stauffer, Co. D, 55th O. V. I.
- Heman Bittle, Co. F, 65th O. V. I.
- Jackson Brown, Co. I, 72d O. V. I.
- John H. Auble, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. June 24, '65.

WESTFIELD.

- Calvin Chapin, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Oct. 16, '64.
- Second Lieut. Ozias W. Foot, Co. E, 128th O. V. I., e. Dec. 16, 1863; disd. July 13, 1865.
- Harrison B. Owen, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; died at Ashland, Ky., March 11, 1862.
- John C. Ramsey, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April 21, 1861; disd. Aug. 18, 1862.
- John C. Ramsey, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Sergt. Jacob Wagoner, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 8, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
- Francis Kidd, Co. E, 48th Bat. O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd.
- Aaron Clark, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Dec. 2, '64.
- Henry P. Naylor, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Richard Hogan, Co. R, 8th O. V. I., e. May 26, 1861; transferred, Oct. 22, 1862.
- Richard Hogan, Co. C, 6th U. S. C., e. Oct. 22, 1862; disd. May 26, '64.
- Leonard H. St. John, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Jonah Styles, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 1, '63.
- Jonah Styles, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Homer St. John, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Leroy B. Owen, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 26, 1861; disd. Dec. 2, '64.
- Henry S. Wells, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Eben S. Chapin, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 26, 1861; disd. Dec. 2, '64.
- Lorenzo A. Loomis, Co. E, 46th Mass. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. July 29, 1863.
- Newton N. Reese, Co. G, 86th O. V. I., e. June 20, 1863; disd. Feb. 10, 1864.
- David Collon, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; killed Nov., 1863, at Armstrong Hill, Tenn.
- Andrew Truman, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; died Aug., '63, at Somerset, Ky.
- J. C. Reynolds, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. June, 1865.

Hack Shaw, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; died Jan., 1863, at Frankfort, Ky.
 W. H. H. Jones, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 13, 1861; disd. Feb. 17, 1863.
 Nathan S. Jones, Co. K, 86th O. V. I., e. July, 1862; died Dec., 1863, at Cumberland Gap.
 Joseph Nihuff, Co. K, 16th O. V. I., e. Sept. 12, 1861; disd. Oct. 29, 1863.
 Joseph Nihuff, Co. M, 9th O. V. C., e. Jan. 25, 1864; disd. July 20, 1865.
 Chancey C. Halliwell, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 D. E. Lutz, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. June, 1865.
 D. P. Kennedy, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Abraham Moore, Co. G, 19th Ind. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. Aug., 1865.
 S. B. Hixox, Co. E, 128th O. V. I., e. Dec. 18, 1863; disd. July 18, 1865.
 John Mowery, Co. I, 102d O. V. I., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd.
 Geo. A. Robinson, Co. C, 22d Mich. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1864; disd. June 5, 1865.
 W. U. McDonald, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; disd. June, 1864.
 W. U. McDonald, Co. E, 152d Ind. V. I., e. Jan. 1865; disd. July, 1865.
 First Lieut. Joseph H. Freeman, Co. C, 2d Iowa V. C., e. Aug. 14, 1861 disd. Nov. 30, 1862.
 Alfred Tanner, Co. K, 16th O. V. I., e. Sept. 28, 1861; disd. Oct. 31, 1864.
 William C. Mansfield, 2d O. V. C.; killed at Horse Creek, Mo., May 7, 1863.
 Lieut. Otis Shaw, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; resigned.
 Ozias W. Foot, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
 Lieut. O. G. Daniels, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861 disd. July, 1864.
 Allen McFarland, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 Washington Reed, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 Perry Cowick, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 Joseph Monosmith, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 Curtis Merry, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 George W. Todd, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 Daniel McNeal, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 Daniel Field, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 John McDonald, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 Daniel Hubbard, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 Daniel Fritz, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
 Maj. David E. Welch, 2d O. V. C.
 William Reed, 2d O. V. C.
 William McCabe, 2d O. V. C.
 Henry Martin, 2d O. V. C.
 Benjamin McFarland, 2d O. V. C.
 Thomas Shaw, 2d O. V. C.
 James Eddy, 2d O. V. C.
 Andrew Denton, 2d O. V. C.
 Curtis F. Lutz, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 1861; disd. Dec. 1864.
 Ludwick Wagoner, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Dec., 1864.
 Aaron Loomis, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., '61.
 Aaron Clark, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Dec., 1864.
 John Johnson, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
 John Watkins, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
 Henry Chapin, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Oct., '64.
 William McFarland, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
 William Shaw, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
 Giles Sheldon, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
 George Frazier, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Oct., 1864.
 Riley Smith, 16th O. V. I.
 John Truman, 16th O. V. I.
 George Hope, 16th O. V. I.
 Hiram Mallory, 16th O. V. I.
 Martin Hoton, 16th O. V. I.
 Elmore St. John, 64th O. V. I.
 William Carter, 64th O. V. I.
 David Norton, 65th O. V. I.
 George Norton, 65th O. V. I.
 William Welder, Co. E, 8th O. V. I.
 Richard Hogan, Co. K, 8th O. V. I.
 Joseph Wall, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
 W. McDoodle, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
 Henry Chapin, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
 Charles Wright, 103d O. V. I.
 Andrew Bokman, 103d O. V. I.
 George Norton, 103d O. V. I.
 Wm. Richards, Co. E, 128th O. V. I., e. Dec., 1863; disd. July, 1865.

C. Easterbrook, Co. E, 128th O. V. I., e. Dec., 1863; disd. July, 1865.
 John Mansfield, Co. E, 166th O. V. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept., '64.
 Sylvester Lutz, Co. E, 166th O. V. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., '64.
 Daniel Heckert, Co. E, 166th O. V. G., e. May, 1864; died in service.

J. P. Olin, Co. E, 166th O. V. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
 Robert Stinson, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., '64.
 Samuel Hensur, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., '64.
 W. B. McCracken, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., '64.
 L. Colee, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.

YORK.

H. Judson, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 26, 1861; disd.
 H. Judson, U. S. Signal Corps, e. Feb. 20, 1864; disd. Aug. 17, 1865.
 Corp. Silas Judson, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. May 26, 1861.
 Corp. Silas Judson, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; died at Newark, N. J., Sept. 9, 1863.
 T. P. Hale, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. May 1861; died at Oakland, Md., Aug. 31, 1861.
 Paul Swartz, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1862; disd. Oct. 11, '63.
 Corp. John H. Ford, Co. E, 144th O. V. I., e. April 22, 1864; disd. Aug. 24, 1864.
 Charles E. Holcomb, Co. K, 169th O. V. I., e. April, 1864; died at Mt. Pleasant, Del., Aug. 23, 1864.
 William O. Bradford, Co. G, 8th Iowa V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 28, 1864.
 William O. Bradford, Co. D, 4th U. S. V., e. March 3, 1865; disd. March 3, 1866.
 Newton Thraps, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1862; died at Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2, 1863.
 Charles Fisk, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 22d, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe Oct. 2, 1862.
 Sergt. Alvin L. Branch, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 26, 1861; kld. at battle of Wilderness.
 John Seely, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22d, 1861; disd. Jan. 29, '63.
 Richmond C. Van Orman, Co. C, 7th O. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. Feb., 1864.
 Sergt. Richmond C. Van Orman, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Aug. 3, 1864; disd. July 15, 1865.
 Nathan Seeley, Co. A, 2d O. V. C., e. Feb. 16, 1864; disd. Sept. 11, '65.
 Corp. Martin Pierce, Co. E, 10th O. V. C., e. Nov., 1862; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 25, 1863.
 James G. Page, Co. E, 6th U. S. C., e. Aug. 19, 1861; disd. April 10, 1862.
 Sergt. Theodore C. Gardner, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April 23, 1861; disd. Oct. 23, 1862.
 Sergt. Theodore C. Gardner, Co. C, 6th U. S. C., e. Oct. 23, 1862; disd. May 26, 1864.
 Capt. Wilbur F. Pierce, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April 22d, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
 Sidney S. Branch, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 25, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
 Seymour Drake, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 26, 1861; kld. at battle of Winchester.
 Arga P. Branch, Co. H, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; died at Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 25, 1863.
 Q. M. Sergt. W. N. Pierce, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Sept. 15, 1861; disd. Sept. 15, 1864.
 O. B. Wilson, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept., '64.
 James A. Apthorp, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 22, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
 Abram Voltintine, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; disd. Oct. 23, 1862.
 Abram Voltintine, Co. C, 6th U. S. C., e. Oct. 23, 1862; disd. May 23, 1864.
 C. D. Gardner, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
 F. M. Rowley, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
 George Bates, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
 Albert H. Sampson, Co. G, 42d O. V. I.
 John Seeley, Co. G, 42d O. V. I.
 Zenas Knapp, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
 William J. Smolke, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
 F. C. Smith, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
 Thomas Wilson, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
 Michael Bowman, Co. H, 72d O. V. I.
 John Reitz, Co. H, 72d O. V. I.
 Julius C. Trumbull, Co. L, 1st O. V. A.
 R. A. Seeley, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.

MEDINA COUNTY SOLDIERS, TOWNSHIPS UNKNOWN.

A. J. Woodbury, Co. C, 57th O. V. I.
 M. G. Curtis, Co. I, 67th Ill. V. I.
 J. B. Berry, Co. E, 100th Ind. V. I.
 E. S. Sargent, Co. C, 128th O. V. I.
 C. B. Myers, Co. C, 45th Penn. V. I.
 George W. Jarvis, Co. A, 33d Ill. V. I.
 C. C. Case, Co. B, 32d O. V. I.

F. T. Moss, Co. I, 111th N. Y. S. V. I.
 William H. Willey, Co. B, 24 O. V. I.
 William A. Baldwin, Co. B, 180th O. V. I.
 L. C. Turner, Co. I, 193d O. V. I.
 George Switzer, Co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 L. L. Morton, Co. H, 41st O. V. I.
 Warner Bellows, Co. G, 115th O. V. I.
 S. Days, Co. G, 148th Ill. V. I.
 O. K. Chatfield, Co. A, 124th O. V. I.
 F. M. Waltman, Co. M, 3d Penn. L. A.
 John Goldwood, Co. G, 115th O. V. I.

CHAPTER VI.

A RETROSPECT—MEDINA'S EMANCIPATION—THE FIRST RAILROAD—THE COUNTY'S JUBILEE*—THE CENTENNIAL "FOURTH"—THE ORATION.

THE greater part of the volume of which this chapter forms a part might properly be called a retrospective glance over the past sixty-nine years of the history of Medina County; but in these pages it is desired to give more fully than could elsewhere be given, a sketch of two important events in the county's history. Succeeding generations will find it difficult to appreciate the handicapped condition of commercial and social development before the railroad opened the door to equal advantages with the surrounding country. That emancipation day that brought the first train-load of passengers to Medina was full of hope for the future, and, though, in some respects, the word of promise was kept only to the ear, it was a grand event in the annals of the county's development, and one which all, no doubt, will recall with pleasure. Wednesday, November 15, 1871, was a day long to be remembered in Medina. It had been longed for and prayed for some twenty years; but most anxiously awaited during the last few weeks of its delay. With the completion of the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railway to Medina, and the arrival of the first train of passenger cars, the hopes and the prayers and the efforts of the people were crowned with success. In the language of the *Gazette*, published on the 17th inst., the people could say: "The day has ar-

rived at last, thank God! and we all feel happy. We are out of the wilderness! And we celebrated the event. We celebrated it bully! We had a grand good time and no failure."

A storm of rain on the preceding day was succeeded at night by a fall of snow and cold winds. This prevented large numbers of the country people from coming to town, where every preparation had been made to give them a hearty welcome. Still, there was a big crowd of people in the county seat. They lined the sidewalks, filled up the business houses, preempted the hotels, and sat in the offices, and all contributed to the general cheer, notwithstanding the cold weather.

It having been announced that the excursion train would reach Medina at 12 o'clock, M., long before and after that hour the current of travel set toward the railroad track. Medina's lone piece of artillery, re-enforced by the Seville battery, was posted on Bronson's hill, near by, and, during the forenoon, let off eight or ten guns "just to wake 'em up." It was tedious waiting for the train, and it did not finally arrive until about 1 o'clock, the crowd remaining good humored and reasonably patient in the meanwhile. A temporary platform had been erected for the passengers to step on from the cars, and this was the rallying point of the confused mass of beings. It was a trying hour to wait.

* Compiled from the Medina Gazette.

The people, benumbed with the early touch of winter, and beset with an anxiety that all shared alike, found it hard to direct their minds from the absorbing subject. People walked up and down the track, up and down the road, and up and down anywhere to counteract the benumbing influence of the weather. The track, the switch, the remaining engine of the construction train, all were the object of the admiring scrutiny of the assembled crowd. There were a good many false alarms of the "train is coming!" and once or twice, those who had charge of the bells and steam whistles up town, "let them off"—all of which created considerable amusement and helped to pass the time. But all trains do get in at last, and this train proved no exception. It was heard to whistle at York Center, only four miles away, and pretty soon the rumble of the wheels was heard; and then a shriek of the locomotive came tearing through the woods, and a passenger train of six coaches and a baggage-car hove in sight. Off went hats and shawls and shouts and bells and whistles and cannon! The passengers in the cars leaned out of the windows and cheered, the people at the landing cheered, the locomotives added their voice to the grand uproar, until the whole made up a volume of sound excelling anything in the experience of the oldest inhabitant.

The unloading of the train was quite as unique in its way. The passengers did not walk out—they seemed to just roll out into the arms of their frantic friends. The "reception," upon which care and circumstance had been elaborated, "didn't come off." In fact, the reception committee did not know whether they were on terra firma or walked the ether, but all were happy and all felt welcome, which was the end sought. In carriages and on foot, the crowd of guests moved up town to the court house, where the weather compelled the formalities of the occasion to take place. Here Mayor Blake, as President of the day, gaining the attention of

the crowded audience, welcomed the guests of the hour as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: It is altogether proper that the people of Medina should feel a deep interest in the occasion that has called us together. It is well to do honor to this noble enterprise, and honor to those who are engaged in its completion. It is a great work, and one that will give new life and enterprise to Medina and the whole county. By the completion of the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, Medina will be tied by iron bands to Lake Erie on the north, and the Ohio River on the south. By it, Cleveland, on the lake, and the citizens on the Ohio River are made our immediate neighbors, from whom must grow up mutual intercourse and commerce. The coal-fields of the Tuscarawas and Hocking Valleys will furnish the motive power, and the beautiful, healthy location of Medina, and the productiveness of the surrounding country will form the inducements for capitalists and artisans to make their location here. Here the iron ore of Lake Superior and the coal of the Tuscarawas Valley will meet; here, machinery of all kinds will be put in operation, and mechanical skill will find ample scope for all its powers.

Cleveland, now regarded as a part of the suburbs of Medina, will soon make all the necessary combinations to "form a more perfect union," and thus Medina will become one of the railroad towns of Ohio. This road is to be a coal road, and to tap the great coal region of the State, embracing, as it does, not less than 10,000 square miles, or quite equal to all that possessed by Great Britain, and far in excess of that of any other European nation. While the coal-fields of Ohio, through which this road is to run, are as large as the entire coal fields of Great Britain and larger than any other European country, the annual production of coal in Great Britain is over 100,000,000 tons, and the annual production in Ohio is only about 3,000,000 tons. It will be seen, therefore, that, while we have an inexhaustible source of wealth in our coal-fields, we have scarcely begun to draw upon them.

Great Britain, one of the most powerful nations on the face of the earth, of whom it is said, "the sun never sets on her possessions," derives her great wealth and power from her manufacturing industry; and the main-spring of her industry is her coal-field. It is said "that the power developed in the combustion of one pound of coal is equal to 1,500,000 foot-pounds. The power exerted by a man of ordinary strength, during a day of labor, is about the same; so that a pound of coal may be regarded as an equivalent to a day's labor of a man.

Hence, 300 pounds will represent the labor of a man for a year. It is estimated "that the contributions made to the wealth of Great Britain, by her annual coal products, is equal to that of 133,000,000 of skilled operatives laboring for her enrichment." If these statements are true, all may see what Ohio can become by a proper development of her coal-fields, and a wise regard for her mechanical industry. The Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad being one of the links in that great chain of railroads calculated to develop the coal interests of Ohio, its importance cannot be overestimated. All honor, then, we say to the President and Directors of the road. And all honor to those, who, by their labors and money, furnished the old road-bed years ago, without which we would not now have a railroad.

We welcome you, one and all, to the hospitalities of our village. For more than eighteen long years, the people of Medina have labored and struggled to accomplish the building of this road; and "now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer" by the ushering in of the first train of cars over the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railway. We welcome our brethren from Cleveland and from the whole surrounding country. Let us all rejoice together that labor and science have here erected another monument that shall constantly proclaim the great truth that nature presents no obstacles that may not by man be overcome, and made to minister to his comfort and happiness. And here, my fellow-citizens, permit me to conclude, in the language of our own poet, made to suit this occasion:

"Has the theme grown too old, and the triumph too cold,
For a song of joy, I wonder?

No, not while the shout of the engine rings out
And the rumble of wheels, like low thunder,
Falls on the glad ear. No sound that we hear
Wakes half such emotions of pleasure,
And the echoes resound, and our pulses rebound
And beat to a rhythmical measure.

"By valley and mead, flies the steam-propelled steed,
Like Sheridan's charger to battle.

The hopes and the fears of eighteen long years
Are ended at last, and the rattle
Of his iron hoofs say, as they speed on their way—
'Behold here the triumph of labor!
The hamlet awakes, and the City of Lakes
Reaches her hand to her neighbor.

"The air is rife with new vigor and life.
Wherever my hoofs are heard sounding,
And my shrill shrieking voice makes the valley rejoice,
And the pulse of the village is bounding.

The stage-horse is seen on the meadow land green,
And his neigh comes down like a blessing:
And poverty's flying and ignorance dying,
And science and commerce progressing.'

"Hurrah! and hurrah! for the glad day that saw
A village and city united.
The prayers of the past have been answered at last
And the hearts of the people delighted."

To this address of welcome, Hon. F. W. Pelton, Mayor of Cleveland, being called out, responded as follows: "Mr. Mayor and citizens of Medina: In visiting your city to-day, I did not expect to reply to your welcoming address, but came to join in the general rejoicing over the realization of our hopes in the final success of your railroad project. The completion of the Tuscarawas Valley Railway secures to you communication, not only with Cleveland, but with every city in the land. It is well calculated to stimulate the rejoicings of your citizens. Medina is now linked with the fairest city of the lakes, whose citizens rejoice with you to-day, and are here to extend to you the hand of welcome, with the cordial wish that the new railroad may unite us more firmly together."

After this brief response, which was received with rounds of hearty applause, Judge Tyler was introduced as the man who had done as much or more than any other person, to secure the building of the road on the old road-bed. He began by saying that "the compliment was too high for his merits, but to sit still and say nothing on such an occasion would not do at all. Three months ago, Medina was 250 miles away from anywhere. To-day she is added to the family of railroad towns. Some twenty years ago, Medina started a railroad project; and, like the Medina of old, she has kept the bones of the prophet in the shape of the old road-bed, and many a dollar has been brought to this shrine. The starters of the old project deserve credit, and I am glad your Mayor gave them credit in his address. Like Rip Van

Winkle, Medina has slumbered for twenty years; but you see it has taken but two and a half months to wake up—to renew your life. And I want to say that you must thank the workmen for bringing the railroad to your doors so soon. Just set Pete Young to work on a railroad, and he will take it anywhere. Two months ago, or about that, the first stake was driven, and to-day, a passenger train arrives in your town. The railroad comes at the right time. It restores the losses by your great fire, and will build you up. The railroad itself will be a success. The stock will be good. In good hands, as it is, I am not afraid to guarantee 12 per cent on your stock in two years. Its relations with other roads are of the most favorable kind; connections good; they all favor it. It runs through the richest agricultural and mineral portions of the State, and Medina is midway on this great line. It now depends upon the citizens of Medina whether they will take advantage of their splendid location, where coal and iron and lumber will meet, to build up a thriving manufacturing business, and a prosperous town. Go ahead—make the most of your advantages. I did everything I could to help on the enterprise, and assure you no man in Medina rejoices at its success more heartily than I do."

This happy speech called out "three cheers" from the happy crowd, succeeded by earnest calls for Hon. James Monroe, the Congressman for the district of which Medina County formed a part. In responding, he said that, "upon receiving the cordial invitation to be here, he had examined carefully the programme, where he found that all that was required of him was to be happy and eat dinner. He was happy already, and, as for the dinner, he was not going to talk long enough to keep it waiting. He did not expect to say a word—the gratification of coming to Medina on a railroad train was supremely satisfying. One thought, however, forced itself upon him. He saw a great many

young people here. When he was young, he read about the grand old times in history, when there were Knights-errant, and he remembered that he felt a great regret that he was born in a prosy age—an age when there was no more chivalry, no more chance for heroic deeds. He had no doubt the young people now thought the same—thought that this was only a corn and potato planting age. But since then he had seen how much there was to do; what a work there is for stout hands and heroic hearts; and he felt that this is the age of true chivalry. There are still useful deeds to be performed. We require as much heroism, and magnanimity, and all that noble quality of body and soul, called force, now as ever. The events we are met here to congratulate the people of Medina on, are the kind of deeds required of us. This is valiant service. It is a different and more useful service than that of the Knights-errant, more worthy of a Christian age and a Christian people. The old Knights destroyed cities by the sword and torch; but it is the glory of this people, when their cities are burned, to build them up. I put it to the young men, if the age of chivalry is gone!"

Closing with some congratulatory remarks on the completion of the road, and a humorous allusion to his own services in getting a bill concerning the old road-bed through the legislature, when a member from this district, he was heartily applauded, and succeeded by Gen. John Crowell, of Cleveland. He said "his errand here was to join with the people in rejoicing over the completion of the railroad. His first visit to Medina was in 1823, when there were very few inhabitants in the town or township. The country was chiefly primeval forest, with now and then a log cabin and small clearing around it. How different the scene to-day! The wilderness has been removed and transformed into cultivated fields and happy homes. I do join in rejoicing at the completion of your road, and trust you will realize all the benefits

from it you justly expect. But, Mr. Mayor, five-minute speeches are, or ought to be, in order, and all I shall add is, to assure you that Cleveland, one of the suburbs of Medina, expects, at the close of the present decade, to number 200,000 people; and Medina may congratulate herself, by her present enterprise she is promoting not only her own interest, but the growth and happiness of her enterprising suburb."

The happy reference to Medina's aspirations and new-found dignity, fell pleasantly upon the ear of the audience, which responded with enthusiasm. James A. Briggs, Esq., of New York, was then called out, who by his comprehensive salutation left none to feel that they were omitted in his thoughts, and paved the way for a patient hearing, notwithstanding the length of the exercises preceding him. He began with: "Men, women, children, babes and sucklings of Medina: The world moves, progress is the order of the day, and the good people of Medina are henceforth and forever in railroad connection with all parts of the country; for the iron horse and his train are here, and have made their long-awaited-for appearance, amid the roar of cannon, the ringing of bells, the trumpets' pealing sound, and the glad shout of a happy people. And I am glad to be here once again after an absence of so many years, to meet you to-day, not to talk of fields and crops, of lowing herds and bleating flocks, of advancement in agriculture, 'the noblest because the natural employment of man;' not to discuss here political questions upon which you are divided, but to stand with you upon a common platform, where all are united, where you have but one feeling and one interest, and where all rejoice in one common impulse, to be ridden on a rail out of town, and to take this long-wished-for ride, without tar, without feathers, without disgrace, and under the care of a good conductor.

"Farmers, merchants, traders, business men,

you have long looked for this event, because the completion of this railroad will add to your convenience, to your material prosperity; and whatever will add to the material prosperity of a people, is a matter of no small moment. Some transcendental philosophers and remarkable geniuses, who live in garrets and are always out at the toes, and out at the elbows, may regard those who are in pursuit of money, as laborers who have not a proper appreciation of the true dignity of man. But he who at this hour of the world's history regards money as of no account, lives to as little purpose as he who regards its mere accumulation as the only end and aim of life. Money enables you to have comfortable, elegant houses, to improve your field stock, to make your labor, by the use of implements, lighter, and gives you the means to contribute to all the benevolent, humane, educational and religious demands of the age, and, when calamity comes upon 'your neighbor,' as in Chicago, Wisconsin and Michigan, to help him in his hour of need to food and clothing, and to make you all feel how blessed it is 'to give.'

"To the farmers of Medina, this railroad is a matter of no small concern. Your county is a very productive one. Only eleven counties out of the eighty-eight in the State have more cattle, five counties make more butter, seven make more cheese, three make more pounds of maple sugar, seven raise more bushels of oats, six have more acres of meadow, and only seven counties cut more tons of hay. This is certainly a 'good show' for a county with 20,000 people. You will soon have railroad transportation for all your products, and a few cents a bushel on grain, or two cents a pound on butter and cheese, saved in the cost of getting to market, will add largely to the profits of farming. Your county, with the five counties south of you, through which the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Road is to pass, raised about six millions of bushels of wheat, corn and oats

for export. Now, if this road enables the farmers of these five counties, to save five cents a bushel in marketing this grain, then they will put into their pockets \$300,000 a year. I have no doubt this road will give an additional value to the products of these six counties of \$1,000,000 a year, as you will not raise anything that will not have a market value.

"Previous to the opening of the Erie Canal, the cost of transporting a ton of merchandise from Buffalo to Albany was \$100, and the time twenty days. Upon the opening of the Erie Canal, the cost was reduced to \$10, and now to \$3. Ten barrels of flour make a ton, and, if it now cost \$100 a ton for freight from Buffalo to Albany, you can figure up at your leisure how much wheat and corn would be worth a bushel in Medina County. 'Corn at 75 cents a bushel will bear transportation in the old way, 125 miles to market, and wheat at \$1.50 a bushel 250 miles, while upon a railroad corn will have a marketable value at 1,600 miles, and wheat 3,200 miles away.' Railways are great equalizers, for they make land far away from market almost as valuable as land near the centers of population. A few years ago, the tolls on the Ohio Canal were more per mile for freight than the cost of transportation on railroads is now.

"Another thing of great value to be derived from this railroad is this: It will supply you coal for fuel at cheap rate, and this will save your timber. The farmers of your own and of other counties cannot do a better thing than to save your forests. Good timber is becoming more and more scarce and valuable; and how to save it is a question your State and county agricultural societies cannot too thoroughly discuss. In New England, I have seen stone walls in woods, when twenty years ago they divided cultivated fields. It pays to grow timber and wood on that land where it is too cold to grow almost anything, except good men and women, for export.

"The transportation of grain by railroad, from the West, is rapidly increasing; and this kind of carrying is of great profit to the grain-growers, as the grain is shipped by rail from the district where it is grown, and taken, without change of cars, to the place of consumption in the East, thus saving two or three commissions. At a recent meeting of the officers of the Albany & Boston Railroad, it was stated by Mr. Chapin, President of the company, that its business was rapidly increasing, and by reason of its connections with the Western roads. It had carried the last year 4,557,700 bushels of grain, and that \$5,000,000 were needed for additional rolling stock and improvements. In a few months the cars of the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad will be seen loaded with grain, eggs and poultry, in towns and cities of New York and New England.

"Wonderful has been the growth of the Northwest; it has no parallel in history. When I started in 1832 from the hills of Berkshire, with my old friend, Judge Humphreville—who, for many years, has lived among you, and whom you have honored with high public trusts, and who is worthy of your honor and confidence—the only railroad between the Atlantic and the Mississippi was the railroad from Albany to Schenectady. Now, we have one railroad to the Pacific, and two others are in progress of construction. In a little more than a generation the Northwest has increased from 1,600,000 people to 13,000,000, and for this marvelous growth it is greatly indebted to railroads to which its own people have contributed but comparatively little. At \$42,000 per mile, the railroads in the Northwest have cost \$830,000,000, and from this large investment of capital, farmers derive the largest dividends—not only in the actual increase of value to their lands, but in the increase of price they obtain for every article their lands or their labor will produce. If this railroad adds only \$3 an acre to the six counties south of Cuyahoga, it gives

an additional value to the real estate alone, of \$6,555,390. What was the land worth in the counties along the line of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, at the time that road was put under contract, and what are they worth now? There is life, business enterprise, industry, flourishing towns, and growing cities, and improved agriculture along the line of railroads; and silence most profound, and dullness in the extreme, where the locomotive is not seen.

"In 1850, the Northwest had 1,276 miles of railroad; Ohio had 575 miles. Now, the Northwest has 19,765 miles, and Ohio 3,448 miles. Forty years ago, there were 910 miles of railroads in the United States, now over 50,000 miles, and it is a remarkable fact that the large increase of railroad mileage was, in 1869, 4,990 miles. This is evidence of the faith that capital, the most timid of all things, has in railroads in the United States. While our population is increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 a year, our railroads are increasing about 3,000 miles a year. At \$42,000 per mile, the cost of the railroads of Ohio has been \$144,816,600. What has been the effect of this investment in railroads in Ohio? In 1850, with 575 miles of railroad, the value of real estate, \$341,588,838, the value of personal property, \$98,481,302; total value of taxable property, \$439,966,340. In 1870, with 3,548 miles of railroad, the value of real estate is \$1,013,000,000, and this does not include the value of real estate belonging to railroad companies, and taking the value of personal property as returned in 1869, \$459,884,351, and the total value of taxable property is \$1,452,960,340. The real estate in Ohio has been trebled in taxable value in twenty years, and the personal property has been increased more than four and a half times. Mr. Poor, in his carefully prepared statistics of railroads and their influence upon property, states in his 'Manual of Railroads for 1870-71,' 'that every railroad constructed adds five times its

value to the aggregate value of the property of the country.' If this is so, and I believe the estimate of Mr. Poor not too high, as the increase in Ohio is much larger than the estimate of Mr. Poor, then the construction of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, will add \$20,000,000. Some of you may think this too much, but it is not. When the line of this railroad is continued from the Chippewa coal-fields to the Ohio River at Wheeling, passing as it will, its entire length through one of the richest mineral districts in the United States, who can compute the wealth that will be developed by means of this work? I do not think that \$20,000,000 is too much to estimate the increase of value along its immediate line, within ten years from the day the road is through to Wheeling.

"A town in these days, without a railroad, is of no account. It is 'off the track,' at least, of trade and travel. Medina is now in the line of promotion, and may hope for advancement, and may bid a long farewell to the lumbering coach—to stage wagons, to mud roads, and to patience-trying journeys. There are men here to-day who have been as long coming from Cleveland here as it takes now to go to New York from Cleveland. All hail the coming of the cars of the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad! Before another year is gone the road will be finished to Dennison, on the line of the Pittsburgh & St. Louis road, as I am told that Mr. Selah Chamberlain, the contractor, a man who knows no such word as fail, intends to have the whole line completed by the first day of October, 1872.

"Let me say to you, business men of Cleveland who are here in numbers so large and so respectable to-day, that the railroad will, in my opinion, be of more importance to all your industrial interests than any line of railroad leading out of Cleveland. It is a Cleveland road, and one that cannot be 'gobbled up' by the Pennsylvania Central to hold you at the

mercy of that great corporation. It will bring you cheap coal, salt, iron, oil, fire-clay and agricultural products in great abundance. Nourish it and give it your support. It will pay.

"Friends of this railroad enterprise, you have been fortunate in the men who have taken this work in hand, in the character of its officers, in the ability, energy and responsibility of the contractor, who is pushing right on with the work, and has not felt the blow which shook the credit and tested the strength of the strongest in the land, since this road was commenced. Fortunate, indeed, has this country been in making connection at Grafton with the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Railroad companies. Without the arrangement made with these two great lines of roads, I do not see how this road could have been made. One of the best railroad men in Cleveland, told me, a few days ago, that the facilities obtained by this company for passengers, freight, coal and dockage in Cleveland, from the roads above named, would have cost, even if they could have been obtained. \$2,000,000. I believe the stock of this railroad will be at par in two years, and its bonds are as good as any railroad ever offered in the market, as the 40 per cent for freight and passengers to be paid by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern are, in fact, a guaranty of the bonds.

"Well may you ring the bells and fire the guns and make merry and prepare a feast of good things, at the completion of the first link in the chain of railroad that is to connect you with the Lake at Cleveland, and with the Ohio River at Wheeling. Onward is the word. And, if, in our rapid progress in all material prosperity, we do not, as a people, forget that virtue is the strength of a nation—that a correct public opinion is stronger than armies—and if the common schoolhouse, the meeting-house, and the town house, well filled with honest, intelli-

gent people, 'who know their rights and dare maintain them,' shall be seen from every railroad along our prairies, over the broad savannas, in our gorges, among our hills and valleys—then all will be well in the future of this Republic, the world's best treasure and last hope."

This was the oration of the day, and it will, at this day, probably, afford a consolation to many who would hardly be ready to indorse his opinion so far as it concerns the value of the stock. Gen. Dathan Northrop, T. W. Browning, C. G. Washburn, editor of the *Elyria Democrat*; A. W. Fairbanks, of the *Cleveland Herald*; Royal Taylor, Esq., and Thomas Jones, Esq., were called for and made short responses, when dinner was announced. The invited guests were taken to the American House, where all the variety the market afforded was provided. Ample provision had been made to feed the crowd that gathered from the country, at Empire Hall. Here the ladies waited on some twelve hundred persons, who were bounteously fed. The dinner was the free gift of the citizens of the county, and, after all that cared to partake were provided for, there was a wagon-load of good provision that was dispensed among the poor, who were thus, at least, made to rejoice in the coming of the railroad.

As soon as dark set in, the square began to blaze out with unwonted brilliancy. One after another illumination, was lighted in the business blocks, hotels and offices. Some were quite elaborate, and all were bright and light, responsive to the happy mood of the people. Some of the mottoes were, "Out of the wilderness! Hurrah for the railroad! Good-bye, old hacks, good-bye!" "Welcome to the L. S. T. V. Railway. This is the way we long have sought!" "The motive power which develops the vital interests of our country—the locomotive!" The trees of the park were beautifully illuminated with colored lanterns, while "rockets, serpents, wheels, Roman candles, nigger-chasers, zig-zags,

whizzers and whirligigs, and fire balloons" amazed and delighted the assembled crowds. A fine pyrotechnic display was made on the balcony of Phoenix Hall, where a piece of fireworks, after a little fizzing, blazed out into the large letters, "L. S. & T. V. R. R." The day's festivities closed with a grand ball at Phoenix Hall.

The excursion train was furnished by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Company. It was brought to Grafton by "Cuyahoga," Engineer Blush, and from Grafton to Medina by the "Maryland," Engineer Welsh. The conductor of the train was Mr. C. Langdon. The returning of the train was set for 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but it was nearly 5 before it got started. Each guest was furnished with a ticket which read as follows:

LAKE SHORE & TUSCARAWAS VALLEY R'Y.

OPENING EXCURSION.

Wednesday, November 15th, 1871.

PASS THE BEARER TO MEDINA AND RETURN.

W. S. STREATOR, *President.*

Excursion Train will leave the Union Depot at 10.30 o'clock A. M.
Returning, leave Medina at 4.30 P. M.

Among the guests in attendance upon this occasion were: Selah Chamberlain, J. F. Card, H. M. Claffin, E. G. Loomis, C. L. Russell, Directors of the new road; L. T. Everett, its Treasurer; and Judge Tyler, of Cleveland, whose services as lawyer for Medina's interests made him especially welcome as a guest on this occasion. Dr. W. S. Streator, the President of the road, was detained at home on account of sickness, to the great regret of all. Of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Company, there were the President, Oscar Townsend; Superintendent, E. S. Flint; Assistant Superintendent, Robert Blee, and others; from Cleveland, there were Mayor F. W. Pelton, and several councilmen; T. P. Handy, D. P.

Rhodes, A. Cobb, E. P. Morgan, E. Mill, N. B. Sherwin, Gen. John Crowell, T. L. Jones, A. W. Fairbanks, Philo Chamberlin, William L. Terrell and others. The press was represented by W. F. Hinman, of the Cleveland *Herald*; F. H. Mason, of the Cleveland *Leader*; Thomas Whitehead, of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*; C. G. Washburn, of the Elyria *Democrat*; J. M. Wilcox, of the Berea *Advertiser*; J. A. Clark, of the Wadsworth *Enterprise*; and Judge Sloan, of the Port Clinton *Union*.

The following letters were received from some who were not able to be at the celebration:

ELYRIA, OHIO, November 13, 1871.

Committee on Invitations: GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of your favor inviting me to attend the celebration of the opening of the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad to Medina, on the 15th inst. I sincerely regret that judicial labors on that day will prevent my acceptance of your friendly invitation, and deprive me of much enjoyment to be derived by being present at your celebration. Though absent in the body, I will be with you in spirit and join in your congratulations. I am and remain very truly,

Yours, W. W. BOYNTON.

AKRON, OHIO, November 13, 1871.

H. G. BLAKE, ESQ.: *Dear Sir*—Your favor of the 10th, inviting me to be present at the opening of the L. S. & T. V. R. R., received. I am sorry I cannot, on account of business, be present to join in your grand rejoicing on the 15th. Akron, proud of her own success, joins, however, in spirit with Medina and hopes that her new road will add greatly to the wealth and prosperity of her inland neighbor.

Respectfully yours, L. S. EVERETT,
Editor of the Akron Times.

UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, November 14, 1871.

HON. H. G. BLAKE, *Committee on Invitations, Medina, Ohio:*

Dear Sir—Your kind note of the 10th inst., inviting me to be present at the inauguration of the L. S. & T. V. R. R. at your village on the 15th inst., received yesterday, and have delayed answering the same in the hope that I might be able to so arrange my business as to allow my absence, but I regret to say that I am disappointed. I would delight to be with you on the happy occasion of welcoming the "Iron Horse" to your place. I have many pleasant recollections of Medina and my brief

residence there. Heartily congratulating you and the good people of Medina upon your final success in securing a railway line, and thanking you kindly for the cordial invitation extended to me, I remain

Very truly yours,
P. CUNEO.

The sequel to this chapter is found elsewhere, and, while it does not realize the pleasant theories propounded in regard to the value of stock held forth in these speeches, yet the great outcome to the county has been grandly beneficial, and, with this example freshly before their eyes, the citizens in other parts of the county are quite as eager to invest in the building of a new railroad.

The "Fourth of July" is of very ancient origin, and it is firmly believed by a considerable portion of the people in this country, that Adam "raised Cain" on that day very much as is the fashion of this age. While this belief is probably cherished principally by the younger portion of the community, a very general respect for the day obtains among the older portion, and "Fourth of July celebrations," of late years, have not been so rare as generally to become a matter of historical mention. But the occasion to which reference is had in these pages, was an exception, which, like that floral phenomenon, the century plant, blooms but once in 100 years, and then with a glory so short-lived that its odor is lost in a day. The "Centennial Fourth" was a subject of national consideration, and in the State of Ohio, at the suggestion of the Governor, it was made, in most of the counties of the State, a special occasion for the review of the history of the county, State and nation, and that of these fragments nothing should be lost, many of the county authorities have taken measures to preserve them for future ages. On this occasion in Medina, both the history of the county and the nation were reviewed. Of the historical paper presented by Judge C. G. Codding, this whole volume

may be considered an elaboration, and the sketch of national history, the oration of the occasion, presented by J. H. Greene, we append in full at the repeated request of friends of this enterprise :

"MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS : A Fourth of July celebration without an 'oration,' would be like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. The committee were unable to secure the services of a speaker from abroad, and their partiality assigned to me the duty of taking this part. I can promise you no studied rhetoric or polished oration, such as would well befit the occasion, but, if you will give me your patient attention, I will try to give you a little plain talk on the theme that is uppermost in all our minds and hearts to-day—the commemoration of the one hundredth birthday of our nation. It is an event, the anticipation of which has stirred the blood of the most sluggish, and kindled the enthusiasm of all, until to-day American patriotism finds expression in celebrations that fill the land with jubilant voices.

"We celebrate the birthday of the youngest of all the nations of the earth. It is true, that in our time we have seen all of Germany gathered under the flag of Prussia—but those States have before been in league. It is true, that in our time we have seen the Italian nation emerge from the Papal dominions—but it was Italy re-united, not created. The South American Republics are yet in a chaotic state. Under the strong influences radiating from our successful experiment in the North, the Southern continent may, in our time, crystallize into a nation. But, to-day, there is none to dispute with us the palm of youth.

"A hundred years is a brief period, and compared with the age of other nations, we are but an infant. Far back in antiquity, nations arose, flourished through thousands of years, and fell to pieces by wars, calamities or the slow processes of decay. Others have survived all

the vicissitudes of time, and still exist, hoary with many centuries. China, containing nearly one-half the population of the globe, has been a compact empire for four thousand years and over. Egypt, under various rulers, has existed for more than three thousand years, without radical change in territorial area or character of the people. Persia dates back to the same misty antiquity, and is Persia still.

"The modern nations of Europe are from five hundred to twelve hundred years old. And away up in the Northern seas—on the borderland of that unknown Polar country, to discover which so many heroic lives have been sacrificed—only within the past year Iceland celebrated her one thousandth birthday, and it was the good fortune of America to be represented in the festivities of the Northmen by Bayard Taylor, who so well represents the courage, adventure and culture of his countrymen.

"Compared with maturity like this, we can realize the brevity of our single century; yet side by side with the nations that have grown gray and old, we come, to-day, with our hundred years, and challenge the records of antiquity or of modern history to furnish a parallel to our marvelous growth and development.

"We boast our hundred years;
We boast our limits, washed by either sea;
We boast our teeming millions, and that we
All, all are free!"

"But, while it is true that as a nation we are only one hundred years old, as a people we are much older.

"The forces and ideas which culminated in the Declaration of Independence and the Revolution, had been in operation on this continent for at least a hundred years; and the causes which resulted in the colonization of America, had convulsed Europe for a hundred years before that. Civilization was then passing through the ordeal of a death struggle between eccle-

siasticism and the toleration of individual thought. All the principles of civil, political and religious liberty, upon which the fabric of our government has been built, were fought for and died for under the shadow of despotisms which exercised unlimited sway over the bodies and souls of men, while Columbus was yet searching for the shores of the New World.

"The seeds of American liberty were planted in the dykes and ditches of Holland in the sixteenth century. When William the Silent—the Washington of the Dutch Republic—fought for and established religious toleration in the Netherlands against the sway of Rome, and the cruel Philip of Spain, the battle was for us and we reaped the victory. Although separate nationality and independence was not in the thought of the Puritans and Pilgrims, it was in their every act. The Declaration of Independence itself was foreshadowed in the spirit of that small colony which could put on record, while surrounded and occupied with nothing but hardships and dangers, the resolution that they would abide by the laws of God until they could find time to make better ones!

"The hundred years of colonial life previous to the Revolution was a period of preparation. The circumstances and condition of the people were fitting them, unconsciously, for an independent national existence. Necessarily, they were trained to habits of self-reliance; and, although they had no right of choice in the selection of their Governors and Judges, and no voice in framing the measures which affected their relations to the Crown or their inter-colonial interests; yet they had almost unlimited control of their local affairs. Their religious, educational and material interests were confided to their care; and the town meeting became a source of power at the earliest period in our history, greater than Parliament or Congress, and has continued such to this day. It naturally follows that the habits of self-government thus formed should make them more and more

restive under the restraints of a Parliament and King, separated from them by the vast ocean; and the rightfulness of their exclusion from the control of their own affairs in larger matters, became a question of absorbing interest. Objection to taxation without representation, brought on the struggle for independence.

"But separation from the mother country was scarcely thought of, much less supposed to be probable, except by a few prophetic souls. The right of representation—the right to a voice in the choice of colonial rulers, the right to levy their own taxes—these did not seem to imply separate national life. The kind of government that would have suited the colonies, under which they would, no doubt, have been willing to remain, and, content and satisfied, would have been some such system of parental government, as that which the United States extends over its Territories to-day. Some of the best statesmen of England, with a strong popular sentiment to back them, entertained and advocated views in favor of a radically modified colonial system of government. The hope that this result would be reached, was ever uppermost in the minds of the colonists; and their loyalty to King and attachment to mother country were of such a nature that no revolution could have been inaugurated, had the issue been separation and independence. And, even after the struggle had begun, after the great bell that was 'to proclaim liberty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof,' had been rung in Independence Hall for patriotic purposes, there were not wanting earnest, able and honest men to assure the timid, that separation was not the aim of the Colonies. But George III. and his Ministers, and the controlling element in power were inflexibly determined to rule America with a rod of iron. They entertained no notions of mild government for the colonies. And to their severity, to their uncompromising hostility to show anything like favor to the American colo-

nies, more than to any other cause, are we indebted for the full measure of freedom and independence which we enjoy to-day.

"The story of the Revolution is a melancholy page of history. He does no good service to the rising generation, who, on this centennial anniversary, paints the picture of that seven years' struggle in glowing colors. Since time began, there never was a people so little able to cope with a powerful foe and carry on a protracted war as were the Americans of 1776. It needed the Boston massacre, the destruction of tea in Boston Harbor, and the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill to unite and solidify the patriot sentiment of the colonies in favor of independence.

"The country was without friends abroad or resources at home. The war was not a series of brilliant campaigns, of daring adventures, or great victories; but for the Continental army was a series of reverses and weary retreats. The large cities of the country were successively in the possession of the enemy, from which they emerged at their convenience to chase the "rebels." Oh the sorrowful sight that history presents of the patriot army with such a character as Washington at its head—flying, flying—retreating, retreating—almost continually, before the well-fed, well-clothed, well-appointed British armies. His troops were half-naked half fed, poorly armed, and not half-paid. Their recompense, if it ever came, would be the gratitude of succeeding generations. For them there was only hardship, weary, wounded bodies, poverty and death. About most wars there is the glory and charm of 'battle's magnificently stern array'—the 'pomp and circumstance of glorious war'—to kindle the ardor and inspire the enthusiasm. But there was no romance in the Revolutionary war. It was the dreary, heart-sickening struggle of a down-trodden, desperate people.

"Often the wretched army was on the brink of dissolution—often on the point of disband-

ing from sheer despair. The body which, by courtesy, was called Congress, was powerless to aid it. It could only appeal to the already beggared colonies for help for the famishing soldiers, and for recruits for their wasted ranks.

"But for Washington, irretrievable disaster must have overtaken the cause. Through all the difficulties of those days, his patience and his serenity seem to us, at this distance, almost divine. He held the country up to the work which it had put its hands to do. He never despaired or became discouraged when every one else lost heart and hope. He snatched victory from defeat. He bore the calumny and envious carpings of disorganizers calmly, never once losing sight of the interests of the country.

"American Independence would at some period have been secured; but, to George Washington is it almost entirely due that the Revolution was successful 100 years ago.

"It seems miraculous that success could have been reached through such a sea of difficulties. Even the superhuman energies and efforts of Washington must have failed, for the time at least, had it not been for the aid furnished by France through the agency and personal endeavors of La Fayette—a name that will be pronounced even to-day with quivering lips and moistened eyes—a name forever honored in America, and forever enshrined in the hearts of her people. The story is old—it is 'as familiar in our ears as a twice-told tale'—but we would be ingrates, indeed, if on this day of all others we neglected to recall his services and honor his memory with the tribute, feeble though it be, of our grateful praise.

"The long struggle for freedom and independence closed, and victorious peace crowned the sufferings and trials of our forefathers. The foremost nation in the world reluctantly conceded the independence of its colonies, and withdrew its forces.

"The Continental army was not invincible,

but it won a victory for progress and civilization, against difficulties that seemed insurmountable. Our hills and mountain fastnesses and Southern swamps fought for us. Our inaccessible forests and bridgeless rivers were our allies. Our very feebleness, which compelled us to worry and harass the enemy, rather than engage him, except on fields of our own choosing, was our very strength. The King and Parliament of Great Britain, by their harshness and bitterness against our cause, fought for us. A divided public opinion in England helped us. The God of battles was on the side of the weak and the weak won.

"We come now to that period in our history about which the least is known—a period running over as many years of peace as there had been of war, from the close of the war to the adoption of the new constitution—a period, which it has been said, the historian would gladly consign to eternal oblivion.

"We, who have gathered here to-day, have still fresh recollections of the closing scenes of a war of far greater magnitude. It may, therefore, be worth our while to revert briefly to the condition of the army and country at the close of the Revolution.

"The country had been drained of its resources, and was helplessly bankrupt. The people were wretchedly poor, and the nation, if it could be called a nation, was without credit. Politics were in a chaotic state. The authority of the Confederate Congress had dwindled to a low ebb. It could vote to raise money, but the operation was like calling spirits from the vasty deep—would they come? The States were in a league, not in a union as we have it now; and so slight was the compact that it was seriously proposed each of the thirteen States should send ambassadors to treat with foreign powers. They were distracted by jealousies of each other, and consumedly tardy in granting power of any kind to the General Government. Tax-paying was almost optional with the indi-

vidual, and the tax gatherer was considered as a standing joke. The treasury vaults were empty—not a dollar in hand for the public service. The currency of the confederacy was worthless. Two hundred millions of paper money had been issued by the Government, but 88 millions had been taken up and canceled by the States in payment of taxes, at the rate of forty dollars for one. Congress attempted to call in the balance by issuing new bills, but the new bills rapidly depreciated to par with the old. Down went the paper money until it touched 500 for 1 in gold, and then lower and lower it sank until one thousand dollars of the Continental money was gladly exchanged for one dollar in gold or silver! A lower depth could not be reached, and when the slang phrase was invented by the Yankee patriot, 'not worth a continental!' the rag baby of the Revolution disappeared.

"Our ambassadors in Europe—Franklin, John Adams and Jay—were begging on their knees for help, thankful for every miserable pittance that was doled out at exorbitant rates of interest; and our Minister of Finance had no other means of raising funds than to draw on the Ambassadors and sell the drafts. The private fortunes of the prominent patriots had been swallowed up to sustain the army. That was no meaningless exclamation—no 'glittering generality' in the Declaration of Independence, where they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. Their lives and their fortunes were freely offered upon the altar of freedom, and their sacred honor will remain untarnished to the end of time!

"The patriot army was to be disbanded. The soldiers had not been paid for months or years, and the only prospect before them was starvation. No wonder they mutinied in Philadelphia and surrounded Congress with their determined bayonets! It was all that Washington and Gates could do to suppress the rising storm in their camps—and there is no more

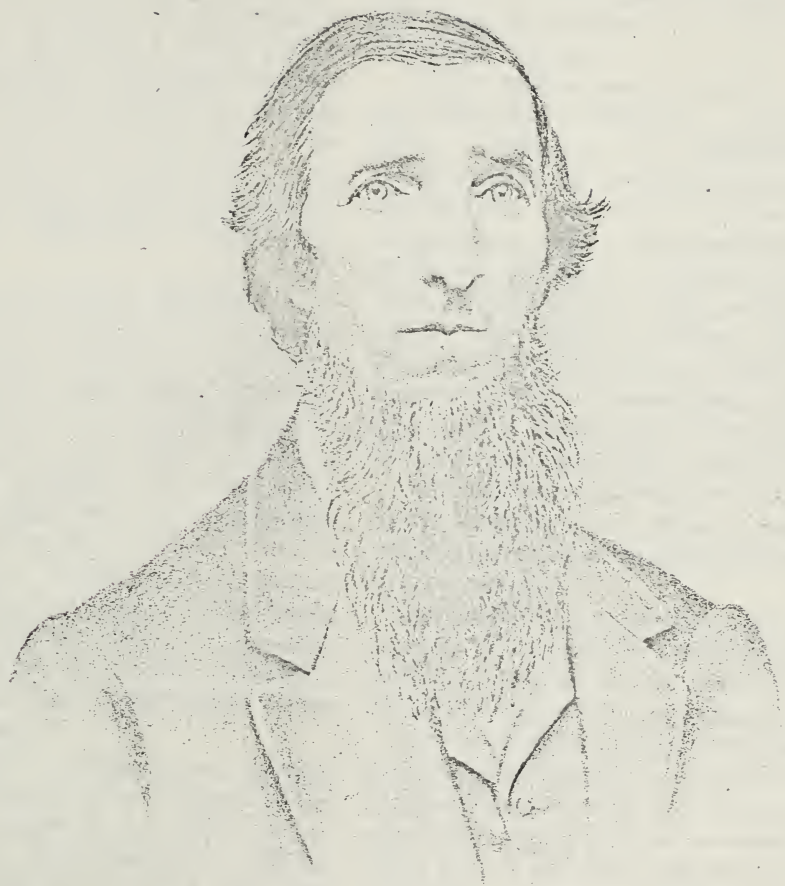
pathetic picture of the whole Revolution than that scene in camp where Washington stood among the discontented veterans, eyes dimmed with tears, wiping his spectacles and speaking simply and pathetically, 'Fellow-soldiers, you perceive I have not only grown gray, but blind in your service.'

"They had fought the fight to the end, and, instead of marching to their homes as victorious conquerors, to the sound of martial music, and under the shadow of waving flags, with the plaudits of a grateful people cheering them on, the soldiers of the Revolution were penniless, in rags, and the object of fear and reproach by the people. On many obscure country roads and lonely by-paths, the 'Old Continental in his ragged regimentals,' with his well-worn flint-lock on his shoulder, and his empty haversack by his side, trudged his weary way from camp and garrison to the home he had left years before, to the home in ruins or in wasteful decay, and to friends on whom labor and care, and poverty had left their marks.

"The soldiers of the Revolution went out from the army, and down into civil life, down into the toils and struggles of rebuilding and repairing the wastes of war, down into poverty and drudgery, and down into the pages of history, where the record of their glorious lives will forever shine as a beacon light for liberty.

"Independence was achieved and liberty secured, but the union of the States was yet to be accomplished. The era of statesmanship had arrived. Traditional policy must be supplanted, by experiment, in new lines of political action. Public opinion must be educated to accept radical changes in society and government. The political action of the States was independent of each other. Each claimed and exercised sovereign power. Even in so important a matter as the treaty of peace with Great Britain, each State claimed and exercised the right of ratifying or rejecting so much as it saw fit. If the resources and power of the thirteen

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Oliver M. Coulter

original States had been equal to their independence and assurance, they would have formed the greatest confederacy the world ever saw!

"It seemed a hopeless task to such statesmen as Hamilton and Madison to convince the States that their very existence depended upon a closer union, and they were denounced as monarchists for advocating a central government. Washington incurred wanton and severe abuse, and yet, he said there were not ten men in the country who wanted a monarchy. John Adams drew maledictions upon his head by the remark that the English Constitution was one of the grandest achievements of the human race.

"There was widespread opposition to a standing army, and a distrust that the recently disbanded soldiers would become a privileged, pensioned, idle class. The Order of Cincinnati, which the officers of the Revolution formed at the close of the war, was fiercely assailed by civilians, as the beginning of a military aristocracy. 'So general was the apprehension that the military would overshadow the civil authority, that the regular standing army of the United States was reduced to *eighty* men, twenty-five of them at Pittsburgh, guarding public stores, and fifty-five of them stationed at West Point; while the highest officer of the army was a Captain!'

"The struggle of statesmen for national unity, vigor and power, was as long and as desperate as the struggle of the patriot soldiers for independence. The Constitution which has been handed down to us, was a battle-field fought over step by step, and inch by inch. It has its Concord and Bunker Hill, its Valley Forge and Yorktown; and, as Washington led the forces and achieved the victory in one field of strife, justly earning the title of Father of his country, so Alexander Hamilton marshalled the forces in the other, carried the day by the force of logic and statesmanship, and fairly

earned the no less honorable distinction of being the Father of our political system.

"The right of the General Government to collect the customs duties; to maintain an army; to enforce treaties; to coin money; in short, every fundamental principle which has been engrafted into the organic law, giving the nation vigor and strength, if not life itself, was vehemently opposed.

"It was tedious work to get the consent of the States to the holding of a convention to frame a Constitution for consideration; and the adoption of the instrument was altogether problematical. But, finally, in 1789, six or seven years after the close of the Revolutionary war, the States, or a majority of them, one after another, at wide intervals of time, and with reservations and evident reluctance, adopted it. Then, and not till then, did the United States of America become a nation—then, and not till then, could it be said that 'Liberty and Union were one and inseparable—now and forever!'

"We need to take a retrospective glance to rightly appreciate our present advancement, and fully realize how wonderful and rapid has been our progress.

"Although the impulse which led to the colonization of America was zeal for religious toleration, it is only in our day that it has become a fixed and unalterable and practical principle.

"Our forefathers of colonial times believed in the right of private judgment, provided private judgment coincided with their doctrines! They established and maintained a connection between church and state, and the influence of the religious system prevailed and dominated the rising political, educational and social institutions of the country. The reality and intensity of the feeling may be inferred from the declaration of John Adams: 'That a change in the solar system might be expected as soon as a change in the ecclesiastical system of Massachusetts! Massachusetts was not alone—in all the colonies there was a union of the

political and religious systems, either directly, or indirectly in the way of religious tests as qualifications for citizenship or official preferment.

"What a revolution in thought has occurred we realize to-day in the abandonment of that system in nearly every State of the Union—the only lingering relic to remind us that it ever prevailed, being the exemption of church property from taxation—and that, too, must ere-long cease to be a relic—for the whole system was long ago 'smitten with decay in the Old World, and it cannot flourish in the New.'

"The sun still shines in the heavens, and the planets revolve with the same unvarying precision and serene indifference to our affairs as they did in the days of John Adams; but the ecclesiastical system of Massachusetts, and all the other colony States, has experienced a change; and more nearly than ever before conform to the requirements of the great founder of Christianity, who solved the problem of church and state, in one sentence, 1,800 years ago, when He gave the advice to "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

"The divorce of the nation from the ecclesiastical system has not made us a Godless nation; on the contrary, throughout the length and breadth of the land, to-day 40,000,000 of people, irrespective of faith or creed, fervently respond to the invitation extended by the President of the United States in his Proclamation issued last week, 'to mark the return of this day by some public religious and devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings which have been bestowed upon us as a nation during the centenary of our existence, and humbly to invoke a continuance of His protection.'

"Our educational system is peculiarly American in origin, character and growth. Common schools were established in the colonies at a very early date. Documents over 200 years

old are found on record, respecting the establishment of schools, which presented a plan embracing 'local responsibility, State oversight, moderate charges or free instruction, and recognition of the primary school, the grammar school and the university.' The watchword of Connecticut 100 years ago—'that the public schools must be cheap enough for the poorest, and good enough for the best'—is our watchword to-day; and the common-school system of our fathers, expanded and improved—'differing in details but the same in outline—furnishes education of the children of our people in every State, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.'

"It is true there has been a controversy from the beginning in regard to religious instruction in the schools, and we are called upon at the close of the first century of the Republic to settle the vexed question. Can we doubt that it will be settled, so that 'instruction shall be free, unsectarian, non-partisan, and open to all, without distinction of race, birth-place, or social standing?'

"Perhaps we are not so well prepared as the older nations to confer the benefits of what is called the higher education; but our progress in this direction has been remarkable when we consider what an immense amount of pioneer work has had to be done. The nine colleges of 1776 have increased to five hundred and fifty in 1876, and millions of dollars in gifts are annually given to American institutions of learning. In no other country in the world has a college been established for the education of deaf mutes. We have no less than forty-five institutions for the education of that class of unfortunates; and twenty-seven institutions for the education of the blind. Our cities and towns are provided with free libraries; and the modern newspaper, grown to be a compendium of all knowledge no less than the record of current events, finds its way to every home in the land. 'As a nation, if we are not the best,

we certainly are the most generally educated of any people in the world.'

"In literature, our Shakespeare and Milton and Burns—our Dante and Goethe—have not appeared; but for the English Goldsmith we have Washington Irving; for the cynic Carlyle, Emerson the thinker; for Chatham and Sheridan and O'Connell, we have Webster, Choate and Phillips; for the historians Macaulay and Froude, we have Bancroft and Motley; and for the poets and song-writers of all countries and climes we have our Longfellow, Bryant, Whit-tier and Holmes.

"If the work that has been done in this country in the field of original scientific research and discovery will not compare with that of Germany, France and England, it is because we have not had the leisure to devote to the patient, monotonous and apparently objectless labor, without which results are not reached. For the most part the business of our lives has been to get roofs to shelter us, and food and raiment to sustain us. If it was literally true that our forefathers secured a foothold and established a home on this continent, with—

" 'One hand on the mason's trowel,
And one on the soldier's sword,'

—it is no less true that we, their descendants, have had to fight and build and struggle to subdue the mighty West.

" 'We crossed the mountains, as of old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free.'

"Yet Franklin, Rittenhouse, Fulton, Morse, Henry, Howe and 'Old Probabilities' are American names suggestive of discoveries and applications in science without which the civilized world would be much more than a century behind its present progress. Our science has been immensely practical, not abstract; and we have applied the science of the age and of all ages, until we outstrip the oldest, the largest

and the most powerful nations of the world in the extent of our material prosperity.

"What a growth has been ours! What prosperity we have reached! In no spirit of vain boasting, but with grateful hearts and joyful pride, do we point to the blessings that crown this centennial year of the Republic.

"The inventive genius of the world has been laid under contribution to aid our mighty enterprises and to relieve our over-burdened hands and brains of much of the drudgery of labor. Our resources have been developed at a marvelous rate, and to an extent that has made us prodigal of wealth; but yet, they are practically inexhaustible. Our territorial area embraces nearly the whole continent. Our commerce spreads over every sea, the grimy smoke of our steamships curling upward from every port in the known world; and the steam whistle that calls the mechanic to his daily labor in our villages, is heard in the remotest interior of Japan, as the key note of a newer and better civilization. The 3,000,000 of people who, one hundred years ago, were invincible in the holy cause of liberty, have multiplied to nearly fifty millions; the thirteen States to thirty-eight; and our national wealth is practically beyond computation.

"The borders of the Great West have been pushed from the Alleghanies to the lakes, and from the lakes to the prairies, from the prairies to the plains, and from the plains to the mountain ranges, on whose further slopes the surf of the Pacific beats a perpetual rhythm.

"Our telegraphs and railroads have annihilated time and space. Where the emigrant of 1849 trudged for months beside his heavily loaded wagon, crossing the American desert to reach the El Dorado of California, the steel locomotive and palace cars of the fast train now speed over the same distance in three days and a half, and the telegraph fairly transmits to our ears the whirl of its wheels, as it flies from station to station.

"It is said of us that we are given to boasting; but how can we recount the story of our progress, so that it shall not seem to imitate the romance of Aladdin's lamp? Our most severely simple record tells of achievements that winged Mercury with pride could have recounted to the gods; or Puck, girdling the earth in forty minutes, could have joyfully repeated to the astonished people of fairy land! Our soberest words seem like wild exaggerations.

"Embarrassments and periods of depression we have had, but they have been temporary, and, in the end, beneficent, as the one will be through which we are passing now.

"Our youth, the principles underlying our system, the arts of peace we have cultivated, and our community of interests and simplicity of social customs, have been measurably our safeguards against national misfortunes and calamities which follow national departures from the laws of right. But we have not escaped the penalty of any wrong action. Our brief and inexpensive war of conquest resulted in increased sectional strife, and only gave us a viper that stung the bosom that warmed it.

"By the sacrifice of the best blood of the nation, and the expenditure of untold treasure, we extirpated slavery and atoned for our former neglect of the rights of the black race. History will bear testimony to the redeeming fact, that, during all the years the system of slavery disgraced our civilization, it was only tolerated, not protected by the organic law of the land, and that the judgment and conscience of the larger part of our people held the practice in abhorrence.

"To-day the nation is free in reality as well as in name. The hands that were raised to dismember it for the sake of perpetuating a crime against humanity were beaten down by the uprising of a people determined that the Union, founded upon justice and liberty, and cemented by the blood of the patriots of the Revolution,

should not be impaired or destroyed. The tattered battle flags of our loyal regiments, the flower-strewn mounds in our graveyards, the armless veterans in our streets, speak eloquently of the terrible earnestness of the struggle. The amended constitution guaranteeing the rights of the enfranchised race, and their elevation to citizenship, and equality before the law, tell of our reparation for their wrongs. And this flag, 'with not a stripe erased, or a star obscured,' waves over the length and breadth of the land to-day, the symbol of beauty and glory, vindicating our courage and honor before the whole world.

"It would be recreancy to the great memories of this day to leave unsaid that there are blots on our record the odium of which can never be effaced—crimes against liberty, against humanity, against civilization. The treason of Benedict Arnold, the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the torture of our soldiers in the prison-pens of the South, and sympathy for the cause which demanded and the miscreants who committed the atrocity, are crimes that deserve, and to the end of time, will receive, the execration of the civilized world. Over the memory of individuals whose misdeeds are committed from sudden impulse, passion, or the ordinary motives of depravity, we throw the mantle of charity and oblivion; but for those whose crimes, like these, humiliate and involve a nation in their consequences, 'History has no forgiveness and the memory of man no forgetfulness.'

"In conclusion, fellow-citizens, I trust to violate none of the proprieties which all parties on this day cordially unite in observing, by conjuring you to let your condemnation rest with emphasis upon corruption, intriguing, and faithlessness in the administration of public affairs. Demand the unconditional abandonment of practices not strictly in accordance with the dictates of simple truth and plain honesty. Corruption, prostitution of power to

purposes of self-aggrandizement, fraud, and a long catalogue of vices of a darker hue have fastened themselves upon every government, like barnacles on a ship, since governments began. Absolute purity and fidelity in the execution of public trusts it were vain to expect; but the people of a nation who excuse or paliate the slightest deviation from the straightforward performance of duty in their public servants are themselves responsible, and justly suffer the consequences. Honesty and faithfulness in the every-day life of the citizens of the State, will secure honesty and faithfulness in official life. We have no trained class of public functionaries, and need none. No need of a complicated civil service system, when we can go into our offices, stores and factories, into our shops and on our farms and choose at a venture men educated, self-poised and capable of filling any office from President down. The strength and glory of the nation, which to-day enters upon a new era, depend not upon the greatness of its

rulers, but upon the virtue, industry and intelligence of its people; and for the untried future this is the 'promise and potency' of a national career, the highest and completest that human society can reach. Let us hope that the impulses which go forth from this day to influence our national character, may give strength to our love of justice, as well as a brighter glow to our patriotism.

"As we look back over our history from the vantage ground of a hundred years, we see that the nation of to-day is not the nation of yesterday, but the outgrowth of conditions and struggles which can never be repeated. And he who stands in this place on our next Centennial Fourth of July, to review the century hidden now by the veil of the future, will see that progress has been made, not by repeating our experience, but in new directions—our age and our acts furnishing the impulses which lead into new pathways of enterprise and honor."

CHAPTER VII.

MEDINA TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY—COMING OF THE WHITES—LOST IN THE WOODS—INDUSTRIES OF THE PIONEERS—EARLY INCIDENTS—RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL—VILLAGES.

AN unbroken forest, that, when, clothed in its robes of summer luxuriance, was almost impenetrable to the rays of the noonday sun and shut out his light from the virgin earth beneath! No sound, other than the war of the tempest, the howl of the wild beast, the yell of the Indian, had ever echoed through its gloomy aisles, until the advent of the sturdy pioneer. Far off in his New England home, reports had come to him, as he toiled among his sterile hills, of a land lying away to the West, that flowed, at least figuratively, with milk and honey, and had determined him to seek in this fabled land the wealth it promised. As he

alighted from his lumbering wagon, drawn hither by oxen, the whole range of his vision took in a wild and tangled forest, nothing more. No human habitations, no churches, no villages, no schoolhouses, dotted the landscape, or nestled in the heavily timbered groves. It was a picture little calculated to inspire enthusiasm in the new comer, and less determined men would have despaired at the uninviting prospect unfolded before them. But their strong arm and indomitable energy have triumphed and wrought a grand transformation in the sixty odd years that have come and gone since the first white man squatted in this section of the country. In

the pages preceding, matters pertaining to the county at large have been taken up, and the different threads of its history fully carried out. In this chapter, our business is with Medina Township, and everything in its history will be treated of in its proper place.

The township of Medina lies just north of the center of the county, and is bounded north by Brunswick Township, east by Granger, south by Montville, and west by York. It is a little less than a full township, being only about four and a half miles north and south, by four and a half miles east and west, and is designated as Township 3 north, Range 14 west. It is somewhat rolling and even hilly in places, but not enough so to render much of it unfit for cultivation. It is sufficiently rolling, however, to require little or no artificial drainage. A heavy growth of timber originally covered the entire township, comprising the different species indigenous to this section of the State, viz.: oak, beech, maple, hickory, ash, with a little poplar and walnut, together with some of the smaller shrubs.

The soil is mostly of a clayey nature, and produces corn, oats and wheat bountifully, and also is adapted to grazing, and is used considerably in that way. Some attention is paid to stock, particularly cattle, and the dairy business is one of the large and valuable industries of the township, though not so extensively carried on now as it was a few years ago. The township has an excellent natural drainage. The most important stream is the Rocky River, which traverses it in almost all directions; a branch flowing from northeast to southeast, by way of Weymouth, then, taking a curve, it passes on to the northwest, leaving the township near the northwest corner. It has any number of branches and tributaries, most of which are small, and many of them nameless on the maps, but afford to the land most excellent drainage, and to the farmer an abundance of stock water. In early times, Rocky River was utilized by the

pioneers, who built a number of mills along its tortuous course, for which it furnished good water power. One railroad passes through a corner of Medina Township, which, since its completion, has been of great benefit to the people as a means of bringing markets nearer home, and as affording a mode of travel and transportation superior to what they had before enjoyed.

Medina Township was settled principally from the old Nutmeg State, consequent upon the fact, perhaps, that this entire section, known as "the Reserve," belonged originally to Connecticut, as fully noted in another part of this work. But few of the early settlers of Medina, therefore, but were "Connecticut Yankees," as they were termed by the people from other States. They brought their natural thrift and energy and persevering will with them, qualifications essentially necessary in the wilderness life that opened up before them. These characteristics bore them safely over the trials and privations of border life and led them through all difficulties to final prosperity and happiness.

The larger portion of the land in this township was owned by one Elijah Boardman, a native of New Milford, Conn. In 1795, he became a member of the Connecticut Land Company, and was thus made the proprietor of large tracts of land in the Western Reserve. A few others owned small tracts in Medina Township, among whom were Homer Boardman, Judson Canfield, Z. Briggs, Roger Skinner and perhaps some others. The township was surveyed, in 1810, into eighty-one lots of equal size, the better to suit purchasers of that day, who were generally men of small means. The first cabin erected in the township was on Lot 22, by a man named Hinman. He and his brothers cleared about three acres; built a small cabin, in which they lived for a short time. But fearing the Indians, who were troublesome in this region in consequence of the war of 1812, then in progress, the Hinmans left their

little improvement in one of the periodical scares of the time, and never returned.

The first permanent settler in Medina Township was Zenas Hamilton, a native of Danbury, Conn. He had made a purchase of some land in the township and determined to occupy it, and so, in the latter part of the summer of 1814, he made preparations to move hither. He left Harpersfield, N. Y., where he had been living for a short time, and, in October, 1814, arrived in Medina Township. He went into the deserted cabin of Hinman, Lot 22 being a part of his purchase. As soon as he could build another and more commodious cabin, he moved his family into it. This latter cabin, however, was not a palace by any means, but strictly of the primitive and pioneer pattern, being innocent of any iron, even a nail. It was built of logs or poles, one-story high, with clapboard roof, and puncheon floor and door, the puncheons fastened with wooden pegs instead of nails, and the boards of the roof held to their places with "weight-poles." Mr. Hamilton and his family were alone in Medina Township—"monarchs of all they surveyed"—for a year and a half before another family arrived in the neighborhood to relieve them of their utter loneliness. Their fare at best was meager, and sometimes required the utmost exertions to obtain a sufficiency to satisfy the cravings of hunger. To such extremities were they often reduced, that they would put corn into a leather bag and pound it into a coarse meal or hominy. At other times they were forced to shell out wheat and rye by hand, and boil it, to maintain life until they could get meal from the mill, twenty or thirty miles distant, by measurement, but, taking the roads of the times into consideration, some fifty or seventy-five miles. No one of the present day can begin to realize their trials and privations. Experience was necessary to form a just idea of them. Hamilton was quite a hunter, and through this means was enabled to supply his

family with plenty of meat. Deer and bears were numerous, and during the first few years he killed fifteen bears, besides a great number of deer and turkeys. These additions to the family pantry were of great benefit, and served them in the place of pork and beef. The following incident is told of him, which shows his prowess in hunting: He was out in the forest one day, and, approaching a large oak tree, discovered a bear at the foot, eating acorns, and, as he looked up, saw in the tree the old one and her two cubs, getting off the acorns. Knowing that, as soon as he fired at the one on the ground, it would be the signal for the rapid descent of those in the tree, he prepared for the emergency, by taking some bullets in his mouth and making every preparation for hastily re-loading his gun. He then shot the larger bear at the foot of the tree, then hastily put some powder in his gun, spit a ball into the muzzle, gave it a "chug" on the ground, causing it to prime itself (this was before the invention of percussion caps), and in this way shot the others before they could get down and away, thus piling them in a heap at the foot of the tree in a very short time.

Mr. Hamilton was, for many years, a prominent and active member of frontier society, and a most worthy citizen. His cabin was the general stopping-place of early settlers, until they could find a shelter, or erect a cabin of their own. He died near the township center, many years ago, and was mourned by a large circle of friends. The next settler in Medina Township to Hamilton was James Moore, who arrived in the early part of March, 1816. In a narrative published by him, he says: "At this time, Zenas Hamilton and family were the only inhabitants in the township. While I was getting material together on Lot 52 for a cabin, James Palmer, Chamberlin and Marsh arrived, and assisted me in putting up my cabin, being the third in the township; this must have been in the fore part of April, 1816.

I cut and cleared, without team, three acres, where David Nettleton's house now stands, and planted it with corn, and left it in care of Jacob Marsh, and the last of May, 1816, I started for Boston, returning in October of same year. During my absence, several cabins were erected. In April, 1816, Mr. Hulet, in the west part of Brunswick, was, after Zenas Hamilton, my nearest neighbor in that direction, and Mr. Mott, east on the old Smith road, each about seven miles from my cabin."

Mr. Moore had come to the new country, and prepared a home for his family, who came on with Andrew Seaton and family in 1818. They were (Moore's) from Massachusetts, and remained upon the place of his original settlement, viz.: Lot 52, until about 1829, when, in partnership with one of the Northrops, he erected a substantial log house on Lot 73, where they remained until 1832. They cleared up a good farm on Lot 73, putting up all needed buildings, planting fruit trees, etc., when they sold out to Daniel Northrop. After selling the farm opened on Lot 73, he, in company with Erastus Luce, purchased a farm in the northwest part of Medina, near Abbeyville, built a fine mansion, improved the place highly, and in a few years again sold out. He seems to have been a man who was not long contented in a place, as we learn of several removals made from one section of the township to another, when he finally sold out and removed to Lake County, Ill., where he resided for a number of years, and where he lived at last accounts of him. Mr. Moore gives the following incident connected with his trip to this township: "We spent several days in running lines, but, finding that wherever I selected a lot it was reserved, I made the best excuse I could and left for Mr. Doan's, and soon became acquainted with Capt. Seymour, who volunteered to show me the mill site, where he and Mr. Doan would soon erect a mill in the township of Medina. Accordingly, the Captain, with tin cup, rifle, and a most

formidable butcher knife, led the way, and, as if by instinct, found his way some ten or eleven miles through a dense forest. After viewing the mill site, we descended the branch of Rocky River, as far as Lot 52, and, after some examination, found our way to Zenas Hamilton's, where we spent the night. In the morning the beech-tree, conspicuous as the seat of justice of Medina County, was visited; and, if size gives importance, this tree was truly important. It stood some forty or fifty feet a little north of east, in front of the old court house."

Another of the pioneer families of Medina Township, was Abijah Marsh's. They were from Windham County, Vt., and came to this township in November, 1816, in wagons, and were forty-two days on the road. Upon his arrival, his family consisted of the parents, two daughters, one of them named Lydia, a woman grown, and four sons, from nine to eighteen years of age. Jacob, an elder son, had come out the winter previous, and entered some land adjoining Zenas Hamilton's on the north, and had cleared some five acres during the summer. The family moved into a vacant cabin a little south of Hamilton's, until they could build on the land that had been entered by Jacob Marsh. Says Mr. Marsh in a communication to the *Gazette*: "The inhabitants of the township at that time were Zenas Hamilton, living about three-quarters of a mile north of the center of the township, and Rufus Ferris, who settled a few months before near where the county seat is now located. There were two bachelor establishments, one near the present site of Bagdad, occupied by Capt. James Moore, and a sailor named Copps, the other about one and a half miles northeast of Mr. Hamilton's, occupied by James Palmer, and one or two of his brothers. These were all the residents of the township when we arrived in the fall of 1816." A circumstance occurred soon after the arrival of the Marsh family, in which one of the daugh-

ters (Lydia) figured prominently, which will be given in connection with pioneer incidents, further on in this chapter. In 1820, Harmon Munson and wife and Joseph Pritchard and family came in and settled near the center. The Munsons are an old and respected family in the county.

Within three years from the first settlement made in Medina Township by Zenas Hamilton, the following additional settlers arrived from Connecticut and made improvements: Rufus Ferris, Noah M. Bronson, Joseph, N. B. and Duthan Northrop, the Warners, William Painter, Lathrop Seymour, Gad Blakslee, and perhaps others. Mr. Ferris, who was the agent of Boardman, the owner of the land, arrived in the township on the 11th day of June, 1816. He settled about half a mile north of the public square of Medina, where he erected a comfortable log house, and, as he was the land agent, his house soon became the stopping-place of newcomers. He was originally from New Milford, and, upon his arrival here, built a sort of shanty, into which they stowed their things, while they did all their work in the open air, and Mrs. Ferris did her cooking and baking every day by the side of a fallen tree. Ferris had a number of men at work, and pushed forward the chopping and clearing so rapidly that they soon had corn and wheat growing where but a short time before was an unbroken wilderness. In 1817, Ferris had the first frame barn put up ever built in the township. He employed J. and N. B. Northrop to do the work, and "help" for raising the huge affair was partly obtained from Liverpool and Brunswick Townships. Not being able to complete the building the first day, the hands remained overnight and finished it next morning. The following incident is related of this barn-raising: "Ferris, being fond of fun, prepared too large pails of milk-punch, sweet but strong with whisky, and, in a short time, six or eight of those who drank most freely, were on their backs feeling up-

ward for terra firma." The raising was finished in the morning, and when completed "Uncle John Hickox," as he was called, went up on the end rafter and walked the "ridge-pole" to the other end and down again to the "plate." This barn was afterward used in which to hold some of the early courts of Medina County. Mr. Ferris was a man of considerable prominence in the neighborhood, and much respected among his fellow-citizens. Mr. Bronson came from Plymouth, and settled here in October, 1816. Hiram Bronson came to the township with the family when small. His mother rode most of the distance on horseback, and carried her infant. He has served two terms in the State Legislature, and has been a prominent citizen in the community. He drove the first cattle from Medina Township to market, and hauled the first flour from the same place to Cleveland; also hauled potash there with ox team, bringing back salt. These trips usually occupied five days. Of the Warners, there were David, George, James and E. A. Warner, who came about 1817-18. The Bronsons and Warners are old and respected families, and many descendants are still living in town and county, and are among the most worthy citizens. Mr. Bronson, in company with one of the Warners, purchased Lots 37, 54 and 55, which they improved, and upon which they settled.

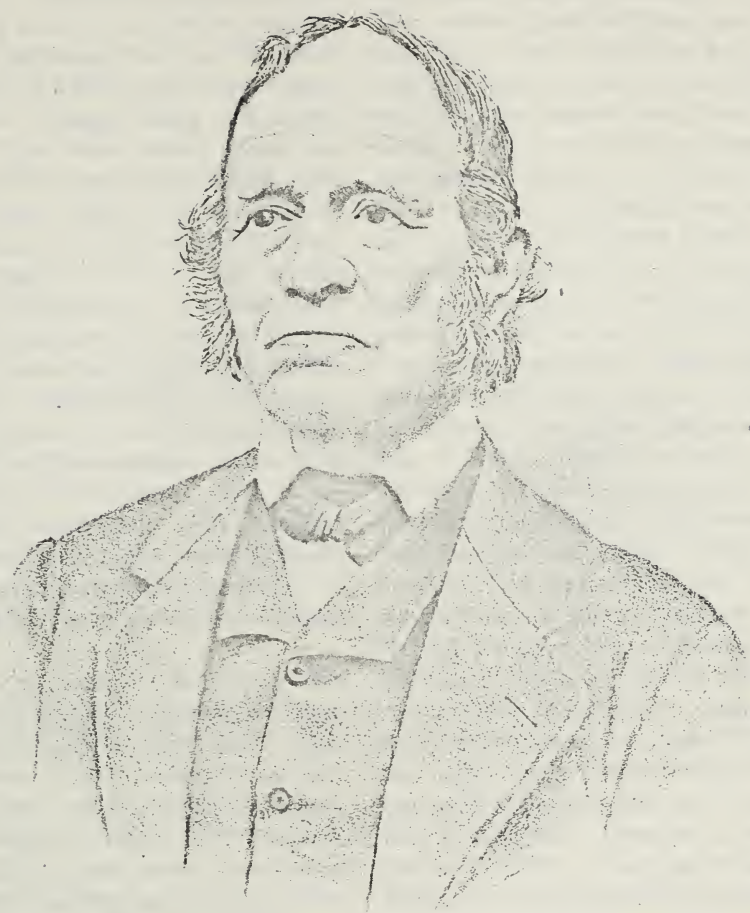
The Northrops, one of the prominent families of the township, came in 1816-17. Duthan came first and built a cabin on Lot 30, for his father, Joseph Northrop, who had stopped with his family at Nelson, in Portage County. He waited there for snow, that the trip might be more easily made by "sledding." The last of January, 1817, he came on to Medina, and went into the house with Ferris until his own could be finished. It had been put up by Duthan, and covered, and now, in order to make mud, or mortar, for the purpose of daubing the cracks, they had to heat water, and dig through the snow, then eight inches deep. But patience and

perseverance triumphed, and they moved into their own cabin on the 6th of February. It was without floor, door or chimney, and the weather was very cold. There was, however, plenty of wood convenient, and they managed to keep comfortable, and in a few days a stick chimney was added to their primitive home. Puncheons were then hewed, and a door was made; bedsteads were manufactured from poles, a few rude stools, and their household furniture was complete. Mr. Northrop, as we have stated, was from Connecticut. He was born in Brookfield, and his wife in Stratford; he died July 21, 1843, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and his wife December 26, 1851, aged eighty-two years. His family consisted of Nira B., Betsey (Mrs. Johnson), Duthan, Eliza (Mrs. Barnes), Morris and Mary. The latter died unmarried. Morris and Gen. Duthan Northrop are still living—the others are all dead. Gen. Northrop lives at Mentor, and is a neighbor to Gen. Garfield, whom he knows well. Nira B., Betsey and Morris all lived to celebrate their golden weddings; Duthan's wife died a short time before their fiftieth marriage anniversary. William Painter, Gad Blakslee and Lathrop Seymour came in the spring of 1817. Painter and Blakslee were from Plymouth, and Seymour from Waterbury. Blakslee died years ago, and of Painter we were unable to learn anything definite.

Capt. Seymour was a prominent man in the community. He left Connecticut with his family in the latter part of September, 1807, in company with four other families with ox teams. Through mud and mire they finally arrived at Buffalo, where they took passage in a small, dirty vessel, and, after a tiresome voyage of several weeks, arrived at Erie, Penn. At this place Mr. Seymour left them and started for Euclid, while his wife continued her journey on foot, in company with another family. Horses were procured at Euclid, and Seymour met them forty miles from Erie, and took them to Euclid,

where they spent the winter, and in the spring went to Cleveland and remained there three months. They then removed to Columbia, where they suffered severely with the ague, and during their stay there lost a child. They next went to Huron, and, war being declared between the United States and England, soon after, Mr. Seymour enlisted as a soldier, and his wife was left alone most of the time with her children. In 1814, Mr. Seymour having served out his time in the army, they moved to Liverpool, where they boarded the hands that worked in the salt-works. From this place, they again went to Columbia, and in March, 1816, came to Medina to look at a mill site, which he and Mr. Doan had lately purchased. In April, 1817, he moved to Medina and settled permanently. He took his family into a little log shanty, so small that when their beds were spread down they covered the entire floor. In company with Doan, he built a saw-mill in the fall of 1817, and the next year built a grist-mill at Weymouth. These were the first mills in the township. Capt. Seymour and his family suffered all the privations common in a new country at that early period. Once they were without bread for three weeks, and had to live on meat, potatoes and milk. This was before Seymour built his mill at Weymouth, and the nearest mill was four days distant with ox teams. Capt. Seymour died in December, 1835, but his wife survived him many years, living to a good old age.

Chamberlin and Marsh, who came to the township with James Palmer in the spring of 1816, did not remain long, but soon removed to Sullivan. James Palmer, who, as we have said, came with Chamberlin and Marsh, built a cabin on Lot 16, and opened a large farm, which he reduced to a fine state of cultivation; and upon which he lived until his death, which occurred in February, 1850. He is described by those who knew him, as a just and upright man and worthy citizen; highly esteemed and re-



Austin Badger

AGE 87 YEARS

spected by all who knew him. Timothy Doan, Samuel Y. Potter, Isaac Barnes and a Mr. Calender and a few other families settled in the township in 1817. Shortly after the arrival of those mentioned above, F. A. Abbott, with his family, came in and located on Lot 53, north half, while Augustus Philips settled on the south half of same lot. Philips' father and mother came in 1820. They were colored people, and are said to have been descendants of the noted Indian chief—King Philip. In 1818, David Allen, John Briggs, S. B. Welton, Eden Hamilton and their families moved in and became settlers. Eden Hamilton, Jr., Jacob R. Welton and David Nettleton had preceded them a short time, and were already permanent settlers of the township. Several other families came soon after, but remained a short time, and then went West. Giles Barnes settled on Lot 71 in 1818; his brother, John Barnes, came at the same time. They were from West Hartford, Conn. John went to Michigan, where he finally died. Isaac Barnes came from Camden, N. Y., to this township, and some years later removed to Michigan.

The Clarks were another of the pioneer families of Medina Township. Ransom and John L. Clark, brothers, came in May, 1817. They purchased a part of Lot 45, and, until they could build a shanty, they slept under their wagon, which they "weather-boarded" with elm-bark. They built a cabin of such poles as they could themselves handle, the floor and ceiling of which were made of bark. In this they kept bachelor's hall through the summer, and during the following winter, Ransom, who was a joiner, worked at his trade in Wooster, while John L. taught school in Columbia. The next spring, (1818) Dr. B. B. Clark, a brother to Ransom and John, arrived in the township, and brought the information that their father, John Clark, Sr., was coming, and might be expected in a short time. They at once commenced cutting logs for a cabin for the family, and had it up

and partly covered when their father arrived. The roof was soon finished, and the family crossed the river on drift-wood (the river being very high at the time), leaving the teams behind. They carried their bed-ticks over with them, and filled them with straw and leaves, and lodged in their new cabin in true pioneer style, and, like those around them, fared as best they could. They were on the road forty days from Bridgewater, Conn., and arrived in June, 1818. They were good, upright citizens, and there are still numerous descendants in the county. The parents of Levi Chapin were among the early settlers in Brunswick Township, but afterward moved into this township, where Levi now lives, a worthy representative. They were from Berkshire County, Mass., and came to Ohio in 1816, by ox team. The elder Chapin had traded a farm in Massachusetts for wild land in the "Reserve," upon which he settled upon his arrival here. Capt. Seth S. Walker was from Massachusetts, also, and settled in Medina Township in 1835. He was in the war of 1812, and served in the Fortieth Regiment of Infantry. He and his good lady celebrated their golden wedding in Medina on the 9th of July, 1867, at which many friends were present, including thirty-six children and grandchildren. He is now eighty-six and his wife eighty-two years of age, and are living on the old homestead with their son Andrew. Matthew L. and A. Hamilton came in 1818. They were cousins of Zenas Hamilton, the first settler of the township. Each of them entered 100 acres of land—Matthew's where he now lives. In the fall of the year, he returned to New York on foot, where he married in August, 1821, and in the fall came back to Medina in a two-horse wagon. Charles M. Cook came to the township with his father's family in 1818, from Connecticut. He died January 1, 1877. Stephen N. Sargent came from Boston, Mass., and settled in Medina Township about 1817, and was a man of some prominence.

Capt. Austin Badger is another of the pio-

neers of Medina Township, and among the oldest in the county now living. He is a native of New York, and, during the war of 1812, bore his share of the privations of soldier life. In 1818, he came to Ohio, and in May of that year located in Medina Township. He found, upon his arrival in a new country, a striking contrast to the civilized community he had left; the cabins were few and very far between, and of the rudest construction. He built the first double-log house on the present site of Medina Village, and with one Hickox, who was a married man, opened a tavern, the first in the neighborhood. In this tavern court was held, before the building of a court house. Capt. Badger took the contract for clearing off the public square, in 1819, and, also, for the building of the first court house. He is still living in the village of Medina, though, in a few years after he came to the county, he removed into Montville Township, where he lived until he settled in Medina, some years ago. We are indebted to him for many particulars relating to the history, both of Medina Township and the county at large. The Nettletons were among the early settlers of the township. Five members of the family came in between 1818 and 1832, and three of them celebrated their golden weddings.

But emigrants were now coming in rapidly, the vacant land was being taken up, and settlements made to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of the historian keeping pace with them. Soon there was not a vacant lot in the township, and the settlers' cabins were found in very close proximity to each other.

For the first few years, the pioneers had to suffer more or less for the actual necessities of life. Bread and potatoes were extremely scarce, in consequence of the distance to where they were to be obtained. At one time, N. B. Northrop went fifteen miles and paid \$10 for twenty bushels of potatoes, and \$5 to get them hauled home. Some time previously, he had

gone twenty miles for a load of wheat, paid \$1.50 per bushel for it, got it ground and then paid a like sum to get it home. He also, it is said, paid \$3 for the first bushel of salt, \$34.50 for the first cow, and \$26 for the first barrel of pork. At another time, Mr. Northrop and F. A. Abbott paid \$11 for a barrel of Liverpool salt, and it fell short one-tenth. All this falls far short of the privations actually endured by the hardy settlers, who had staked their all upon hewing out a home in the wilderness. Says Howe, in his historical collections of Ohio, referring to Medina: "Owing to the want of a market, the products of agriculture were very low. Thousands of bushels of wheat could at one time be bought for less than 25 cents per bushel, and cases occurred where ten bushels were offered for a single pound of tea, and refused. As an example: Joel Blakslee, of Medina, about the year 1822, sowed fifty-five acres in wheat, which he could only sell by bartering with his neighbors. He fed out most of it in bundles to his cattle and swine. All that he managed to dispose of for cash was a small quantity sold to a traveler for 12½ cents per bushel, as feed for his horse. Other products were in proportion. One man brought an ox-wagon, filled with corn, from Granger, eight miles distant, which he gladly exchanged for three yards of satinete for a pair of pantaloons. It was not until the opening of the Erie Canal, that the settlers had a market. From that time the course of prosperity has been onward. The early settlers, after wearing out their woolen pantaloons, were obliged to have them seated and kneel with buckskin, in which attire they attended church. It was almost impossible to raise wool, in consequence of the abundance of wolves destroying the sheep." In addition to all these little annoyances and discomforts, many dangers existed. The woods were full of wild beasts, some of which would not hesitate to attack human beings when pressed by hunger, and if a person chanced to get lost in the for-

ests, they ran great danger of being devoured by them.

The following incident, which occurred in 1816, is told in a communication written by the brother, of the lady who figures in the affair, and published in the *Medina Gazette*, December 17, 1869: "About two weeks after our settlement [the Marshes] in Medina, the Palmers went to Sullivan to assist in surveying that township into lots, and my sister, Lydia Marsh, went there to keep house for them in their absence. My brother generally went over to stay with her during the night. One evening he went over just at dusk, and, not finding her in the house, went out to the cow-yard, supposing she was milking the cow. He found the milk-pail hanging on the bar-post, but Lydia and the cow were absent. My brother remained until after dark, shouting and calling her name, but, hearing no answer to his repeated calls, returned home and gave the alarm. Mr. Hamilton turned out, and we procured the assistance of Moore and Copps. Mr. Ferris lived five miles away, and was not called upon. The search for her was kept up through the night, between Palmer's and where Weymouth is now located, as the cattle were in that direction, and we rightly judged that it was in an attempt to find the cow that she became lost. A horrid din of all kinds of sounds was kept up at Palmer's house during the night, and the party who prosecuted the search in the woods kept shouting, but no trace of the lost one could be discovered. In the morning, we all assembled at our cabin, and, after hastily swallowing some breakfast, held a consultation as to the best mode of procedure. We were somewhat alarmed, and there was just cause for our fears. It had rained in the fore part of the evening, but before midnight turned cold, commenced snowing and froze hard. We supposed she had become exhausted with fatigue and benumbed with cold, and, if she had not already perished, would soon, if not found.

The plan adopted was to send a message to arouse the inhabitants of Liverpool, the nearest settlement of much extent, and renew the search at once. A person was dispatched to Liverpool, and we had taken a few steps toward Palmer's, when Lydia suddenly made her appearance, looking some years older than she did the day before, but otherwise safe and sound. We called our messenger back, who was not yet out of hearing, and all repaired to the house to hear her story. We were somewhat excited; the sudden transition from fearful foreboding to the certainty of her safety was not calculated to produce coolness on our part. In the first excess of joy at her safety, we all had to have our jokes at her forlorn appearance before we could listen to her story; but, when the excitement had subsided, she gave us the history of her wanderings. The Palmers had one cow and a yoke of oxen, which ran in the woods. The cow usually came up at night and was shut in a small yard. There was a bell on one of the oxen, but none on the cow. Mr. Palmer had told Lydia, if the cow failed to come up at night, not to go into the woods after her; but she disobeyed his injunction and hence was lost. The afternoon was cloudy, and Lydia, busy with her work, did not notice the lateness of the hour until it began to grow dark in the house. She then took her milk-pail and hastened to the cow-yard. The cow was not there, but she heard the bell over toward where Weymouth is now located, and, as it did not appear to be more than half a mile distant, she hung her pail on the bar-post and started after the cow. It grew dark rapidly, and when she found the oxen the cow was not near enough to be seen. She depended on the cow to lead her home, and hunted for her until it was quite dark, and, in wandering around in the search, she became uncertain which way home was situated. In her dilemma she started the oxen, in hopes that they would lead her home; she could follow them by the

sound of the bell, but could not see them at the distance of ten feet. The oxen, however, had no idea of going home, and, when she became convinced they would not, she left them and undertook to find the way without them. She was in error as to the place where she left the oxen. She supposed it was north of Palmer's, on or near the line of Brunswick, and this mistake led to another, which cost her eight or ten miles' travel in the morning. A drizzling rain had set in early in the evening, and, in the almost total darkness that surrounded her, she fell into a creek and of course was thoroughly wet. The wind had got into the north, the snow was falling, it was freezing rapidly, and she began to realize some of the discomforts of being lost in the woods in a stormy night. About midnight, she stepped on ground that seemed to have been trodden down harder than that she had traveled over, and feeling with her hands, found ruts made by wagon wheels, and knew she was in a road. It was too dark to think of following it, and she concluded to wait until morning. Sitting down by the side of a tree, she pulled off her stockings, wrung the water out, wrapped her feet in her clothes, and awaited the coming of daylight. She supposed she had struck the road between Hamilton's and Liverpool, and, if her absence was not discovered, she intended to get back to Palmer's in the morning, and not let anybody know she had been lost. Toward morning, she heard the roosters crowing but a little way off to the north, but, believing they were in Liverpool, she did not go to the house in the morning, as she would have to tell them she had been lost, and she had some hopes of being able to keep the secret of her night's experience in the woods. Her stockings were frozen in the morning so she could not get them on her feet, so she put on her shoes without them and started south. The place where she stayed overnight was about eighty rods south of our cabin, and a little further from Hamilton's, where she heard the

chickens crow; and of course she went directly from home. She first took the road running southeast from the center, and followed it about three miles, as near as we could judge from her description, then came back and took the road to Ferris' and followed that to the river, and then knew from our description of the crossing where she was, turned about and came home."

The above incident took place within a few miles of the county seat of Medina County. As we look around us at the farms and pleasant homesteads, standing so thick that one may travel all day and never be out of sight of some farmhouse, it is rather difficult to realize all that is contained in the words, "lost in the woods," and that, too, only sixty or seventy years ago, when, for miles and miles, the forest was dark and almost impenetrable, except to wolves, bears, panthers and other ravenous beasts, and the cabin of the settler was to be found at rare intervals. The young lady who figured as the heroine of this rather unfortunate circumstance, resided for many years in Medina County, the wife of Uriah M. Chappell. They, at different times, lived in Wadsworth, Guilford and York.

Medina Township was one of the first created after the formation of Medina County, and was originally organized by order of the Commissioners of Portage County, before Medina County got her machinery into good running order. The order issued by the Portage County Commissioners to hold an election, was dated March 24, 1818. This election was for township officers, and organization was effected by appointing Isaac Barnes, Noah M. Bronson and Abraham Scott, Judges; and Samuel Y. Potter, Clerk of Election. The following township officers were duly elected: Joseph Northrop, Abraham Scott and Timothy Doan, Township Trustees; Isaac Barnes, Township Clerk; Rufus Ferris and Lathrop Seymour, Overseers of the Poor; Abijah Marsh and Benjamin Hull, Fence

Viewers; James Palmer, Lister; Rufus Ferris, James Moore, Zenas Hamilton and William Painter, Supervisors; Samuel Y. Potter and Ransom Clark, Constables, and James Moore, Treasurer. These first officers have long since paid the debt of nature, and not one is now living. As will be seen, settlers were so scarce in the township that there were not men enough to fill the few offices, but several had to take two offices apiece. Thus was the township legally organized, and the first officers elected to administer its affairs according to law. Zenas Hamilton was the first Justice of the Peace for Medina Township. The following incident of his ideas of equity and justice is related in Northrop's history of the county: "Joseph Northrop had bought a pig from a Mr. Woodward, of Bath. As the money was not sent quite as soon as Woodward had expected, he sent his claim (§2) to Zenas Hamilton, with orders for him to sue on it. But Squire Hamilton, rather than send a summons, went two miles through the woods, informed Mr. Northrop of the fact, and told him that if he would say that the money should be in hand, three months from that time, he would do no more about it; and thus the matter ended." In those primitive days, when people, in the simplicity of their hearts, were thoroughly honest, civil officers were frequently much more ready to save their neighbors trouble and expense than to pocket a paltry fee for a small lawsuit.

At the beginning of the settlement of Medina County, the people encountered many difficulties in obtaining bread. The nearest mills were twenty and thirty miles distant, and required from five to ten days to make a trip with ox teams, which were then the usual means of hauling and milling. The first mill in Medina Township was a saw-mill erected by Seymour & Doan, in 1817. The nearest grist-mills were at Middlebury and Stowe, which, in the best of weather and the best condition of roads, was a four days' journey with ox teams. The next

year they built a grist-mill adjoining their saw-mill, which had been erected where Weymouth now stands. This was the mill site mentioned by James Moore in his narrative pertaining to the early settlement of Medina. Moore & Stevens erected a saw-mill early in the year 1818, at Bagdad, near the center of the township. It was soon afterward purchased by James Warner, who, with his son-in-law, Stephen N. Sargent, put up a grist-mill in 1820, just below the saw-mill. These early mills were a great benefit to the pioneers, and relieved them of the long, tedious journeys to mills at a distance. The township and town of Medina are now supplied with as fine mills as may be found in the State of Ohio, and the people of to-day, who have the best of mill facilities at their very doors, can, with difficulty, realize what their forefathers had to encounter here sixty or seventy years ago, in the one simple feature of procuring meal and flour.

The early roads of Medina were merely trails through the forest, in which the underbrush was cut out to enable wagons to pass. One of the first of these was from Liverpool to Squire Ferris', and which passed Zenas Hamilton's. Another of the early roads branched off from the one above mentioned, at the Center, in a southeasterly direction, striking the "Smith road," near the corner of the township. The people had only ox teams, and these rough roads cut through the woods, after being passed over a few times, became impassable from mud, compelling them to continually open new ones. Some years later, a road was opened from Cleveland to Wooster, and afterward extended to Columbus, known as the Columbus and Cleveland stage road. This road passed through Medina, and was, in the early days of the country, a great thoroughfare of travel, being a stage route between the north and south parts of the State. Medina has improved, however, in respect to its roads, as well as in many others. Good roads now pass through the

township in every direction, with substantial bridges spanning all the little streams, so that locomotion is not retarded in any respect, but uninterrupted travel may be enjoyed with the outer world, without danger of sticking fast in the mud, or being drowned in some swollen stream.

The first birth, death and marriage, in a new settlement, are objects of considerable interest to the people. The first-born in a neighborhood grows up an individual of great importance; the first wedding is an event that is long remembered, while the first funeral and the first grave in a lonely wilderness engenders sad and mournful reflections that shadow the community for years. Of the first birth in Medina Township, there are conflicting statements. One authority says: "The first person born was Matthew, son of Zenas Hamilton, June 9, 1815." This is doubtless correct, as Zenas Hamilton was the first actual settler in the township and located as early as the fall of 1814. It is told of this first born of Medina Township, that, when he arrived at maturity, he studied medicine and went West, where he had worked himself into a good practice as a physician, and, in crossing a river one day, to see a patient, was drowned. The first girl born is claimed to have been Eliza Sargent, now Mrs. Judge Humphreville, who was born in August, 1818. This first birth of a female is contested by Samantha Doan, now Mrs. Slade, whose post office address is Collamer, it being claimed that she was born in June preceding the birth of Eliza Sargent, which took place, as given above, in August. The first death is said to have been a young daughter of Asahel Parmelee, from Vermont, while stopping in the settlement on their way to Sullivan. It occurred early in the spring of 1817. Another of the early deaths of the township, occurred at the raising of a log barn for Giles Barnes, August 12, 1819. Barnes lived on Lot 71, and, in raising a heavy barn, a man named Isaac J. Pond,

in taking up a rafter, was killed. He had got up on the house with the rafter and was standing on the end of the "butting-pole," when it rolled and he, losing his balance, fell, and the rafter struck him on the head, causing instant death. His little son, Henry N. Pond, was three months old that day, and his mother, the wife of Mr. Pond, on hearing of his sudden death, fainted away. The remains of the deceased were interred the next day, and the bereaved ones had the sincere sympathy of the entire community. The grave was on Lot 53, a little west of where F. A. Abbott lived. It is a sad coincidence, that the child, Henry N. Pond, referred to above, was, some thirty years later, then the head of a family of his own, killed by the fall of a dead tree, while at work in his field. Both father and son were much-respected and worthy citizens. Thus, as the seasons roll on, so do the shady and sunny sides of this life appear. The first couple married in the township were Giles Barnes and Eliza Northrop, on the 23d of March, 1818. It was a time of great rejoicing, and the whole neighborhood turned out *en masse* to celebrate. Invitations had been sent out to all the dwellers in the township to attend. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. Searle, an Episcopal clergyman, and the first preacher in the township. The festivities were continued to a late hour; but, as "the boys" had provided a good supply of torch bark, when the ceremonies and rejoicings were over, they went to their homes, lighted on their way by their bark torches. Some were said to have been a little "high" from the effects of the wine they had drank. This, however, was not considered in the least extraordinary (even for some clergymen at that day), under such circumstances as a frontier wedding. Whisky did not contain so much poison then as at the present day, hence was not so dangerous.

The cause of education in Medina Township is coeval with its settlement by white people.

They came from a section of the country where the education of the youth was considered one of the first and greatest duties of the time. The first school taught here is said to have been taught by Eliza Northrop, in the old log meeting-house built by the people in 1817. In the summer of the same year, she taught school, and among her pupils were Joseph, Ruth, Elizabeth and Mary Hamilton; George, Lucius, Carlos and Lester Barnes; Banner and Harrison Seymour; Jared and Mary Doan; Anna, Cynthia, Philemon, Chloe, Ruth and Madison Rice; Clement and Freeman Marsh; Frank and Philander Calender, and Lois and Liusa Palmer—twenty-three all told. Probably not one of the pupils of this pioneer school is now living. More than sixty years have passed since it was taught. In that period the school system has been much perfected, and school facilities increased according to the demands of the time. The following statistics from the last report of the Board of Education, show the present state of the schools of Medina Township:

Balance on hand September 1, 1879.....	\$615 79
State tax.....	270 00
Irreducible fund.....	17 30
Township tax for school and schoolhouse purposes.....	506 35
Total.....	\$1,409 44
Whole amount paid teachers.....	\$603 50
Paid for fuel, etc.....	165 10
Total expenditures.....	768 60

Balance on hand September 1, 1880..... \$640 84

Children between the ages of six and twenty-one years: Males, 81; females 91; total, 172. There are in the township five comfortable schoolhouses, valued at \$3,000. The best and most competent teachers are employed, and good schools are maintained for the usual term each year.

The religious history of Medina Township dates back almost to the first settlement. The first preacher was the Rev. R. Searle, an Episcop

copal minister. He was here as early as the spring of 1817. The first public religious service, of which we have a reliable account, was held at the house of Zenas Hamilton, on the 11th of March in the above year. At this meeting, Rev. Mr. Searle preached the first sermon delivered in the new settlement. He had been the Rector of St. Peter's Church, Plymouth, Conn. Services were also held the next day, when Rev. William Hanford preached; he was a missionary from Connecticut. A short time after this, Rev. Searle organized St. Paul's parish of Medina. This was what is now St. Paul's Church of Medina Village, though organized originally in a distant part of the township. Some of the first members were Rufus Ferris, Miles Seymour, Benjamin Hull, Harvey Hickox, David Warner, William Painter, George Warner, M. B. Welton and Zenas Hamilton. The first church edifice was erected in April, 1817. Says Mr. Northrop in his history of the county: "On the 10th day of April, 1817, the people assembled with teams and tools, at the place appointed, near the present residence of Chauncey Blakslee, where Herbert Blakslee now lives, and about a mile northeast of the present town house, cleared away the underbrush, cut the timber, hauled it together, and put up a log meeting house; cut the tree, made the shingies, covered it, etc. About noon, notice came that Mr. Searle would be there and preach a sermon at 4 o'clock in the afternoon that day. We did our best to be ready. We prepared seats by placing poles between the logs and stakes drove in the ground, and had it all ready in due time. Mr. Searle came and fulfilled his appointment; nearly all were present who could get there. The exercises were accompanied with appropriate singing, and all passed off in very pleasant pioneer style." It was in this house the first school was taught as already noticed. It was a kind of union church, and was occupied by all denominations who were represented at the time in the community, though the Episco-

papists and Congregationalists were largely in the preponderance, and, as a general thing, it was used half of the time by each of these denominations. Some time after, a log church was built at the Center, and in it meetings were conducted, in the greatest harmony, until it was burned. A town house was then built, which was used also as an Episcopal Church, until it, too, was burned. A meeting house was then built by the Congregationalists at Bagdad, and meetings held there and at the village, alternately, for several years.

Among the early Congregational ministers of Medina Township were Rev. William Hanford, Rev. Simeon Woodruff, Rev. Lot B. Sullivan and Rev. Horace Smith. The first Congregational Church was organized at the house of Isaac Barnes, on the 21st of February, 1819, by Rev. William Hanford, from Connecticut, who had been sent out by the church as a missionary. He was assisted in the organization by Rev. Simeon Woodruff, one of the first Pastors of the church. Among the original members of this organization were Joseph Northrop and Charity, his wife; Isaac Barnes and Martha, his wife; N. B. Northrop; Giles and John Barnes. Mr. Hanford preached for several years, both to this society and in Medina Village; this society was finally moved to the village, where further notice will be made in connection with the Congregational Church. Rev. Lot B. Sullivan was also an early minister of this first Congregational Church, and served one year as Pastor, dividing his time, one-half to it and one-half to the church at Wellington. Rev. Horace Smith was with the churches of Medina and Granger Townships for about six months as a missionary sent out by Hampshire Missionary Society, Massachusetts. Rev. S. V. Barnes came about 1827, and was instrumental in getting up a great revival in the east part of the township, and afterward in the village and vicinity. He was the stated minister in Medina and Weymouth for a number of

years. Says Mr. Northrop: "Religious, moral and temperance reform were gaining the ascendancy; schools were improving; and every important enterprise was cherished, and urged onward to success. Thus we seemed to see the wilderness and solitary places literally budding and blossoming as the rose, and, indeed, becoming vocal with the praises of the Most High God." The church history of the township centers principally in the village, although the first societies were organized outside of it, and so the histories of these early religious societies will be resumed in the chapter devoted to Medina Village. Another incident from Mr. Northrop's history of the county, and we will pass from this branch of the subject: "During the time of the rectorship of Mr. Searle, in connection with St. Paul's Church in Medina, a somewhat exciting difficulty occurred among some of the members, and, at the same time, the Episcopal Methodists at the village manifested considerable engagedness in their prayer meetings, and in reply to some remarks of Squire Ferris upon the subject, Seth Roberts said that the devil had really come to Medina, had got the Episcopalians all by the ears, and frightened the Methodists to their prayers; and the

"Presbyterians look on and sing.

'Sweet is the work, my God and King.'"

When this township was first settled by the white people, there were still a few roving bands of Indians in this section of the State. They were friendly, however, although, when Zenas Hamilton made his settlement in Medina, the war of 1812 was raging, the Indians that occupied the country along the Rocky River were not hostile. For a few years after settlements were made in the township, the Indians remained in their old hunting-grounds, but were, it is said, most inveterate beggars. Mr. Northrop says they were induced to leave from the following circumstances: "Mr. Hulett, of Brunswick, was at Nelson, Portage County,

and, saying something about the Indians being a nuisance, Capt. D. Mills, the old pioneer hunter, well known to the Indians, told Mr. Hulett, that if he would tell them that Mills, Redding and some others that he named, were coming out there, and would make way with every Indian they could find, he thought they would leave. Mr. Hulett did so, and sure enough, they packed their horses and left, and never returned."

Thus it has ever been, since the occupation of this country by the European, the rights of the Indian have been utterly disregarded, his lands and hunting-grounds wrested from him by the pale-face Christian, and he driven back step by step, as the increase of his white foe demanded more room. And yet we curse the Indian as a barbarous savage, that ought to be exterminated from the face of the earth, wholly forgetting that to us are they indebted for much of their barbarity and fiendish cruelty. There is no doubt but that we would be as savage as they, were we placed under similar circumstances. We do not set ourself up as the champion of the "noble red man," nor the apologist of his cruelties, but merely to note an historical truth, that, where Indians were treated as human beings, they displayed a noble magnanimity, and returned gratitude for gratitude to a degree never excelled even by the Anglo-Saxon.

Wild beasts of every description were plenty when the country was new. Wolves particularly were plenty, and were a great source of annoyance to those who made an attempt to raise hogs or sheep. The following incident is related as an illustration of the depredations committed by these pests of the pioneer days: Gad Blakslee, an early settler of Medina Township, had procured a fine flock of sheep, and the wolves killed eighteen at one time. It was found that they inhabited the "wind-fall," in the south part of the township. They got Zenas Hamilton to go and assist in making a

trap, in which, together with a large steel trap, they caught nine old wolves, besides a lot of young ones, and one more old one, the next year. This thoroughly cleaned them out in that locality, and the people were no more annoyed by them. Wolf hunts and bear and deer hunts were a common sport and pastime with the early settlers, and they used to collect in great numbers for the purpose of engaging in one of these periodical hunts. As other chapters of this work detail some of these hunts, we will make no further mention of them here.

The progress of the new settlement for the first few years, was necessarily slow. There were no markets for produce, and the settler did not exert himself to raise bountiful harvests, but merely sufficient for his moderate wants. A few bushels of corn and wheat sufficed, while the forest furnished him his meat. Besides his trusty rifle, the principal tools he had to work with were his ax, his "drawing-knife and his shaving-horse. To these, in a settlement of any extent, were added an auger or two, a broad-ax, and an implement called a "frow," which was used for splitting out clapboards. The original members of this pioneer settlement have all gone to their last repose. They were the men of the "Golden Fleece"—the "Argonauts," whose lives were full of romance and adventure. Time has mellowed the asperities of their character and of their deeds, and enveloped them in a haze of purple and golden light. The generation of men who settled in the limits of Medina Township during the first fifteen or twenty years, have gone only recently, or linger yet for a moment to look their last upon the green fields of time. Their children are the business men and women of to-day.

The little place, rejoicing in the high-sounding name of Bagdad, as a town, was never much of a success. It was designed originally for the town of the township, and, we are told, even aspired to the honor of becoming the county seat. Failing in this, it rapidly dwindled into insignificance.

nificance, and, like ancient Rome, the spider "wove her web in its palaces, the owl sung his watch-song in her towers." A mill or two, a small store, a carding-machine and fulling-mill constituted all the town the place ever possessed. James Warner built a mill here—first a saw-mill, to which was afterward added a grist-mill. Deacon Northrop built a saw-mill a little lower down the stream, and a few years later sold it to Gad Blakslee. A store was kept for a time, but did not last long. A church was built here by the Congregational people, as already noticed; and a carding-machine and fulling-mill was built, and run by water-power from the mill. The fulling-mill, we believe, is still in operation. This is the only trace left to tell where once stood the great city of Bagdad. *Sic transit gloria, etc.*

Weymouth was one of the early points of settlement. It was here that Lathrop Seymour built a mill at an early day, as mentioned elsewhere. Sometime after building this mill, he sold it to one Jairus Stiles, who operated it many years. After this mill went down, Seymour put up a sugar factory near the same spot. His son had been away at school, and learned enough chemistry to know that by a certain process potato starch would yield a certain amount of sweet. Upon this information, Seymour erected a factory for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from potatoes, or from potato starch. It proved a failure. It was then changed into a mill, and in that capacity proved more valuable than as a sugar factory. There is a grist-mill on the old site, which was built about 1850-52, and which is now owned and operated by Norman Miller. It is a good mill, in good running order, and doing a flourishing business.

The first store in Weymouth was kept by Doan & Adams, in an early day. J. P. Doan erected the building in which Erastus Brown now lives, for a storehouse. Adams was a brother-in-law to Doan, and came from Euclid,

and in partnership with him opened a store, a business they continued several years. The next store was kept by a man named Sale, in a building erected by Lathrop Seymour. Sale was a native of the Isle of Man, and, after merchandising here for several years, died of hemorrhage. A post office was established at Weymouth very early, and Stephen N. Sargent commissioned as Postmaster. H. B. Seymour, however, attended the office, and was virtually the Postmaster. The present representative in this department of Uncle Sam is Lewis R. Mann. He also keeps a store. Another store is operated by Amos R. Livingston. This is at present the mercantile business of Weymouth. There are two blacksmith-shops and a wagon-shop. A cheese factory was erected in May, 1870, by Sedgwick & Clark. Says the *Gazette*, referring to it: "The building was erected and apparatus finished at a cost of \$3,000. Make up 4,300 pounds of milk daily into cheese, turning out ten and eleven cheeses each day. The milk is obtained from 200 cows. There is a continued flow of water through the factory, which is a neat and complete establishment." This comprises the business of the place. In early times, it was a noted point in the lumber business. But, with the disappearance of the timber, and railroads passing through other portions of the county, its days of prosperity have passed. Years ago, there was a great deal of teaming from Wooster to Cleveland, and the road passed through Weymouth. Flour was hauled from Wooster, and goods brought back in exchange. So from Weymouth lumber was hauled to Cleveland and exchanged for goods, which were sold to the settlers. The name Weymouth was bestowed on the place by Judge Bronson. When they applied for a post office, it, of course, must have a name, and, by request, Judge Bronson called it for Weymouth in Massachusetts. Like Bagdad, Weymouth came near being the county seat. But, for the fact that those owning the

land about Weymouth lacked sufficient public spirit to donate land for public buildings, the place would no doubt have been selected as the seat of justice. Ah, what might have been!

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: 'It might have been.'"

Weymouth has always been the seat of learning and education. One of the early school-houses of the township was built here. The present large schoolhouse was originally built for other purposes. The upper story was finished and used as a hall, for a lodge of the Sons of Temperance. The lower story stood a year or two unfinished, when it was purchased by the School Board, and from that time on used as a schoolhouse. In August, 1873, the board, under a law creating separate districts, bought the entire building and opened a high-school department, and since that time the children of Weymouth and vicinity have enjoyed school facilities equal to those of any other portion of the county. The present teachers are: William I. Bracy, teacher of the high school; Miss Kitty Thomas, teacher in intermediate department, and Miss Mary D. Perkins, teacher in the primary department.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Weymouth was organized on the 15th of June, 1834, by the Rev. George Elliott. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse for several years after organization. About the year 1840, a church was begun, but was not completed and dedicated until in 1856. Rev. Mr. Elliott, who was instrumental in forming the church, was its first Pastor. Numerically, the society has never been very strong, and of late years has decreased in membership, until at present there

are but about twenty on the church books, and they are without a Pastor. Neither does the church support a Sunday school.

The Congregational Church was organized in January, 1835, at the house of Lathrop Seymour. They worshiped in private houses and in the schoolhouse, until about 1838-39, when they erected their church building. Since it was originally built, it has been remodeled and enlarged, until, at this time, it presents a fine appearance and is quite a handsome little temple of worship. The society was originally organized by Rev. S. V. Barnes. Their last Pastor was Rev. O. W. White, who died last summer (1880), and since that time they have been without a regular Pastor. The present membership of the church is between seventy-five and one hundred, and a good Sunday school is maintained, under the superintendence of John Morrell. It is well attended by the children of the town and vicinity.

Medina Center is the crossing of two of the principal roads, and the geographical center of the township. One of the early churches, as already noticed, was built here, and afterward burned. A town hall was erected, which was also used for church purposes, until churches were built in other portions of the township. The town house, at present, stands alone at the Center. Not far from it is a very handsome little cemetery, where a number of "stones and lettered monuments" show the affection of the living for the dead.

This brings us down in the history of the township, to the laying-out of the village of Medina, the capital of the county. The different departments of its history, however, will be treated of in another chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

MEDINA VILLAGE—LAID OUT AS THE COUNTY SEAT—ITS GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT—MANUFACTURERS—THE GREAT FIRES—INCIDENTS—RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL—SECRET SOCIETIES, ETC.

MEDINA, the seat of justice of Medina County, is situated on the Cleveland Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, near the geographical center of the county, and is twenty-four miles south of the city of Cleveland. It was originally called Mecca, and is so marked on the early maps of the State, from the Arabian city famous in history as the birth-place of Mahomet. Some years later, it was changed to its present name of Medina, being the seventh place on the globe bearing that name. The others are Medina, a town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated as the burial-place of Mahomet; Medina, the capital of the Kingdom of Woolly, West Africa; Medina, a town and fort on the Island of Bahrein, near the Arabian shore of the Persian Gulf; Medina, a town in Estremadura, Spain; Medina, Orleans County, N. Y., and Medina, Lenawee County, Mich. At present, Medina contains about 1,400 inhabitants.

The village of Medina was laid out in 1818. The plat is dated November 30, of that year, but was not recorded until January 6, 1820. The following is written upon the margin of the original document: "A plat of land situated in the township of Medina, given by Elijah Boardman to the county of Medina." As stated in the preceding chapter, most of the land in Medina Township belonged to this Boardman, who was a native of Connecticut. When the county was formed, and Medina selected as the seat of justice, Mr. Boardman made a donation of land to the county for that purpose. The original plat comprised 240 lots, or about 237 acres, which was the donation

made by Boardman. At the public sale of lots, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 were reserved by the county for the public buildings. John Freese was Recorder at the time the town was laid out, and the record of the plat is in his handwriting. Abraham Freese was County Surveyor, and surveyed and laid out the future capital of the county. Since the town was originally laid out, numerous additions have been made, until Medina now covers ground enough for a city of 5,000 inhabitants. The first house built within the corporate limits of Medina was a log building put up by Capt. Badger, on the present site of the Barnard Block. He also put up another house near by soon after the erection of the first, and these were the first buildings erected in the new town. The first building put up by Badger was kept as a tavern, the first in the town of Medina, and was opened for the accommodation of "man and beast," in the fall of 1818. Mr. Badger was unmarried at that time, and a man named Hickox lived with him, and together they kept tavern. The first court held in Medina County was in the second story of this log cabin. This humble frontier tavern was a place of great resort. It was the great news emporium of the neighborhood. The people gathered here to exchange their bits of gossip with each other, and to elicit from traveler guests the fullest digest of the news of the day. Here, also, announcements were made of the logging-bee, the house-raising, the dance; and, when the public met to arrange for a grand hunt, they deliberated in this old log tavern. It was within its hospitable walls that the older members of the community occasionally dropped

in, and, basking in the genial glow of the wood fire (we had no coal then; it had not been invented), and with a well-filled pipe, and a glass of toddy, perhaps, the merry song or thrilling frontier story went round the circle. The frontier tavern was a jolly place, and, that they have become obsolete, the more is the pity. Another of the early taverns of Medina was the Chidester House. This was the stage house, after a line was established from Cleveland to Wooster and Columbus, and, like the frontier tavern, was a place of considerable resort. About stage time, everybody flocked to the tavern to see the stage come in, just as the boys of the present day gather at the depot about train time, to see who can swear the biggest oaths, chew the most tobacco, squirt out the greatest quantity of juice, and use the most obscene language. As the stage rattled up with the blowing of the horn, and the prancing of the "fiery, untamed steeds," the people stood around open-mouthed, ready to pick up any stray scrap of news from the outside world. The Chidester House was long a famous stopping-place, and a well-known tavern in this section of the State. Medina is well supplied with hotels at present, the "American," the "Union" and the "Brenner," being the principal houses of entertainment.

The first goods sold in the new town was by a man named Shoals, who opened a small store in 1819. He built the first frame house in Medina, which was designed for a store house, and, in which, upon its completion, he opened a stock of goods, and for several years kept up the business. His store stood upon the present site of the court house. The next stores were kept by Sherman Bronson, and a man known as "Judge" Smith; but which of the two was first in the mercantile field is not known, but it is believed that Bronson was first. Both, however, were early merchants of the place. A post office was established very early, and Rufus Ferris was appointed by the Federal Gov-

ernment as its representative in this department. He kept the office at his residence, which was in the north part of the town. The mail was brought from Ravenna, sometimes on horseback and sometimes on foot, the carrier trudging through the forest with the mail-bag on his shoulder, stopping at Medina on his way to Norwalk. After the opening of the turnpike from Cleveland to Wooster and the establishing of a stage route, the mail was brought by the stage. Dr. B. B. Clark succeeded Ferris as Postmaster. Capt. Greene, the present Postmaster, and his gentlemanly clerks, will probably turn up their fine Grecian noses, as they recall the small and insignificant establishment from which theirs has sprung. It would now require several men to carry all the mail that passes through the Medina office in twenty-four hours. From this small start, and everything must have a beginning, the town grew apace, was burned down, grew up again, was again burned, and still again, Phoenix-like, it rose from the ashes. In a copy of the *Ohio Free Press*, and *Medina County Advertiser*, of December 17, 1833, the following advertisements appear, which show something of its business at that early period of its existence: B. Durham, store; A. D. Kinney, a minor; the Medina Lyceum; dissolution of co-partnership; G. W. Howe, druggist and doctor; Oviatt & Bronson; Leonard & Harris, hatters; King & Gunn, pork dealers; Leonard Case, lawyer; Smith & Seaton, cabinet-makers; B. Durham, a column advertisement of a new store; stray heifer; Administrator's Notice; Blannot & Wilder, boot and shoe makers; James Brown, tailor; Mansion House, W. R. Chidester, proprietor; new tannery, by King & Shaffer; stray heifer; for sale, by D. Northrop; Administrator's Notice; marble tomb-stones, by Nathan T. Clark; carriage making, by Sylvester Hawkins; ashes, Oviatt & Bronson; new goods, King & Gunn; Smith, Root & Owen, merchants; L. T. Searle, lawyer; for sale, by

Peak & Sargent; new goods, by Oviatt & Bronson; stray ox; saddle and harness makers, Woodham & Rawson; new goods, by Peak & Sargent; for sale, by Oviatt & Bronson; E. H. Garrett, boot and shoe maker; advertisement of *Ohio Register and Anti-Masonic Review*; new blacksmith establishment, by Hayward & Olin; notice, Blannot & Miller; Hayes' baker and roaster, by Chauncy Gilbert; saddle and harness, by E. Dorgin; tailoring, by J. J. Ruetzers; patent ploughs, by Peak & Sargent. The *Gazette*, of May 10, 1872, says: "As a proof of Medina's business, we give the following statistics: Four dry good stores; seven grocery and provision stores; one hardware and crockery store; three drug stores; two clothing stores; two millinery stores; two stove and tin stores; one paper store; two jewelry stores; six shoe stores and shops; two tailor-shops; two cabinet-shops; two furniture stores; one photograph gallery; a score of sewing machine agencies; three hotels; one saddle and harness shop; one marble factory; two paint-shops; one printing office; one carriage factory; one wagon factory; three blacksmith-shops; one foundry; one machine-shop; one flour and feed store; one coal-yard; three lumber-yards; two planing-mills; one saw-mill; one feed-mill; two meat-shops; one brick-yard; two livery stables; two dentists; nine lawyers; seven doctors; four preachers; four churches; a fine schoolhouse; two barber-shops; one telegraph office; one railroad depot; two cheese factories, and flourishing lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows and Good Templars."

In the primitive days of the town, the people had their social gatherings, and all passed off very harmoniously. Their log-rollings, their house-raising, and such little affairs were well attended, and good-fellowship prevailed throughout. Capt. Badger gives the following account of the first Fourth of July ever held in Medina: "In 1819, the Fourth of July came, as it had

come in former years, and it was resolved by the citizens who lived near, that it should be observed with appropriate honors. In the morning, a long pole was cut, and stuck in a hollow beech stump where the old court house now stands, and on its top, streamed gloriously and unrivaled in the air, a bandana handkerchief, being the best fac simile of the nation's flag that could be found and used. Those who participated in that memorable celebration were myself, R. Ferris, B. B. Clark, Caleb Chase, Erastus Luce, Thomas Currier and perhaps some others. We drove forks in the ground, prongs upward, then laid on pole-stringers, then put on cross-ties, and covered the whole top with peeled bark, on which we set some provisions, and, standing up around our hastily rigged and sumptuously piled table, discussed past events and the future prospects of our nation, our State and our county. Good whisky, being one of the necessary articles on such a day, was bountifully furnished and plentifully drank as a beverage. Sentimental toasts were drank, and always responded to by three hearty yells, and as many drinks of liquor. Whisky, sweetened with home-made sugar, constituted the drink that was handed around in the fashionable circles in those days. In the evening, we returned to our cabins highly gratified with the glorious celebration of the nation's birthday. We, on that day, gave names to all the streets or main roads that then centered in the village, by which names they are still called." It was thus that the pioneers enjoyed life in the wilderness. There is little doubt that the participants in that backwoods celebration, never, in after years, enjoyed one more thoroughly than they did on that occasion.

In 1820, the Fourth was celebrated in Medina on a far more extended scale than that of the previous year. A great many additional pioneers had come into the county. The people in every township in the county, and a great many townships that were not in the county—and

perhaps never will be—were invited to come and bring their provisions with them, thus making a kind of donation party on a big scale. By noon, there was a large gathering and a cordial greeting; the dinner was of the best the country then afforded, and all fared sumptuously. As on the previous occasion, sweetened whisky was the drink of the day, and, as the population had greatly increased, this time it was made in a wash-tub, and a pretty big one at that. As often as it was drained it was re-filled, and from that memorable tub—more memorable than Diogenes' tub—every person dipped in his tin cup and drank to his entire satisfaction. Many of the more sturdy men took it raw, declaring the sugar spoiled the flavor of the whisky, and, in consequence, the ground flew up and knocked quite a number of them down before night. "It was," said one who participated, "a glorious day at the court house." Speeches were made, the Declaration of Independence was read. Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle were sung, and "the day we celebrate" was celebrated in glorious style. The next year another and still more extensive celebration was had in the town, but our space will not permit a description of all these old-time Fourths, and so we will call it a "go," and pass on.

The public buildings of the place were built at the expense of the county. As we have stated elsewhere, Capt. Badger took the contract to clear off the public square, in 1819, and the first session of court was held in the upper story of his tavern. As the county settled up, the village grew in proportion. The first court house—the old brick on the opposite corner from the Barnard Block—was built, and a jail reared its somber head near by, as mentioned in another chapter. In 1835, the village attained to sufficient importance to admit of being incorporated, and for this purpose a special act of the Legislature was obtained, as the law then required, and thus Medina be-

came an incorporated town. But, as the records were all burned in the great fire of 1870, we are unable to give any particulars connected with its incorporation, or any of the first officers. Nor could we obtain the name of the first Mayor. The affairs of the corporation are managed at present by the following gentlemen, viz.: Joseph Andrews, Mayor; Hiram Goodwin, Clerk; William F. Sypher, Treasurer; S. Frazier, Marshal, and George Heyden, G. W. Lewis, P. C. Parker, Albert Munson, R. I. Saulsbury and R. S. Shepard, Councilmen. The town was now one of dignity, with a Mayor and Board of Common Council, and put on considerable style, used a great deal of red tape and did things up in good order generally.

One of the memorable events in the history of Medina, was the great sleigh-ride of 1856. This was for the prize banner, and originated by a certain township turning out on some particular occasion a large number of four-horse sleighs. First one township and then another captured the prize, until it finally became a county matter, attracting the attention of Summit, Cuyahoga and Medina Counties. In the contest, Medina turned out 140 four-horse sleighs (no other kind were admitted into the contest); Cuyahoga 151, and Summit 171, making 462, all told, and giving the prize to Summit County. The sleigh-ride of 1856 was to regain the prize. Each township made up its company, and all met at Medina on the appointed day, and, when marshaled in force, numbered 181 four-horse teams—being ten more than Summit had when she captured the prize. From Medina, the cavalcade of sleighs proceeded to Akron in good order, where they were fittingly and appropriately received by the authorities. All passed off harmoniously and without accident, and Medina brought back the prize, which was presented to the committee appointed to receive it, in eloquent terms. Thus ended one of the most remarkable sleigh-rides on record.

But few towns in the State have been so unfortunate in the way of fires as Medina. Indeed, it has become quite cosmopolitan from the number of its conflagrations. It has been burned and re-built and burned and re-built again. Its last great fire was almost as calamitous, when everything is taken into consideration, population, wealth and resources, as was the great fire which followed it the next year, to Chicago. The first destructive fire in Medina occurred on the evening of April 11, 1848, twenty-two years before the last one. It broke out in the shoe store of Barney Prentice, in what was known at that time as "Mechanics' Block." It spread rapidly in all directions. From its beginning place, it went north, west, east, south; north, laying Judge Castle's corner in ashes; south, taking Mechanics' Block, one room of which was occupied by Prentice, another by Loring, a tailor, and another by Mr. Bostwick, a tinner, and the dwelling by Peak. It stopped here for the want of buildings to burn. Going west it took in a house, standing where the *Gazette* was in the second fire years after, owned by Mr. King, and back of Mechanics' Block, a large building owned by Judge Castle. Crossing from this to Blake's building, it went south and east; south, destroying the printing office of Mr. Speer and a house owned by a carpenter; east, taking Chidester's hotel and outbuildings, and Dr. Munger's house and barn, and Mr. Canfield's barn. In all, six business houses, four dwellings, two barns; total, twelve buildings. There was, at the time, no fire company, but a hook and ladder company had been formed. Many, however, were not available, as the rules of organization were imperfect, and so the fire-fiend had pretty much its own way. The losses by this fire were heavy, considering the size and business of the town. Summed up, they were something about as follows: Judge Castle's loss was a couple of two-story frame buildings, valued at \$9,300, and insured in the Medina Mutual Fire Insur-

ance Company for \$2,800. He was able to save about \$2,800 worth of goods, together with forty-six barrels of pork. Hon. H. G. Blake lost a two-story frame building, with law office and fixtures, valued at \$7,000, and insured in same company mentioned above, for \$3,000. Chidester lost a two-story frame building; Charles Bostwick's share in the Mechanics' Block, \$1,800—insured in same company for \$600; Mr. Loring's share in same block, \$900, insured for \$300 in the same company. The total loss, in round numbers, was about \$40,000, which, as seen, was but partially covered by insurance, and that in a company that, at the time, was insolvent, or so nearly in that condition that we believe very little of the insurance was ever paid. The effect of this fire was the erection of a better lot of buildings than the town had possessed before, as many of those burned were old, rickety wooden buildings, and were replaced by substantial bricks.

It was in the great fire twenty-two years later, that the town suffered the greatest destruction of property. The alarm sounded on the night of April 14, 1870, calling the people uncereemoniously from their virtuous couches, and, in a few short hours, almost the entire business part of Medina was in ashes, much of it for the second time. The fire started in an old wood building, a part of which was occupied as a barber-shop, by one Frank Charis, and owned by C. E. Bostwick. Says the *Gazette*: "When the fire was first discovered, it could easily have been extinguished by a few buckets of water, but, by the time these were procured, it was beyond any such fragile means of control. It spread rapidly over the burned district of 1848, and, reaching out on either side, house after house was licked into the flames and consumed. The heat was intense, and the air filled with flying sparks and burning cinders. It leaped across the street and caught the Phoenix Block, which was soon blazing from roof to cellar." This block contained Boulton's

dry-goods store, McDowell's drug store, Blake & Woodward's law office, with Phoenix Hall in the upper story. The Whitmore Block, on the east, followed next; then the International Hotel, and, after burning barns and outbuildings in its rear, it stopped in this direction for want of further available material. West of Castle's corner, it spread to the *Gazette*, then to Barrow's cabinet-shop, when it stopped on that street. South from Phoenix Block, it took in several frame buildings, viz.: Asire's dwelling and cabinet-shop, Eagle Hotel, and then stopped in that direction, and, nearly opposite, it stopped at Seaton's grocery. "Thus far," says the *Gazette*, "the fire was confined to the burned district of 1848, but it did not stop here. It crossed the street into the Selkirk Block, and from there spread rapidly north along the west side of the square, taking every building but two on the street." Those burned were Goodwin & Hinman and Lampman, in Selkirk Block; Dr. S. J. Smith's drug and book store; Dr. Murray's and J. B. Young's offices, up stairs; Tiffany & Co.'s drug store; Root's jewelry store; Sanders & Sturges' tin store; with Walker's and Robinson's offices, and Sacket's photograph gallery, up-stairs; D. A. Wells' jewelry store; S. H. Bradley & Son's hardware store; A. Matteson's grocery; J. W. Blaust's shoe store; Humphreville Block, Dr. Hard's office, Commercial Bank, Sypher's shoe-store, and G. W. Hobart's grocery-store, when it wore itself out and stopped in this direction. There were no lives lost in this calamitous event, but several parties were more or less injured.

The *Gazette*, in summing up the results of the fire, says: "The number of buildings burned, including all stables and barns, amount to about forty. A great many others caught fire, but were saved by the superhuman efforts of the people. At 3 o'clock A. M., A. W. Horton mounted a horse, and went to Seville, where there was a hand engine. Some sixty or seventy men responded, and were soon on their

way to Medina, where they did good work in keeping the fire under, as it was about subdued when they arrived. They remained as long as there was need of their services." The following table of losses, and owners of destroyed property is taken from the *Gazette's* report of the fire:

William Asire, total loss about.....	\$7,000
Insurance.....	900
A. Andrews, loss in money and clothes, about...	300
H. G. Blake, total loss about.....	10,000
Insurance.....	8,000
J. M. Beebe lost household furniture, value not known.	
J. A. Rettig lost property to the amount of.....	300
C. E. Bostwick, total loss about.....	2,300
J. B. Beckwith, total loss about.....	500
Dr. J. L. Bean, total loss about.....	700
E. Brenner (hotel), total loss about.....	2,500
S. H. Bradley & Son, total loss about.....	9,300
Insurance.....	5,500
T. A. Blackford, total loss about.....	6,000
Insurance.....	1,000
G. A. L. Boulton, total loss about.....	8,000
Insurance.....	4,000
G. D. Billings (Dentist), total loss about.....	700
Mrs. Maria Bennett, total loss about.....	100
Mrs. H. M. Butler lost furniture and clothing.	
John Barrow, total loss about.....	1,500
J. W. Blanton lost boot and shoe store.	
C. Castle, total loss about.....	4,300
Insurance.....	2,000
W. H. Canfield, total loss about.....	200
Frank Charis, total loss about.....	300
Commercial Bank, loss about.....	1,700
E. J. Fenn was insured for \$3,000 and received for loss.....	460
J. H. Greene (<i>Gazette</i>), loss about.....	4,000
Goodwin & Hinman loss over insurance.....	600
A. Griesinger, loss over insurance.....	800
A. Houck (International Hotel), loss about.....	6,500
J. W. Hatch total loss about.....	1,000
S. Humphreville loss about.....	2,000
High & Bradway total loss.....	6,000
J. F. Hobart, insured for \$700 and received for loss.....	100
George W. Hobart, loss above insurance about..	800
Mrs. O. M. Johnson, loss above insurance about	200
L. Leon, insured for \$5,000, and received for loss.....	730

S. P. Lampman, loss \$500, no insurance.	
Odd Fellows, on furniture in hall, insured for \$400, received.....	\$100
J. P. Miller, insured for \$1,000, saved goods amounting to \$3,000, loss.....	2,000
McDowell Brothers, loss over insurance.....	3,500
Dr. P. E. Munger, loss \$100, no insurance.....	
Dr. L. S. Murray (no insurance).....	300
A. Matteson, total loss over insurance, about...	1,300
O. & S. S. Oatman, loss about \$2,000, no insurance.	
A. I. Root's jewelry store, loss over insurance..	1,000
Renz & Brenner, total loss about.....	5,500
Insurance.....	1,000
Dr. J. W. Robinson, total loss about.....	500
No insurance.	
W. O. Sanders, total loss about.....	4,500
No insurance.	
R. P. Seaton, insured for \$1,000, received for loss.....	302
Selkirk Bros., loss about.....	4,000
No insurance.	
H. Shuler, loss about.....	700
No insurance.	
W. H. Sypher, insured for \$300, and received..	100
William Shakespeare, tailor's tools, loss about	50
Dr. S. J. Smith, loss over insurance.....	2,500
L. W. Sacket (photographer), loss.....	1,500
No insurance.	
Tiffany & Co., insured for \$6,000, loss.....	2,500
S. B. Woodward, loss.....	500
No insurance.	
D. A. Wells, insured for \$900, received for loss	750
H. J. Walker, loss over insurance.....	1,200
P. Warren (American House), loss over insurance.....	200
J. B. Young, loss about.....	1,000
No insurance.	
Mrs. J. Whitmore, loss over insurance.....	1,300

The people of Medina, although their town was, for the second time, laid in ashes, did not sit down in idleness, but went to work at once in good, hard earnest. For the purpose of rebuilding the town, an association was formed and duly incorporated by filing the necessary papers with the Secretary of State, with a capital of \$100,000, known as the "Medina Building Association," and with the following incorporators: H. G. Blake, John Rounds, S. H.

Bradley, A. W. McClure, N. H. Bostwick, H. J. Walker, A. I. Root and W. C. Bradway. This association was formed in imitation of a similar one at Chardon, Ohio, a town that had been recently burnt, and re-built by means of a building association. The Medina Building Association, however, did not amount to anything, and soon went by the board. Upon looking over the ground, and their financial balances, the people found themselves able to rebuild without the assistance of an association. As early as in May, several of the sufferers had commenced the work of rebuilding, or at least of clearing away the rubbish, preparatory to laying the foundation of their new structures. Among these were McClure & Rounds, A. I. Root, W. O. Sanders, S. H. Bradley, H. G. Blake, Houck & Son, A. Griesinger, Renz & Brenner, and High & Bradway.

The *Gazette*, of July 13, 1870, contains this notice of the preparations for rebuilding the burnt district: "From the start, Mr. Blake announced his determination to rebuild Phoenix Block. Messrs. Rounds & McClure, learning that Mr. Tiffany was not intending to rebuild, bought his lot for the purpose of putting up a block. A. I. Root, Sanders & Sturges, and S. H. Bradley also announced their intention to rebuild. This secured buildings to cover ground which had been occupied by the Ainsworth Block. Matteson's lot was purchased by Mr. Boulton, and then the ground-work for the new Union Block was complete. Shortly after, Dr. Smith purchased the Selkirk lots—south corner of the square—large enough to accommodate two stores. One of these has been sold to E. J. Feun, who will build next summer. Thus in a short time after the disaster, arrangements were made which would secure the rebuilding of that side of the square this year, as far up as the Humphreville lot. Shaw, Lewis and Pancoast have bought this lot, and, in connection with J. F. Hobart, have made arrangements to build Commercial Block. Thus the

west side of the square has been disposed of and will be re-built this summer. Nearly as encouraging state of things exists in the burnt district south of the square. Mr. Chamberlin bought the Castle corner, and, with Mr. J. P. Miller, one-half of that block will be finished this season, the other half next year. The Messrs. Oatman are intending to put up a building for their meat market. The Mechanics' Block, by Renz & Brenner, and Griesinger, is being built upon the last lot of the burnt district. Across the street, the Eagle Hotel is nearly rebuilt." So far as adding to the beauty of the town, the great fire, like that of Chicago, was beneficial, inasmuch as it was the means of building of it up with a much better class of buildings than generally found in a place the size of Medina. All the blocks and buildings alluded to in the foregoing sketch have been put up, and are of a character any town may well be proud of. Union Block, on the west side of the square, presents a front of 131 feet, and is from 60 to 100 feet deep, two stories high. It is divided into five stores, and was finished March 1, 1871. The brick was burned here for its construction, and the lumber and lime bought in Cleveland. It is a block creditable alike to builders and owners, and cost, in round numbers, about \$23,000. Mechanics' Block was commenced in June, 1870; the brick was furnished by E. Hale, of York. It is forty-four feet front, sixty feet deep, with tin roof, and cost about \$7,000. It is a handsome business block, and is owned by Renz & Brenner, and A. Griesinger. Commercial Block was commenced in August, 1870. T. D. Allen was the architect, and McMullen Brothers the contractors. It is seventy-four feet front by fifty feet deep, built of brick, two stories high, and cost some \$12,000. It is one of the handsomest blocks in the city.

The Phoenix Block is another of the fine structures, that, like its memorable namesake, arose from the ashes of the great fire. Refer-

ring to its history, the *Gazette* says: "The corner of the square, occupied by the imposing new three-story brick block of Hon. H. G. Blake, has an eventful history. In early years, it was the emporium for the trade of the neighborhood, and, at the present day, holds its own as a business center. The fire of 1848 swept off the frame buildings which had accumulated there, and they were replaced by a handsome brick block, by Mr. Blake, who was then, as now, the owner of the corner, and then, as now, public-spirited, energetic and liberal." This block was destroyed again by the fire of 1870, but efforts were made at once for rebuilding it. It occupies a space of 75x88 feet, is of brick, three stories high, with basement under entire building. The first story is divided into stores, one room of which is occupied by the Phoenix Bank. The second story is mostly offices, while the third story is divided into two large halls; one of them, and an elegant one it is, is used by the Odd Fellows; the other, Phoenix Hall, 44x88 feet, is a very fine theater, well furnished with stage, scenery, etc., and will comfortably seat 500 persons. Many other blocks and substantial buildings were put up after the fire. The Barnard Block, Asire's furniture store, the Brenner House, and a number of others. These fine buildings, as we have said, give to Medina an elegant appearance seldom found in a town of 1,500 inhabitants.

In February, 1877, another fire occurred, which, for a time, caused the greatest alarm and anxiety. The Empire Block and two or three other buildings adjacent were burned, resulting in a loss of several thousand dollars. The fire, however, was subdued and did not spread beyond the buildings mentioned. Great "wailing and lamentation" was heard in consequence of there being no organized fire department beyond a bucket brigade. It seems strange, that with all these fires, the people did not sooner wake up to the necessity of a well-systemized fire department. But, on the

principle, apparently, that the lightning never strikes twice in the same place, this all-important move had up to this time been neglected. But the oft-repeated reminders of their negligence, finally aroused them to a sense of the emergency, and, in July, 1877, the Council authorized the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$3,000 for the purpose of purchasing a fire engine, and made the following appointments in the newly created department, viz.: E. Brenner, Chief Engineer; O. M. Jackson, First Assistant, and Samuel Scott, Second Assistant. In August of the same year, a two-horse engine was purchased, and arranged so that it could be drawn by men also. It is known as "No. 4 Silsby Rotary Steam Fire Engine," and was built at Seneca Falls, N. Y. Three streams of water can be thrown, with a capacity of 425 gallons per minute. It was furnished completely and performs effective service with very low steam. The hose cart, purchased at same time, carries 500 feet of rubber hose, all in good style and shape. Thus the Medina fire department is fully organized, and ready to meet the fire fiend with some show of advantage.

Medina, as a manufacturing town, does not make any great pretensions. There are, however, a few establishments that do that kind of business, and hence require some notice in these pages. Among the manufacturing establishments, past and present, we may notice the stone and hollow ware factory, cheese factories, jewelry factories, Root's bee establishment, carriage factory, foundry, planing-mill, grist-mill, etc., some of which have passed away among the things that were. The stone and hollow ware manufactory, is one of the most extensive industries in Medina. The buildings were erected in the fall and winter of 1874-75, and business operations commenced in the early spring of 1875. The original proprietors were Thomas Jones, D. M. Thomas and John Smart, of Troy, N. Y. The establish-

ment is a three-story brick, 68x21 feet, consisting of store, furnishing-room, engine-room, mill-room, etc. There is an average of some thirty-five hands employed, and a large amount of work is turned out annually. It is now owned, we believe, by W. H. Bradway. The cheese factories are also an extensive industry in Medina, as well as in the entire county. A factory was erected in 1866, by R. M. McDowell & Bro., which did a large business. The *Gazette*, of September 2, 1870, said: "Each year since it started, there has been an increase in its business. The milk of 700 cows is received daily and made into cheese, the daily receipt being 14,000 pounds of milk, which is made up by seven hands." The Excelsior Cheese Factory was built in 1873-74, on the site of the factory which had been burned. It is a frame building, with brick basement walls, and is owned by C. B. Chamberlin & Co. The main building is 28x82 feet, and was erected at an aggregate cost of \$5,000. It has a front office and receiving-room 12x20 feet, and engine-room on west side which is fire-proof. The manufacturing room is 20x30 feet and contains three vats, a water reservoir and water pipes. The press-room is 12x23 feet; the dry-room is 28x40 feet, with basement of same size. The capacity of the establishment is sufficient to work up the milk of 1,000 cows, turning out a large number of cheeses daily.

The grist-mill of O. C. Shepard was built in 1872. The grist-mill is 30x40 feet, the saw-mill is 20x60 feet, and the engine-room is 27x37 feet; the engine is forty-five horse-power. The grist-mill contains two run of buhrs—one for wheat and one for corn. There is every convenience for handling and unloading grain, and the saw-mill has all the modern improved machinery, together with the circular saws, one of which is fifty-four, the other thirty, inches in diameter. The planing-mill of W. H. Wood & Co., formerly owned by Warner & Smith, and built by them in 1874, is a large institution.

and gives employment to several hands. The carriage factory of Stoaks & Bergey was quite an establishment, but has been burned since the work of preparing this history has been in progress.

The manufacture of silverware by D. A. Wells was at one time a large business in Medina. He used a considerable amount of silver in the work turned out, which consisted of tea, table, dessert, mustard, sugar and cream spoons; also pie, cake, butter knives, forks, oyster ladles, etc., with a variety of other articles. From four to six hands were employed, and a large business was done for a number of years, but in the beginning of 1873, Mr. Wells failed, and the establishment was closed. A. I. Root also carried on an extensive business in the manufacture of silverware, previous to his embarkation in bee culture, to which he now devotes his attention, as noticed elsewhere. His business consisted in the manufacture of silver spoons, knives, chains, rings, etc., etc., and as much as 4,500 pounds of gold and silver were used in a single year when his business was in the zenith of its glory.

A bubble that rose very suddenly to the business surface of Medina, and as suddenly burst, was the "Manchester Oil Company." It was regularly organized with John Sisler, President; A. C. Conger, Secretary; Levi Stump, Treasurer; David Stump, General Superintendent, together with five other citizens of Manchester, who constituted the company. The company leased 300 acres of land from Truman Arthur, Rev. Clark, Freeman Stoddard, Lucien Clark, Martin A. Harding and Mr. Aply. This land was on Rocky River, three miles north of the village, and preparations were at once made for sinking a well. The work of boring was commenced in due time, and at a depth of 248 feet below the surface, oil was obtained, in what was supposed paying quantities. The requisite machinery was put in and about a barrel per hour was pumped out, while

it was verily believed that when fully in running order, it would yield fifty barrels a day. This set the country, and the town on fire (figuratively), and the oil excitement was raised to the highest pitch. People believed that Medina County was literally floating in a lake of petroleum. The oil produced by this well was of a superior quality, and sold readily at \$15 per barrel on the ground. Gas issued from the well in such a quantity as to admit of its being used profitably. The water that came out with the oil was strongly impregnated with salt. Those owning land in the immediate vicinity considered their fortunes made, while the entire community saw the most unbounded prosperity ahead, resulting from "strikin' ile." But alas for human calculations. The enterprise failed as suddenly as its short career had been brilliant. The flow of oil ceased, a hole was bored to a considerable depth, which proved a *bore* (a joke), a large sum of money was left in the hole, together with the machinery used, and the company retired from the "Rocky River Oil Regions" in thorough disgust. Alas!

The most extensive establishment, perhaps, in Medina, is the apiary of A. I. Root. He commenced the culture of bees in 1865, in a very small way, and somewhat as an experiment. The motive that led him into the business is thus told in his book upon the subject of bee culture: "About the year 1865, during the month of August, a swarm of bees passed overhead where we were at work, and my fellow-workman, in answer to some of my inquiries respecting their habits, asked what I would give for them. I, not dreaming that he could by any means call them down, offered him a dollar, and he started after them. To my astonishment, he, in a short time, returned with them hived in a rough box he had hastily picked up and at that moment I commenced learning my a b c in bee culture. Before night I had questioned, not only the bees, but every one I knew, who could tell me anything

about these strange new acquaintances of mine. Our books and papers were overhauled that evening, but the little that I found only puzzled me the more, and kindled anew the desire to explore and follow out this new hobby of mine. Farmers, who had kept bees, assured me that they once paid, when the country was new, but of late years they were of no profit, and everybody was abandoning the business." Mr. Root, however, who possesses a mind of his own, and, as he says, "some head-strong notions," went to Cleveland a few days after securing his swarm of bees, and, visiting the book stores, looked up all the works on the subject. The one which to him seemed to contain the most valuable information on the subject was a work by Langstroth, the German bee culturist. With the facts contained in this book, he set out in the business in earnest. He now has one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the country. As his business increased, and he learned more fully the habits and nature of bees, and the best modes of their culture, his ideas were given to the public through the columns of the *Bee Journal*, when, finally, to more fully meet this end, he printed a circular, giving in it all the facts and information of which he had become possessed. This circular eventually grew into a quarterly publication, issued at 25 cents per annum. This was changed into a monthly, called *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, and published at 75 cents. In 1876, it was enlarged, and the price raised to \$1.

From the small beginning mentioned, the business has wonderfully increased, and at the present time Mr. Root has seventeen acres of ground tastefully laid out and arranged in the most excellent manner for the purpose for which it is designed. The following description of it is given by himself: "The apiaries cover about two and a half acres; there are seven of them, which will accommodate 500 hives. We have at this writing (1879) 228

hives, mostly employed in queen-rearing. Three or four boys and girls are constantly employed in rearing and shipping queens. Others are employed in making the hives and implements, while others still are employed on the *Journal* and making this book. In fact, there are now seventy or eighty of us altogether. Almost every trade and industry is represented in the building and on the grounds. We have all kinds of wood work, a tin-shop, carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, machine-shop, printing office, book-bindery, sewing room, paint-shop, varnishing and japanning room, a room where the comb-foundation is made, a room where leather is worked considerably, in making smokers, and, indeed, we have almost everything except a grog-shop." But this establishment must be seen in order to thoroughly understand the working of it. The building is a modern brick, large and commodious, and is in keeping with everything else in this model establishment.

In connection with the manufacturing interests and commercial growth and prosperity of Medina, a few words upon the banking institutions may not be out of place. The first institution of this kind established in the village was what was known as "The Land Company's Bank," with David King as President. This bank was established prior to 1840, and was a bank of deposit merely, and not of issue. At another time, a private bank was operated by Canfield & Ladd, but after several years' business, they failed in June, 1861. In the latter part of 1872, the First National Bank of Medina was organized, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The officers were: L. B. Nettleton, President; W. W. Pancoast, Cashier; and Olney Allen, Daniel Ford, L. C. Sturges, H. Jones, L. B. Nettleton and W. W. Pancoast, Directors. This institution grew out of the old Commercial Bank, a private bank organized after the failure of Canfield & Ladd. In May, 1874, the First National Bank suspended operations.

The Phoenix National Bank was organized

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W. H. Witter

in the beginning of 1873. It succeeded the old Phoenix Bank, a private institution. The capital stock of the Phoenix National is \$50,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$200,000. The President is J. H. Albro, R. M. McDowell, Cashier. At the organization, however, H. G. Blake was made Cashier, and R. M. McDowell, Assistant Cashier, but, upon the death of Mr. Blake, Mr. McDowell succeeded him as Cashier. The Directors of the organization were J. H. Albro, John Rounds, S. G. Barnard, B. H. Wood, H. G. Blake, N. T. Burnham, R. M. McDowell, A. H. Hawley, and C. J. Warner. This bank is still in operation, and is the only banking institution in the town at the present time. It has good rooms and office in the Phoenix Block.

The educational history of Medina dates back almost to the laying-out of the village, and was inaugurated in the proverbial log-cabin schoolhouse, the first temple of learning erected in the town. This was so similar to that given in the preceding chapter of the early schools of the township, that it is unnecessary to repeat it here. At an early day, and long before the establishment of the present common-school system, select schools were held in Medina, also female schools, high schools, common schools, and, indeed, all kinds of schools. As early as 1841, we find an advertisement in the county paper, of "Medina Female School," by Miss Charlotte A. Weld. It is announced that she will open her school at the residence of J. W. Weld, in the village of Medina, on the 19th day of April, 1841, for the instruction of Misses and young ladies, in the following branches, to wit: "Reading, writing, spelling, geography, English grammar, natural philosophy, chemistry, algebra, Latin, and the rudiments of French, mental philosophy and geometry." The terms for this vast array of studies, were from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per quarter, according to the studies pursued. A postscript is added to the advertisement, in which parents are noti-

fied that full pay will be required for all pupils who attend so much as one week, unless their absence shall be caused by actual sickness.

In 1845, we notice an advertisement in the *Democratic-Whig*, of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, for a select school, "in the building two doors north of Hiram Bronson's store," where "all branches will be taught on moderate terms." In the same paper of October 6, 1847, is an advertisement of William P. Clark, of "Medina Select School," in which "all elementary branches will be taught, together with instruction in French, German and music by Miss Jane F. Bradford." In 1856, S. G. Barnard advertises "a select school for those desiring to qualify themselves to teach," for which the class will be charged \$4 each for the term. Thus the cause of education advanced by degrees, and the common-school system was perfected. Facilities were improved and enlarged in Medina, until they reached their present state of perfection.

The imposing, and even elegant, school building of Medina was completed and opened for the admission of pupils in the fall of 1872. It was begun in 1871, and the board, which was at the time composed of John Rounds, A. R. Whiteside and L. B. Woodward, determined to build it themselves, believing they could do it cheaper than outside contractors. The design of the new building was drawn by T. D. Allen, architect, and, when it was erected, according to his plans, made, as all must acknowledge, a very handsome school building. The board, however, after proceeding with the work for a time, concluded they had captured a big, white elephant, and finally let the contract to complete the building, to William Hickox, of Medina, who agreed to finish it, pay for the work already done by the board, and all for \$19,000. The building is of brick, with cut-stone basement—two stories above basement—which is of itself eight feet high. The first story is thirteen feet, and the second story fourteen feet, surmounted by a galvanized iron cornice four and one-half

feet wide, tin roof, galvanized iron window caps, etc. The dimension of the building is 84 feet fronting west, by 64 feet deep, with a tower 16 feet square in the front center, surmounted by a belfry and spire. The basement contains four rooms, besides a hall ten feet wide, for coal, wood, and play-rooms. The first story contains four large schoolrooms, entered from main hall through cloak-rooms, and each room has a small one for the accommodation of the teacher. The second story contains two large schoolrooms, with a recitation-room for each; also a room for Principal, connected with which is an apartment for books and apparatus. The rooms are fitted up with the latest improved furniture, well heated and ventilated. The halls are ten feet wide, with grand staircases from basement to second story. Upon the whole, it is a temple of learning of which any town may well be proud.

Medina Village forms a special school district, and the following are the statistics gleaned from the last report of the Board of Education:

Balance on hand, September 1, 1879.....	\$ 2,629 07
State tax.....	597 00
Irreducible fund.....	38 37
District tax for school and schoolhouse purposes.....	4,916 71
Fines, licenses, etc.....	243 62
Total.....	\$ 8,424 77
Whole amount paid teachers.....	\$ 1,881 00
Amount paid for superintending.....	1,000 00
Paid interest on redemption of bonds.....	3,452 88
Amount paid for fuel, etc.....	642 00
Total expenditure.....	\$ 6,975 88

Balance on hand, September 1, 1880.....\$ 1,448 89

The roster of teachers for the present year is as follows: Prof. W. R. Comings, Superintendent; Miss Josephine Manning, Assistant Superintendent; William A. Fitch, A and B Grammar and Music; Miss Kate Hills, Junior Grammar; Miss Delia E. Alden, Third Primary; Miss S. M. Wasburn, Second Primary; Miss Bertha A. Barnard, First Primary.

The Medina Normal School was an institution that, for several years, was carried on in the village of Medina, and was of considerable importance while it lasted. It was established in 1872, by H. N. Carver, who embraced in his catalogue of branches all those usually taught in schools of this character. A special department was included for those desiring to qualify themselves as teachers. In reference to this institution, the *Gazette*, of August 29, 1873, says: "The theory of instruction is in accordance with the times, its central idea being to teach habits of thought, which will be not only available in the school life, but of universal application in the life outside. There is a great deal of loose talk in educational circles, about this matter of learning, to think with clearness and accuracy. It is true that no appliances which can be devised, can possibly discipline a mind so that it shall be strong, active and serviceable, unless that mind takes the work upon itself with the earnest determination to use all the powers already possessed, for the fullest development of its possibilities. But it is no less true that the instruction of one who has thus disciplined himself, and who is thoroughly familiar with the best methods of exciting mutual activity, and directing it in proper channels, are eminently more valuable than the best efforts of a mere professor of books." At the close of the third year of this school, Prof. Carver published the following report of its successful operation: "The classes pursuing the studies of the scientific course have numbered from ten to sixteen; those of the classic, from four to eight, and, almost without exception, the work throughout has been of the most thoroughgoing kind; the class in calculus, for example, have mastered every topic as discussed by Loomis, with collateral topics from other authors, Olney, Robinson, etc., sufficient to assure themselves of their ability to read and master these authors at their leisure. The same general course has been pursued in the

other branches of mathematics, and in all the sciences. The other classes in the common branches, book-keeping, etc., have done equally well; and, judging from a long experience, I think it would be difficult to find a body of young people who have done a year's work more substantially than have the pupils of our school." Notwithstanding this flattering report of its general working, the school began to decline, and, about the year 1877-78, was finally and permanently closed.

Christianity received the early attention of the citizens of Medina, and led to the establishment of church societies, while yet the population of the place consisted of but a score or two individuals. The first church organized, perhaps, was St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Medina. It comprised the parish formed by Rev. Mr. Searle, mentioned in the previous chapter, and, although the first church was built in the township some distance from the village, yet, as the latter increased in population, the church was moved to the village. Among the original members of this church were Capt. Badger, Sheldon Welton, Eben Welton and wife, J. Welton, Noah Brouson and wife, Rev. Searle and wife, George Warner, James Warner and wife, and perhaps others. Upon the organization of the society in the village, services were held in the court house, until a building was erected. The exact time of the erection of the building is not known at the present date. The edifice is a frame, and, upon its completion, was dedicated to the service of God by Bishop McIlvaine. Rev. William Granville was Rector at the time of the dedication; Rev. Searle was the first Rector of the church, and the original organizer of it. The next Rector after Mr. Searle, was Rev. Alva Sanford, who was followed by Rev. William Granville in 1833. Rev. Mr. Stamer and Rev. Mr. Kennedy each was with the church for a year or two; then came Rev. George Davis, who served for about twenty-five years. The

present Rector is Rev. Mr. Culloch; and the church has a membership of about ninety, and a good Sunday school is maintained throughout the year. Capt. Badger is perhaps the only one of the original members of this church now living, and, from him, most of its history was obtained.

The Congregational Church of Medina was originally organized in the township, as was St. Paul's Episcopal Church. It dates its organization back to 1817, as given in the preceding chapter. Soon after its formation, a church was built at Bagdad, but the increase of population of Medina was the means of bringing the church to the village. The first church, a brick edifice, was built in Medina in 1833—the corner-stone being laid in August of that year. The usual box of relics was placed in the corner-stone, but, when the building was torn down recently, the box had disappeared, leaving no trace behind. When the church was built, Rev. Simeon Woodruff was Pastor. Since his day, the Pastors have been nearly as follows: Rev. Samuel Lee, from Vermont, came in the fall of 1834, and remained until July 1837, and was succeeded by Rev. Talcott, who remained about a year, when Rev. B. C. Baldwin came. He died here in 1844, and Rev. I. Hart succeeded, remaining one year; then Rev. William Baldwin for one year, followed by Rev. F. H. Brown, who remained about six years. Rev. D. A. Grosvenor came next, and remained some six years, followed by Rev. G. W. Palmer, who stayed about two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Howenden, who also stayed two years; then Rev. Dempsey was with the church one year, when he died. Then came Rev. C. N. Pond, who remained three or four years, succeeded by Rev. E. J. Alden, remaining five years; then Rev. A. T. Reed, who stayed about five and a half years. He was succeeded by Rev. H. J. Ryder, the present Pastor. A new church edifice is now under contract to be finished by the 1st of August,

1881. The old church has been torn down to make room for the new one, and the society holds its meetings in Phoenix Hall. There are at present about 150 active members. A flourishing Sunday school is maintained under the superintendence of Mr. A. I. Root.

The following incident in the history of this church, occurred during the spiritual supervision of Rev. Mr. Brown, and is related by one of the old members. Mr. Brown was a man who was remarkably fond of a fine horse and a good dog, and it is said that he could discover the good and bad points of a horse as quick as the most experienced turfman. To such an extent did he carry this trait, as to elicit the remark from an old parishioner one day, that, "Parson Brown's father spoiled an excellent horse-jockey in his effort to make a preacher." Mr. Brown was the owner, at different times, of good horses, and, while possessor of his best one, perhaps, a circus came to Medina. When the cavalcade of "calico" horses made the grand entrance into town, the Parson was (by chance, of course), out driving, and, apparently unconscious of his position, had dropped into the rear end of the procession, and thus passed through the principal streets, until a member of his flock, somewhat ashamed of the part his Pastor was playing, met him on a crossing, and asked him if he had "joined the circus." This, with other acts of his, caused dissensions in the church, and efforts were made to obtain the preacher's resignation. This he declined to offer, and instituted proceedings in the church against a number of the unruly members. Having, by some means, a majority of the members on his side, he was enabled to manipulate matters according to his own wishes. To give character to the proceedings, he had procured the services of an old minister (who, it is said, had reached second childhood) to sit with him during the trial as assistant moderator. One day, when about to "call off" for dinner, the moderator, Mr. Brown, invited Dea-

con Northrop "to lead in a short prayer." The following is said to be a verbatim copy of the prayer offered by the Deacon on that occasion: "Oh Thon who knowest the hearts of all men, we pray thee forgive whatever savors of Popery in the moderator, or of servility in the church, Amen." Finally, the church succeeded in getting rid of their troublesome Pastor, and has flourished in peace and harmony ever since.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was originally organized about 1819-20. They built a little church in South Medina at a very early day, which was used until the erection of the present edifice, in 1859, which is a substantial frame building. They sold the old church building, which was converted into a private residence. After passing through different hands, it was finally moved up near the Union Hotel, and was burned some years ago. Rev. Mr. Farrah is the present Pastor of the Methodist Church, and has in his charge about one hundred members. A flourishing Sunday school in connection with this church, under the superintendence of Mrs. Parmalee, is well attended. There is, or was, an organization of Protestant Methodists in Medina, but of them we were unable to learn anything definite.

The Baptist Church of Medina was established on the 23d of August, 1833. The original members were Eden Hamilton, T. M. Fenn and Mary, his wife; James H. Holcomb and Lucy, his wife; Stephen Bonnel and Harriet, his wife; Anson Hamilton, Sarah Hamilton, Anna Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton, Eunice Graham, and Adelaide and Maria W. Fitch. Elder J. Newton was the first minister, and began his labors February 20, 1834, and was succeeded in the following August by Elder James Hoovey, who was succeeded September 30, 1836, by Elder Asa Straight. Next came Elder Jesse Mason, June 17, 1837, and was followed by Elder Mudaman January 11, 1839, and he in February by Elder Corwine, and he by Elder Clark in Octo-

ber following, and he by Elder D. A. Randall in May, 1840. He continued until June, 1843, when Elder Solomon Dimick came; Elder Randall again succeeded him March 1, 1844, and Elder Torbett followed him on June 1, 1846, remaining until March 5, 1853, when Elder M. Shank took charge. In March, 1860, he was followed by Elder J. W. Covey, and he by Elder Smith Goodwin, March 2, 1861; Elder J. A. Davis succeeded him July 4, 1863, and Elder J. V. K. Seeley succeeded him June 10, 1865. He remained until November 1, 1872, when Elder J. B. Sutton came as supply, remaining until May 3, 1873, when Elder Bickward came as supply. Elder G. W. Nead followed him October 1, 1874, and remained until November 30, 1878, when Elder Randall came back for the third time—this time as supply. November 23, 1880, Elder W. T. Galloway came, and is still in attendance. The first building was commenced in the fall of 1845, the corner-stone being laid on the 11th of September, by T. M. Fenn. (Previous to this, the society worshiped in the old court house.) The frame was raised April 4, 1846, and the building completed and dedicated, August 12, 1847. It is a frame building, and cost in money \$1,650, besides much of the work, which was donated by members. At present, there are about seventy-five active members. A good Sunday school is carried on, of which Charles B. Hord is Superintendent; the average attendance is eighty children.

The Church of the Disciples is of recent organization, being formed in 1877, by Elder T. D. Garvin, of Columbus, as the "Disciples' Church of Medina." The cause which led to its being established grew out of a great revival held here in the fall of that year (1877), in which there were some fifty or more conversions. The organization was effected with forty-two members, and Union Hall was the place of worship. Elder George Peckham was the first regular Pastor, the present one—the Rev. Mr.

Garvin, brother to the one mentioned above as the organizer of the church. The society has recently completed the most beautiful church edifice in Medina. It is built of brick, is of modern architecture, and was dedicated to the worship of God in the latter part of the year 1880. It has a large membership, and a flourishing Sunday school.

A Catholic Church was organized some ten years ago in Medina, with a small membership. It is visited by priests from Liverpool and Grafton. A neat little frame church was built about 1877-78. What the membership is at present, we were unable to learn.

A church was organized years ago in Medina by the Universalists. The circumstances which led to its formation were as follows: Rev. J. F. Avery, a Congregational minister, announced upon a certain time, that he would preach in Medina on the subject of Universalism. This caused the Universalists, to speak in the slang of the period, to "get up on their ear," and so they went to work and organized a church society. They commenced a church edifice on the northeast corner of the public square, which was never finished, as the society was short-lived, and was disbanded in a few years. The United Brethren bought the unfinished building, but their membership dropped off in a year or so, and their organization ceased, and the building was sold to the Free-Will Baptists, who finished it. They used it for a short time, but they became numerically weak, and finally disbanded. The building was again sold, and has since been used as a business warehouse.

The secret and benevolent organizations, kindred in spirit and in works to the Christian Church, come now appropriately in order. Freemasonry, the most ancient of all the secret orders, is also one of the most honorable. Of all its mysteries, there is nothing in it more wonderful than its perpetual youth. Human governments flourish, and then disappear, leaving only desolation in the places where their glory used

to shine. But the institution of Freemasonry, originating so long ago that no history tells of its beginning, has survived the decay of dynasties, and the revolutions of races, and has kept pace with the marvelous march of civilization and Christianity. The institution was planted in Medina in a very early day, following close in the wake of religion itself.

Medina Lodge, No. 58, A., F. & A. M., was organized in 1820, by M. W. John Snow, Grand Master and W., Abram I. McDowell, Grand Secretary. The following were the charter members, and among them will be recognized many of the earliest settlers of the town and county: Rev. R. Searle, Rufus Ferris, Seth Blood, Noah M. Bronson, Lathrop Seymour, W. L. Peets, Julius Chidester, Ransom Clark, Lemuel Thayer, Jason Hubbell, B. M. Atherton, Abraham George, F. A. Atherton, George L. Chapman and Abraham Freese—the latter gentleman being named in the charter as the first Worshipful Master. The lodge suffered during the Morgan excitement of 1828–30, and was forced to suspend work for a time in consequence. At the time it became extinct, A. Miles was Worshipful Master. The paraphernalia were all given over to John Freese for safe keeping, who was the Secretary. While the Lodge remained dormant, Mr. Freese died, and the property fell into the hands of enemies. Subsequently, the jewels and some of the books were restored, but the charter was, “forever lost,” as was * * * in the death of the man of Tyre. On the recommendation of the committee in the Grand lodge to whom the matter was referred, the charter was re-issued in 1843, since which time the lodge has flourished. It has now about ninety active members, and is officered as follows: D. Hinman, Worshipful Master; E. G. Hard, Senior Warden; F. B. Clark, Junior Warden; T. S. Shaw, Treasurer; E. J. Fenn, Secretary; H. F. Handy, Senior Deacon; N. W. Piper, Junior Deacon, and W. O. Sanders, Tiler.

Medina Chapter, No. 30, Royal Arch Masons, was organized under authority of M. E. W. B. Hubbard, Grand High Priest, and E. B. F. Smith, Grand Secretary, and was chartered as a regular working Chapter, October 22, 1845—the first meeting being held January 29, 1846. The charter members were Nathaniel Eastman, Stephen V. Barnes, Philo Welton, D. H. Weed, Nathan High, Samuel Shaffer, Alex. Beatty, Augustus Pardee and E. J. Bruce. The charter designated Nathaniel Eastman as the first High Priest; Stephen V. Barnes, King, and Philo Welton, Scribe. The membership at present is forty-two, with the following officers: Hiram Bronson, M. E. High Priest; P. C. Parker, E. King; C. P. Chamberlin, E. Scribe; Aaron Sanders, Treasurer; T. S. Shaw, Secretary, and W. O. Sanders, Tiler. Since the organization of the Chapter, the following members have served as High Priests: Nathaniel Eastman, one term; D. H. Weed, one term; Alfred Davis, one term; Hiram Bronson, six terms; John A. Rettig, fourteen terms; W. J. Foot, two terms; A. C. Smith, two terms; O. S. Coddington, one term; Orlin Oatman, one term; J. K. Bergey, two terms, and Aaron Sanders, one term.

Medina Council No. 48, Royal and Select Masters, was organized October 12, 1867, by Will M. Cunningham, Grand Puissant of the Grand Council of Ohio, and John D. Caldwell, Grand Recorder. The first officers were Th. Ill. John Rounds, Grand Master; Ill. John A. Rettig, Deputy Grand Master, and Comp. G. W. Noble, Principal Conductor of Work. The records show twenty-two members and the following list of officers: Th. Ill. John A. Rettig, Grand Master; Ill. Orlin Oatman, Deputy Grand Master; Comp. E. J. Fenn, Principal Conductor of Work, and W. H. Hayslip, Recorder. Mr. Rettig has an extensive Masonic experience, and is the only man we have ever known, or even heard of, who has been regularly elected to, and served out, the

terms as Worshipful Master of two Lodges at the same time. He was Master of Litchfield Lodge, No. 381, and of Wadsworth Lodge, No. 385, and a member of Medina Lodge, No. 58, all at one and the same time, performing faithful service in all.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 18, 1844, by Thomas Spooner, Special Deputy Grand Master. The charter members were S. B. Logan, S. H. Bradley, Jo Whitmore, H. G. Blake, C. A. Drake and H. Torbett, all of whom are now dead, except S. H. Bradley. The first officers were: S. B. Logan, N. G.; Jo Whitmore, V. G.; and S. H. Bradley, Secretary. The present membership is forty-six, with the following officers: Aaron Sanders, N. G.; William Witter, V. G.; and G. D. Billings, P. and R. Secretary.

Medina Encampment, No. 33, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 14, 1849, by William S. Johnston, S. P., Deputy of the State. The following were the charter members: E. L. Warner, S. H. Bradley, Alfred Davis, Jo Whitmore, W. L. Terrill, C. B. Prentice and Charles Hubbard. The first officers were: J. Whitmore, C. P.; A. Davis, H. P.; S. H. Bradley, S. W.; E. L. Warner, Scribe; C. Hubbard, Treasurer, and W. L. Terrill, J. W. There are eleven members on the roll, officered as follows: Aaron Sanders, C. P.; J. S. Mason, H. P.; N. W. Piper, S. W.; A. Griesinger, J. W.; R. W. Clark, Scribe, and G. W. Hobart, Treasurer.

Medina Tribe, No. 48, I. O. R. M., was organized under charter granted by the Grand Council of the Improved Order of Red Men, signed by William Percy, Grand Sachem, and countersigned by George B. Means, Chief of Records, and dated 15 Sun, Buck Moon, G. S. D., 378. This branch of the Tribe met at Sanders' Hall, on the 24th Sun, Beaver Moon, G. S. D. 378, and kindled its first Council fire, Deputy

Sachem George B. Means being present, who ordered an election. About fifteen pale-faces petitioned for dispensation. The following officers were elected and duly installed by the Deputy Sachem: Sidney J. Smith, Sachem; John A. Rettig, Senior Sagamore; H. G. Blake, Junior Sagamore; J. N. Robinson, Prophet; H. J. Walker, Chief of Records; J. F. Hobart, Keeper of Wampum; W. H. Hickox, Brave; and J. H. Greene, Satrap. The Tribe kindled the Council Fire, in ample form, each seven suns, and added a great many members, until the 15th Sun, Plant Moon, G. S. D. 390, when the great fire burnt their wigwam, with all the valuable treasures it contained, viz.: the "Execution Tree," "Prophet's Stump," "Outer" and "Inner Wickets," etc. The Grand Council agreed to furnish a new charter whenever a wigwam should be provided. None, however, has yet been secured, and hence the Improved Order of Red Men of Medina, have gone to the "happy hunting-grounds."

In all time and in all countries, there has been, co-extensive with man's existence, some mode of disposing of the dead. "Let us bury the dead out of our sight," said Abraham, and this mode is, to-day, the prevailing custom in civilized lands. The cemetery of Medina was the necessity of the time in which it was located, and is now almost in the central part of the village. It contains many of the pioneers of the county, some of whom were laid away to rest in that silent spot, when Medina was but a sickly hamlet. It is to be regretted that the cemetery was not originally laid out, at least a mile further from the town, as a continued growth will, sooner or later, render this a necessity. It is quite a lovely spot, and many pretty stones and monuments mark the spot where slumber the loved and lost. Peace to their ashes.

CHAPTER IX.*

WADSWORTH TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL FEATURES—FLORA AND FAUNA—EARLY FAMILIES IN THE TOWNSHIP—ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP—ORIGIN OF CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

WADSWORTH TOWNSHIP derives its name from Gen. Elijah Wadsworth, a native of Litchfield, Conn., who was one of the original proprietors, and came to Canfield, Mahoning County, in 1799, to which place he moved his family in 1802. Wadsworth is No. 1 in Range 13 of the Connecticut Western Reserve, and is bounded on the north by Sharon, on the east by Norton, in Summit County, on the south by Chippewa and Milton, in Wayne County, and on the west by Guilford. It lays in the southeast corner of Medina County, and its south line, being the line of the Reserve, is on the forty-first parallel of north latitude. The township is five miles square, and should, therefore, contain 16,000 acres of land, but the tax list shows 16,417 acres. The highest elevation on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway (formerly the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad), which passes through the southern portion of the township, is 594 feet above the level of Lake Erie, and the land on the old Pardee farm, the old Loomis farm, and also on the old Dean farm, may be about 200 feet higher than the summit of the railway; so that the highest elevation in the township may be 800 feet above Lake Erie. The lowest ground is in the southwest portion, the bed of the River Styx where the railway crosses that stream, about one mile south of the township line, being only 376 feet above the level of Lake Erie. At the railway station, one-half mile south of Wadsworth Center, the elevation is 545 feet above Lake Erie.

The township is wholly underlaid with sand-

* Contributed by Hon. Aaron Pardee.

stone rock, in many places showing upon the surface, but generally covered with drift from twenty-five to eighty feet in depth. Though there are such considerable inequalities in the face of the land, there is scarcely an acre to be found but what is capable of the highest cultivation. Springs, generally of pure soft water, are found in nearly all parts of the township. These flow north, south, east and west. The River Styx is the most considerable stream of water; it rises in Montville, and runs south through the west part of Wadsworth to Milton, Wayne County, where it unites with the outlet of Chippewa Lake, which is called the Chippewa, and is a tributary of the Tuscarawas. The River Styx was once quite a formidable stream, its level bottoms from one mile to one mile and a half in width, originally covered with a very heavy growth of timber, were subject to an overflow in wet seasons, rendering traveling across them, at times, quite impracticable, until cross-ways and bridges could be made. But the stream has been cleared out and straightened, so that at present, the ground is dry, the roads are good, there is no trouble from overflow, and the bottom farms are as valuable as any found in the State. Holmes' Brook, a tributary of the Styx, rises near the Sharon line and runs southerly, emptying into the Styx in the south part of the township. Another tributary is called Blocker's Run. This stream rises in the northeast quarter of the township, and, running through Wadsworth Village, empties into the Styx near the mouth of Holmes' Brook. Both these streams were early utilized for milling purposes. Another stream used for the old

"Well-house Mill," drains part of the south part of the township, and flows on to the Chippewa. Still another, called Silver Creek, a stream of some note, rises in the southeastern portion, and meets the Chippewa a mile or two west of Clinton, in Summit County. Some of the springs in the north part of the township flow north into Wolf Creek, but the springs of that region generally contribute to form the Hudson Run, which rises near the northeast corner, and, running southeasterly just east of Western Star, and through Johnson's Corners, reaches Wolf Creek near its junction with the Tuscarawas.

From the general elevation, one would suppose the dividing ridge between the Lake and the Gulf would be found here, and that some of the waters would run into Lake Erie; but the fountain heads of the Styx and of the Rocky River, are about a mile from the northwest corner of the township, and it is all the way descending to the waters of Rocky River; yet, by the intervention of the Styx, the waters are all turned southerly, so that every foot of this territory must be held to be part of the Mississippi Valley.

In its native state, this was a most magnificent timbered region of country. There was scarce an acre in the whole township, on which if its original timber were standing to-day, but would be more valuable for its lumber than the best acre of improved land. The forest trees were in great variety. On the bottom lands were elm, swamp oak, black walnut, white walnut, or butternut, basswood, sycamore, white and black ash, hard and soft maple, beech, cherry, hickory and an occasional buckeye, and on the ridges in addition to nearly all the above varieties, were white, black and yellow oak, chestnut, whitewood, or poplar, cucumber, pepperidge or gum-tree and sassafras. The highest lands were called chestnut ridges, and the very lowest black-ash swamps. There were many thousands of white oak, whitewood, white ash and

black walnut trees that, if standing to-day, might be readily sold for an average of \$30 to \$50 each. Alas! how many of these sturdy monarchs of the forest were girdled and killed as cumberers of the ground, or felled by hunters in the night and left to rot and waste; how many were chopped down in windrows in the clearings; and, when the dry time came in the spring, were set on fire and consumed, trunk and branch. Besides the more important forest trees above mentioned, there was a numerous undergrowth of smaller varieties, as ironwood, boxwood, slippery elm, crab-apple and wild plum. The ironwood and boxwood were invaluable for levers and wedges. And the boxwood flowers, large, white and lasting, gave the woods in spring a most charming appearance. The wild plums were found on the bottoms in great abundance in the fall, while chestnuts, hickory nuts and acorns, in profusion, lay unclaimed except by wild animals. Of still smaller vegetation there was a great profusion. There were wild roses, blackberries, raspberries, wild currants, gooseberries, upland whortleberries, several kinds of native grasses, leeks, various kinds of ferns, nettles, mandrakes, skunk cabbage, wild turnip, ginseng and winter-green. Such a region of country, in its native beauty, was a delight to the eye, and one will have to go far to find its equal in the United States or elsewhere.

The wild animals found here, when the white man made his first advent, were bears, wolves, deer, gray foxes, raccoons, wild-cats, pole-cats, woodchucks, hedgehogs, opossums, otters, minks, muskrats, weasels, black, gray, red, and flying squirrels, chipmunks and wood-mice. The red fox and wharf-rat are unwelcome emigrants, and not to the manor born. On the Styx bottoms and on Dry Run are the remains of an old beaver dam, but no beaver was ever known to have been caught in this region. Of game, birds, there were wild geese, ducks, and turkeys, partridges, quails and pigeons. The

droves and flocks of the last four mentioned kinds of birds were innumerable. Then, there were the hawks, the owls, the buzzards, the crows, the blackbirds, the whip-poor-will, the mourning dove, brown thrasher, red birds, blue-jays, woodpeckers, robins, blue birds, ground birds, meadow larks, yellow birds, hang-birds and humming-birds; occasionally might be found a snipe, an eagle, a crane and a loon.

There were no lakes or natural ponds in the township, and, the streams being small, the fish were in proportion. In the Styx and its tributaries, were found bull-heads, sun-fish, white bass and suckers and other smaller fish. The reptiles were sufficiently numerous to be at times very disagreeable. The large yellow rattlesnake was quite common; the black rattlesnake, sometimes called Massisauga, so named, as is said, from a tribe of Indians inhabiting the neighborhood of Mahoning River, where the snake was first found, was common in the low lands of the township, and frequently around springs. Both of these were very venomous snakes. The yellow rattlesnake frequently attained a length of six to eight feet. The Massisauga was a short, logy snake, but its bite was as dangerous as that of the common rattlesnake; fortunately, both of these species are now extinct in this neighborhood. There was also a large black snake; the spotted adder or milk-snake, so called from its being supposed to be fond of cow's milk, was frequently found in houses, and sometimes in the buttery or in the bed. There was also a small red snake, the common spotted snake and various water snakes. All of the above, except the rattlesnakes, were comparatively harmless, living on frogs, insects, and sometimes on young birds. Of other reptiles and creeping things, there was the common toad, the tree-toad, the common frog and bull-frog, also the land turtle. There were green, black and red lizards and the swift, which was an animal of the lizard species, called swift, because of its swift flight as soon

as seen by man; its body, however, was so frail and brittle that, at almost the least touch, it would break and fly to pieces.

But few signs that Indians or other human beings had visited or inhabited this territory before this township was settled, have been found. Flint arrow-points and stone axes were sometimes found by the early settlers and sometimes later; but there are no well-marked mounds, or graves, or signs of fortifications, made by any prehistoric race or by the Indians, such as exist in many other places. The first white men known to have visited Wadsworth were the surveyors who marked the south line of the Reserve. This line was made by Seth Pease and a surveying party in the employ of the State of Connecticut, about the year 1797. A beech-tree formerly stood on the west bank of Holmes' Brook, near the north side of the Center road, on which was early found in old letters carved in the bark, this inscription:

PHILIP WARD 1797

T D

R C

W V

We are informed by the Rev. Edward Brown, in his memorial of Wadsworth, published in 1875, that he had seen this inscription on the north side of said beech-tree, and that it was legible as late as 1834, when the tree was cut down in straightening the road, but who Philip Ward and his companions were, or for what purpose they visited that locality, is unknown. They may have been part of the surveying party of Seth Pease.

For much that follows, in pursuing the history of Wadsworth, the writer will be largely indebted to the labors of the Rev. Edward Brown, above mentioned, who has embodied in his "Wadsworth Memorial," many things that the truthful historian could not omit. And, in taking from Mr. Brown's book, quotations will not always be pointed out, but many things will be taken bodily, some of them not original with

Mr. Brown; but there is much due to him for his faithful investigations into the early history of Wadsworth, and the writer takes great pleasure in giving him the deserved credit.

We quote from "Wadsworth Memorial," page 43:

"The first white man who ever had a habitation in Wadsworth, was a former Indian trader, of English birth, from Montreal, by the name of John Holmes, who, marrying among the Indians, lived among them as a hunter and trapper, and was known to the white settlers as 'Indian Holmes.' The remains of his old cabin used to be pointed out to me, near the brook that bears his name. But, as he had in a great measure lapsed from civilization, had never purchased nor cultivated land, but lived the roving, unsettled life of an Indian, he is no more entitled to the name of first settler than the aborigines themselves, and, like them, would have been forgotten but for the accident of his name having been given to the stream."

Wadsworth was originally surveyed into nine tracts of land, eight of which were allotted to eight different parties, the ninth being held in common by several persons. Tract 1, or the Wadsworth Tract, was in the southeast corner of the township, extending from the east-and-west center road to the south line of the township, and from the east line of the township westerly about a mile and three-quarters. Tract 2 was on the north side of the center road, bounded east by the township line, and contained about seventy-two acres. Tracts 3 and 4 were very small tracts lying directly north of Tract 2. Tract 5, or the Tappan Tract, was three miles long east and west, and two and one-half miles north and south, including the whole of the northeast corner of the township, except what was contained in Tracts 2, 3 and 4, and also including part of the northwest quarter of the township. Tract 6 was on the west side of Tract 1, containing about forty acres; and Tract 7 directly north of Tract 6, and ex-

tending to the east-and-west center road. Tract 8, or the Ely Tract, was two and one-half miles north and south, and three miles east and west, bounded on the east by Tracts 6 and 7, and embracing the whole of the southwest quarter, and a half-mile in width of the southeast quarter; all of the above-mentioned tracts were originally surveyed into lots for settlement, generally of 160 acres. Tract 9 remained, held in common, for a long time, and was finally partitioned by proceedings in court. This accounts for the great diversity in the size and numbering of the lots in Tract 9. The lands in Wadsworth, after being surveyed, were held for sale at prices from \$2 to \$5 per acre, with easy deferred payments, while the Congress land south of the Reserve line, could be had for \$1.25 per acre, cash in hand. For poor people, as the early settlers generally were, to get a credit for their land was a strong inducement, and accordingly the Reserve was settled as soon as the adjoining Congress land.

An account of the first settlement in Wadsworth Township is given by Mr. Brown in his Memorial as follows:

"The first settlers were the families of Daniel Dean and Oliver Durham, emigrants from Vermont. The settlement was begun on the east line of the township, on the ground that is now a part of the village of Western Star. Their arrival was March 17, 1814. The next family was that of Salmon Warner, February, 1815."

Mr. Benjamin Dean, the oldest son of one of these families, attended the pioneer meeting in 1874. He was then a resident of Blairstown, Iowa, and his account, written by himself, was read to the meeting as follows:

"On the 1st day of March, 1814, Oliver Durham and the writer, Benjamin Dean, went seven miles into the wilderness, and made the first beginning in Wadsworth.

"My father, Daniel Dean, and my brother Daniel, came two days later. We built a camp,

or shelter, by sticking crotches and laying a pole on them, then cut and split planks, or puncheons, and placed them with one end on the pole and the other on the ground. At night, we built a large fire in front of our camp, and wrapped ourselves in blankets, and lay there with our feet to the fire. The wolves howled about us nearly all night, but did not come within sight. Sometimes they would get still; but, if we would make a little noise or increase our fire a little, they would give us more music. At one time, I rapped on a dry tree, and they yelled at the top of their voices. We soon found that they had a line of travel from Wolf Creek to the Chippewa, and that they passed us every alternate night, following the road, until the settlement became so large that they went around it. But they always, in passing, saluted us with a specimen of their music.

"We cut and drew the logs for my father's house, 18x18, and for Mr. Durham's, 16x18 feet. We had our own help, my father, Mr. Durham, my brother, fourteen years, and myself, sixteen years old; the rest of our help, seven men, came seven miles. They were Basley Cahow, Jacob Vanhyning (with but one arm), Indian Holmes, Theodore Parmelee, George Hethman, James and George Cahow, and with this help we raised both houses in one day. We got a roof on my father's house, and all moved into it on the 17th day of March.

"At that time there were but eight dwelling-houses between us and Talmadge Mills—afterward called Middlebury—which was thirteen miles distant from our settlement; they were those of Jackey Cahow, Theodore Parmelee, Indian Holmes (these all lived where Parmelee afterward built his brick house), Pliny Wilcox—who lived near the foot of the hill, where Mr. Perkins afterward built his stone house. Paul Williams and his son Barney—afterward called Col. Williams—lived on the hill beyond where Akron now stands, and betwixt there and the Mills, we passed Major Spicer and Mr.

Hasen. (The above was written in Iowa; I have learned since I came here, to my astonishment, that the town of Akron now not only takes in the Williams farms, but also Maj. Spicer's, and the whole of Middlebury.) But to return. The saw-mill and the grist-mill, made of hewed logs, and three log houses, were all that could be seen where Middlebury now stands. There was a log house, and some land cleared, where old Squire Henry Vanhyning afterward lived, on Wolf Creek, and he moved in June, 1814.

"There were, at that time, in the territory afterward formed into Medina County, including Norton, Copley, Bath and Richfield, in Range 12, only twenty families, viz.: Five in Norton, three in Harrisville, five in Liverpool, two in Bath and five in Richfield. My mother saw no woman but Mrs. Durham until August, and Mrs. Durham saw no woman but Mrs. Dean until October, during which time she gave birth to a son, the first born in the township. He was called Alonzo; was born in July, 1814.

"The first store in Middlebury was opened in July, 1814, in a room of Judge Norton's house, by Peleg Mason. In 1815, he and his brother built a small storehouse, and other merchants soon came in. It will be remembered that this was during the war, called the war of 1812, and provisions were closely bought up for the army.

"Before harvest, wheat was worth \$3 a bushel, flour \$17 a barrel, and pork could not be bought at any price. To my knowledge, salt, which had to be brought up in wagons, on account of the British fleet on the lakes, was worth \$20 per barrel in Cleveland, or about 10 cents a pound. You may well conclude that these were pretty hard times."

The early settlers of Wadsworth were from the East, and had been accustomed to farm labor. They were a hardy, industrious class of people, and were very economical. Their moral character was good, and they were mostly religious. But very few of them had money to pay for

their land, and had to buy on credit. Some of them had hard work to support their families, till they could raise a crop on their own lands. A very few had money to pay for improvements, after paying for their land, and this helped the poorer class, as it enabled them to get employment in helping to clear land.

It cost much labor to clear up the land, as the timber was very heavy. This, with their land debts, kept the people embarrassed for a good many years; but they lived together in peace and harmony. In general intelligence and literary culture they would compare favorably with the farmers of this day.

At that time, there was no school law in the State; and, where they got inhabitants enough together, they built schoolhouses by neighborly liberality, and employed teachers at their own option. Each had to pay in proportion to the number of days their children were at school.

"We had good schools in those days, and the best society I ever was in. I often think of the meetings we had in the old log schoolhouse, mostly by reading sermons, and sometimes a missionary would come and preach to us.

"The land in Wadsworth is mostly, as you know, high and rolling. The land in the northern part of the township is said to be as high as any in the State. It is certainly as healthful, and naturally as good for fruit, as any in Ohio.

"In 1828, we swapped farms with Steward Richards; we took his land, where William Freeborn now lives, and he took that upon which we first settled, being what is now called the Duly farm, of Western Star. Our orchard on the location, began to bear in 1824; and, from that time until 1864, when I left Wadsworth for Iowa, where I now reside, the apples were never killed but once. We had a frost in 1834, that killed all the apples in the State.

"In the beginning, our land was cleared by girdling such of the large timber as would kill easily, and a good deal of that timber was per-

mitted to stand till it would fall down and rot; doubtless, a good deal of sickness was caused in this way.

"Before we moved to Wadsworth, the old east-and-west center road had been partially opened. Men owning land in western townships endeavored to have the road, to encourage settlements. The road was first located by an order from Trumbull County. This was when all this county, and still west of us, was part of Trumbull County. Capt. Bela Hubbard, of Randolph, was the surveyor, and Squire David Hudson, of Hudson, Gen. Campbell, of Ravenna, and Squire Day, of Deerfield, were the exploring committee. Squire Day afterward had the job of opening the road. I think this was in the year 1808.

"In 1810, after Portage County was organized (including what is now Medina County), and Owen Brown, of Hudson, was one of the County Commissioners, another appropriation was made, and Capt. Hubbard was employed to make more bridges, and other improvements.

"The surveying party above referred to named the streams in this vicinity. They named Wolf Creek, in consequence of finding the carcass of a deer on its banks, that had been killed by wolves; and, when they passed Hudson's Run, Squire Hudson named it by cutting his name on a beech-tree. All the rest of the party chose streams, and recorded them in the same way; but when they came to River Styx and Chippewa, they gave them other names, no one preferring to leave his name for either of them. This statement I had from Capt. Hubbard, in 1814, and afterward from Squire Hudson. BENJAMIN DEAN."

We now quote from Mr. Brown:

"The first settlers of Wadsworth were principally from three States—Vermont, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. From Vermont were the Deans, O. Durham, and his brother Calvin (who wrote his name Dorwin), his father-in-law, Salmon Warner, and sons, Reuben F., Salmon,

Jr., Daniel, Horatio, Amos, M. D.; (Elisha Durham, brother to O. and C., died on the way from Vermont, and his widow, daughter of Lysander Hard, married Mr. Henry Wright), Lysander Hard and son Harlow, and step-sons, Davis and Welles Holcomb, and his brother, Abraham Hard, with *his* sons, Cyrus, Abraham, Jr., L. Nelson; John M., Peter and Leavitt Weeks; Timothy S. and Harry Bennett (Abel, Stanton and Elam Bennett came afterward); W. H. Wright and Milton Wright, and afterward their father, Ebenezer Wright, and their brother Orris; Samuel M. Hayden and Hiram C. Kingsbury.

"Of those from Connecticut, first, Orin Loomis, then his father, Joseph Loomis, and his brother, Sherman Loomis; Benjamin Agard, and his sons, Alvin and Roman L.; Frederick Brown and sons, Marcus, John and Edward; William S., Harry and Cullen Richards, afterward their father, Jedediah Richards, and his other sons, Jedediah, Mills, Robert U., Ezekiel, Julius, and George, M. D. (part of these live just over the line of Norton); Augustus Mills and sons, Harry A., Luman P., Philo P., William and C. Curtis; Allen Pardee and afterward his brothers, John, George K., Augustus, Aaron, and still later, Sheldon and Ebenezer, and brother-in-law, Phineas Butler; Norman and Cyrus Curtis, and afterward their father, Cyrus Curtis, Sr. The Millses, Curtises and Pardees, though from Norfolk, Conn., resided for a time in Marcellus, N. Y.

"From Torrington, Connecticut, came George Lyman, Gurdon Hilliard, Robert Hilliard, Lemuel North, Abel Beach and his sons, George and Orlando; Elisha Hinsdale and his sons, Elisha, Sherman, and Albert. From Winsted came Philemon Kirkum and his son, George Kirkum, just over the line, in Norton. From Hebron, Connecticut, William Eyles.

"From Pennsylvania, Samuel Blocker and sons, David and Eli; Jacob Miller and sons, George and David; the Rasors, George, Chris-

topher, and William; old Mr. Everhard and sons, Jacob, John, Christian and Jonathan; Henry, Christian and Israel Ritter; Lawrence, Adam and Paul Baughman, and sons, and Adam and Jacob Smith; Peter Waltz and sons, John and David; John Wise and Jacob Wise; Nicholas Long and John Long.

"From Maryland, James Gifford, Henry Falconer and Samuel Falconer.

"The west part of Wadsworth, along the center road was, before it was cleared up, very swampy, and, because of its dismal appearance, was named by the surveyors, "The Infernal Regions;" and the sluggish stream that oozed through the swamps, was named "River Styx," from the old mythological river of that name. Those swamps and River Styx were a great dread to travelers for many years. The old road was filled with causeways, made of poles; two of them, near River Styx, each about forty rods long, and one over the Styx, on the Medina road, over eighty rods long. The late Judge Brown changed those causeways into turnpikes, in 1826 and 1828.

"The first house built and clearing made, on the ground where Wadsworth Village now stands, was that of Frederick Brown, in 1816. The next house west of this, at that time, was that of George Burr, of Harrisville, as the road then ran, fifteen miles. Passing Harrisville, going due west, the next settlement was at Upper Sandusky; the next at Fort Wayne, Ind., and no other to the Pacific Ocean."

We give further extracts from Brown's Memorial found on page 64, which he entitles "Humorous, Poetical and Prose Narrative of Aaron Pardee, Esq.," read at the Pioneer's meeting:

"My dear boys and girls, come and sit down beside me while I tell of the early days, things that I know. At the age of sixteen, a tall Yankee, they found me in Wadsworth, one morning, a long time ago. There were four of us, John, sister Julia, and mother, And John's wife and children, and Allen, my brother.

John, he drove one wagon, and Allen the other,
And I drove two cows, and I think I drove slow.

"We were two weeks in coming from old Onondaga,
We stopped every Sunday, at noon for a bite.
Turned off before reaching the bold Cuyahoga,
And in Tinkler's Creek Hollow we stayed over night.
On through the Old Portage, by Josh King's we came
twining

Our way round the hills, by old Henry Vanhuyning.
At length, just at night, while the sun was still shining,

The house of Phin Butler, it just hove in sight.

"This was in September, 1824. Butler married my sister Sally. They lived on the corner, where the road turns to Akron. The house stood on the south side of the stream, on Slanker's land now. Butler and Judge Pardee moved from New York State into Wadsworth, six years before, and Al went back to help us move.

"For the next three years following, I think I was busy ;
I worked on a farm, and I planted and sowed.
To think how I whirled round e'en now makes me
dizzy,

And though tall then as ever, I "spees that I grewed."
At all parties and meetings and gatherings you'd find
me

At evening, on horseback, with some girl behind me.
I smile, and I weep, when old memories remind me
Of the right aims around me those nights, as we rode.

"I knew every boy and girl in Wadsworth then, and everybody else. Here at the Center, were Judge Brown's folks, Levi Blakslee and Hiram C. Kingsbury. We moved on to the Tim Hudson farm, now called Razor farm. Samuel Blocker's folks were on the Yaukey farm ; then old Jake Miller and John Sprague. Next came, as you go east, Squire Warner, Gus Mills, Stew Richards, and old Uncle Jed, Cul, Zeke, Mills, George and Jule. (I believe they could all fiddle, that is, the Richards could.) Then there was Capt. Cyrus Curtis, lived on the little stony knoll this side of Western Star, and Col. Norman on the hill north ; Henry Wright along the town line ; then old

Lysander Hard owned the Dague farm ; John Nesmith on the other side of the road. Capt. Lyman owned the Doolittle farm ; but I think he was in Canton, teaching school. Uncle Ben Agard on the Sowers farm ; Judge Eyles, and Uncle Joe Loomis, and Orin and Abel Beach. Then there were Lewis Battison, Alvin Agard, and Lemuel North. Moody Weeks lived down in the hollow, since a part of the old Glasgo farm. Moody Weeks died in February, 1825 ; his funeral was the first I ever attended in Wadsworth. Then there were Peter and Leavitt Weeks, Tim Bennett, Jimmy and Nancy Spillman, Elder Newcomb, Richard Clark, Gurdon Hilliard and Robert, Ben Dean, and his father, Daniel Dean. Judge Pardee then lived on the farm now owned by Jacob S. Overholt, and Harry Mills between them and Butler's. Then it was woods, over to Ete Moody's and Ira's. Then old Abram Hard, old Dr. Smith, on the Hanchett farm, Luther Hemmingway, Tom French, "Spider Hanchett," Abel Dickinson and Josh Shaw, where Benjamin Tyler now lives ; then, Chauncey Hart. Then you come over toward the Center, and you find George Beach and Sherman Loomis.

"All the southwest quarter of the township was woods, except George Beach's farm, and David Bier's, who had a house opposite the house of O. Beach. Then, to come back into the southeast quarter, we find the Everhards, the Rasors, Christian, Christopher (called Stofel), William and George ; the Smiths, Jake Smith and Big Jake ; Samuel Hayden, the Falconers, Henry and Sam ; William and Benjamin Simcox ; James Platt, and Reuben Warner : Platt lived just south of the depot, and Warner where the pine trees stand.

"So now let's go back to the scenes of our childhood,
Our youth, or our manhood, and log-cabin home,
With the small spot of clearing reclaimed from the wild-
wood

Where the wild deer and wolf unmolested could roam.
Dream on, dear old man, or dear lady, thy dreaming

Gives joy to thy heart, on thy countenance beaming;
Or, perhaps, may awaken those tears that are stream-
ing

Down the deep furrowed cheek, for the days that are
gone.

"The township of Wadsworth once shone in wild glory,
As she came from the workshop of nature and God.
The trees of her forests stood lofty and hoary,
Giving shade to the soil where no white man had trod.
But we took her and gave her a thorough reforming;
Her children are now her unrivaled adorning.
We present them, all happy and smiling, this morning;
Our jewels are here, in the image of God."

The first child born in Wadsworth, was Alonzo Durham. The first persons married were George Razor and Margaret Smith, February 25, 1817. The rite was performed by Salmon Warner, who was one of the first Justices of the Peace. The first religious meeting was July, 1814, at the house of Oliver Durham; the services were conducted by Squire Warner and Daniel Dean. The first sermon was preached by Rev. O. G. Gilmore in 1815. The first church organized was the Methodist in 1816. The first township election held after Wadsworth was detached from Wolf Creek Township and organized, was April 6, 1818, officers elected: Joseph Loomis and Salmon Warner, Justices of the Peace; Frederick Brown, Jacob Miller and Daniel Dean, Trustees; Samuel Blocker and Joseph Loomis, Overseers of Poor; Samuel M. Hayden, Lister; Lysander Hard, Treasurer; George Lyman and William C. Richards, Constables; Sherman Loomis, Clerk; John Wilson and Jacob Miller, Fence Viewers. George Lyman was Constable two years, did all the business, and his fees amounted to \$1, which was for selling a stray horse. The first law-suit in the township was, John Reed vs. Henry Falconer. Reed had sold a piece of tallow to Falconer, containing about three pounds of green beech wood. Squire Warner decided that Reed should pay the cost and have nothing for his tallow.

Benjamin Agard cleared the first field of

timber in 1818, and built the first frame house in 1825. The house is still standing, on the Sowers farm. Timothy Hndson built the first frame barn in 1819. The first tannery was carried on by Levi Blakslee. The first shoe-maker was James Platt, the next Reuben F. Warner.

"We also had shoemakers and tailors, who went from house to house and did the work for the whole family. This was called 'whipping the cat.' Our grindstones were made by Samuel M. Hayden. In 1819, Hiram C. Kingsbury set up a blacksmith-shop on the bank of the brook, east of the present Village Corners. He was also an ax-maker. The first retail store was owned by Allen and John Pardee; the second by George Lyman; the third by H. B. Spelman."

Mr. Brown then says :

"The first settlers came just at the close of the war with Great Britain, called the war of 1812. From the Genesee River westward, the whole country was new; mostly heavily timbered forest. The emigrant on his way, found not even a common turnpike road. The family of my father, Frederick Brown, accompanied by Sherman Loomis, were six weeks on their way from Connecticut with a three-horse team and wagon. That of Elisha Hinsdale eight weeks.

"The immigrant who could not hew out a new axle or a new tongue for his wagon, from a forest tree, was often in a sorry predicament. Goods for the country stores were brought from Philadelphia, over the Alleghanies, in what was known as a Conestoga wagon—a large vehicle, about double the size of a common wagon, with box about three feet deep; the wheels double-tired, to keep from sinking in the mud. The wagons were almost invariably painted blue, and covered with canvas stretched upon poles; a large tar-bucket, for lubrication, hanging below the hind axle.

"Our tinware and 'notions,' were usually

brought to our doors by peddlers, mostly from Connecticut, who bore an opposite character to the Pennsylvania teamsters. Far too many of them for the good name of their State, and to the grief of the moral New England settlers of the Reserve, sleek, polished knaves—so that the honest yeomen from the counties south of us, judging the race by its vagabonds (as was very natural), when they came among us, were on the lookout lest they should be ‘yankeed’—a synonym for swindled—and the horn gun-flints and wooden nutmegs that gave the sobriquet of the ‘Nutmeg State’ to Connecticut, passed even into song.

“Salt was first brought from Pittsburgh; afterward—about my first recollection—from a little village on the lake shore, called Cleaveland, which the *Cleaveland Herald*, in 1824 (fifty years ago), told us—contained 100 houses. Since then, it has lost a letter from its name, and added considerably to the number of its houses.

“Mr. Dean tells us of paying 10 cents per pound for salt, in 1814, and Mr. George Lyman \$11 per barrel in 1817. My father moving from Connecticut in 1816—the memorable ‘cold summer’—it was exceedingly difficult to find food enough to subsist the family upon the road; often able to buy or beg only enough for the little ones, and retire fasting, to find food on the road some time in the forenoon. Wheat, when it was to be had at all that year, was \$3 a bushel, and corn \$2. The bear, the deer and the wild turkey, under the well-aimed rifles of Orin Loomis, David Blocker and William Simcox, furnished the supplies that kept the neighborhood from starvation. To that corps of hunters were afterward added Phineas Butler and Timothy Dascom. All these were ‘mighty hunters’ in those days.

“Our limited trading was done at Middlebury, until Mr. Porter opened a store at the cross roads, then called Harveyestown, eight miles southeast of Wadsworth. They adver-

tised that they would give a high price in goods for dried ginseng root, and the woods were searched over the next fall to find the precious root, for there was money in it. My brother and I dug and dried enough to buy for each of us our first white cotton shirts, at the low price of only 50 cents per yard; and the next Sunday, you may believe that ‘Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.’ Do you think that we wore any coats on that day and hid the white arms? No, indeed! Though late in October, it was *too warm*, so we carried them on our arms.

“But the day of high prices soon passed away, as the farms were cleared up, and then came on the great financial pressure, with its low prices, before the opening of the Erie and the Ohio Canals, when it was hardly possible to raise enough in money from their farm products to pay taxes. I can remember when rye for distilling brought a better price than wheat for bread. The first grinding was done at Norton’s mill—afterward known as Tallmadge Village, afterward as Middlebury, now a part of Akron—and at Wetmore’s mill, in Stowe, a mile above Cuyahoga Falls, and at Northampton Mills. I can well remember when they used to put up at my father’s house, going and returning from Middlebury with their grists, from as far west as Sullivan, Huntington and Wellington. Afterward, Rex’s mill, east of New Portage, was built; then the mill so long owned by George Wellhouse, in Chippewa.”

Many of the houses in those days were built independently of saw-mills or planing-mills or nail or glass factories. An ax, a hammer, an iron wedge, an auger, a frow, a broad-ax, a log chain, a yoke of cattle and a few neighbors were all that was necessary to make a dwelling-house or barn. Many a building had the logs cut in the forenoon, drawn and laid up in the afternoon and covered with long shingles.

The shingles would be rived out and put on.

and held down by weight-poles, all finished the same day. Roofs made in this manner would not only shed rain and keep out the snow, but would last for a long time. Oak, chestnut, or whitewood timber, hewn on two sides, split through the middle and laid down hewed side uppermost, constituted the floor. A stick chimney, paper windows and a puncheon door, with the frame work and wooden hinges fastened together with pegs in gimlet-holes, the chinks between the logs plastered up with mud, and the house would be complete. In a timbered country, such as this was, such a house would be warm and comfortable. As illustrating the scarcity of materials, it is related that on the death of Julia, wife of Sherman Loomis, in 1820, Jacob Miller, in making the coffin, could find but eighteen nails in the township, and Mr. P. Butler, by the light of a torch, on the evening before the funeral, drew out fourteen more from the boards of his new house, which nails he had brought with him from Onondaga County, N. Y.

The uplands of the township were first settled, and clearings were commenced by cutting and piling all timber except oak, chestnut, whitewood and such others as would die by being girdled. In the driest time, the fallow, as it was called, would be set on fire, and, if the wind and weather were favorable, the brush heaps, leaves and rotten wood would all be consumed, and the ground all burnt over black. Timber left on the ground was then logged and burned, the standing trees girdled, the rails split and fences made. A field, such as described, was then suitable for corn in the spring, which might be hacked in with the corner of a hoe, or in the fall a bushel of wheat was sown broadcast to the acre. A good yoke of oxen hitched to a drag with nine teeth, would thoroughly mellow and "get in" an acre of wheat in one day. The surface of the land was rich in vegetable mold, and the first crops were generally very fine. After several years'

cultivation in corn, oats and grass, the girdlings would be chopped down and niggered, which meant burned in two, or else cut, and, when logged and burned up, the land would be finally cleared. Good crops were obtained by clearing land in this way, and much time and expense saved. Girdlings, however, were not unmixed blessings. They were dangerous in a high wind. Men, cattle and fences must stand from under. Old Mr. Dean was once asked why the fences were so often broken down and so few cattle were killed by the falling limbs and timber. His answer was: "Cattle can dodge, but the fence can't dodge." In a very dry time the girdlings would get on fire; trees would burn from bottom to top; the sparks would fly from one to another until the whole would be ablaze. New settlers generally find out what it is to fight fire. But some of the land was cleared clean from the beginning.

Many acres of new land were originally chopped and cleared for \$10 per acre. The soil on the ridges was a dry, sandy loam, and on the bottoms more inclining to sand. The soil was deep, and mixed with rich vegetable mold, and adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of grain, grapes and vegetable productions, and fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, and small fruits of all varieties. Wheat has always been a staple crop in Wadsworth, but our best farmers have always practiced the rotation system.

They would take a farm, say one hundred and sixty acres, and clear off all but forty acres. Put in each year twenty acres in wheat; seed in the fall to timothy, and in the spring to clover. Twenty acres in oats; after harvest put on manure and sow in wheat. Twenty acres in corn; the next spring in oats. Twenty acres in meadow. Twenty acres for rye, flax, potatoes, orchard, garden, grapes, berries, dooryard, barn-yard and lanes; and twenty acres for pasture, which ought to adjoin the woodland where the stock were allowed to range. What

is seeded down every year becomes meadow, or pasture, and then some of the grass land is plowed up for corn. Thus by alternating, and saving his manure, the farmer is growing rich, and his farm richer and more productive every season. Many of the early settlers were too poor to pay for their farms in the beginning, but, by judicious farming and steady industry and economy, have become wealthy. No man could be more independent than such a farmer. He raised nearly everything necessary to support his family. All his grain, meat, wool and flax for cloth; fruits, potatoes, garden vegetables, butter, eggs, sugar, if he chose to tap his maple trees; and, with some of all these to sell, and much wheat and other grain, with cattle, horses, sheep and wool, the farmer was truly independent, was rich and growing richer.

The excellencies and advantages of Wadsworth Township have always been appreciated by its inhabitants. More than forty years ago, at a celebration of the Fourth of July, this was among the regular toasts. It was believed to be true then, and is undoubtedly true now—"Wadsworth Township"—

"Where is the town but five miles square,
That can with this of ours compare;
Her fields and fruits are rich and rare,
Her waters sweet, and pure her air,
Her sons are wise, her daughters fair;
Where is the town that can compare
We ask, and echo answers—where?"

But, to return from this episode to the more early history of the township, we find that the first saw-mill was built in 1824. In the spring of that year, Joseph and Sherman Loomis and Abel and George Beach commenced a saw-mill on Blocker's Run, upon the same site where Yoder, Screen & Co.'s saw-mill now stands. They made the dam by putting in log cribs, extending from bank to bank, and so as to raise the water about fifteen or sixteen feet. These cribs were then filled with dirt, and the flume constructed for a flutter-wheel at the bot-

tom. A fine frame saw-mill was then erected directly over the flume, and all completed about the 1st of December. A log was rolled in; saw all set ready for business, only waiting for the water to fill the dam. The season had been dry, but about this time the rains began to descend and the floods came in the night, the banks of the stream were filled, the water was too heavy for the cribbing in the dam; suddenly the dam gave way, taking mill, saw and saw-log, tools and every vestige of the cribbing, and everything, down the stream, scattering it in a thousand pieces. The saw was found about a quarter-mile below, badly bent, but still fastened to the frame. This was a great back-set to the proprietors, and a great discouragement to the neighbors, who had already drawn in a large number of saw-logs, but the proprietors made a rally, and the next season, profiting by their experience, put in a framework and spars for a dam, and, using many of the old timbers for the saw-mill, soon got it in operation. The next saw-mill was made by George Lyman and Cyrus Curtis, on Holmes' Brook. In 1830, Allen and John Pardee erected a grist-mill on Blocker's Run, below the saw-mill of Loomis & Beach. The same frame is now standing, and occupied for a grist-mill by John Yoder, in charge of D. V. Lehman. The Pardees got their mill-stones of Samuel M. Hayden, who procured them of Dr. Crosby, from an old plaster-mill below Akron, near the old forge. Hayden had intended to make the millstones himself (as he was a worker in stone), from some granite boulders in the neighborhood, but they were found to be imperfect. In 1832, Nicholas Long erected another grist-mill below, on the same stream.

Some time, perhaps about the year 1828, Cyrus Hard erected a carding-mill, the first in the township, on Blocker's Run, between Pardee's mill and Long's mill, the site of Hard's carding-mill being now used for a grist-mill,

erected by Hard and occupied by Myers & Leatherman.

The first store in the township, as before stated, was started in 1826, and carried on by John and Allen Pardee, on the hill east of Wadsworth Village, now the Razor farm. In 1830, they moved to the nominal center of the township, now the village, and erected the stone building which stands on the southwest corner of the public square, and at present occupied as a grocery store. In this old stone store A. & J. Pardee continued to trade in goods of all descriptions for a long time, and customers from great distances, even as far west as Harrisville, frequented this store.

In 1827, the Freemasons established a lodge in Wadsworth, holding their meetings in the chamber of A. & J. Pardee's store; they continued to hold meetings in the township for several years, but, finally, removed to Seville, where the lodge is now said to be acting under the same old charter. In 1867, a new lodge of Freemasons was established, and they have their bi-monthly meetings in their lodge-room, in the third story of Odd Fellow Block, south side; their Worshipful Master, at present, is W. E. Beardsley, Esq.; their membership is about sixty.

In 1848, a lodge of I. O. O. F. was established, which has continued in working order to the present time; their Noble Grand, at present, is H. H. Bricker, and their membership about one hundred. They own the north part of I. O. O. F. Block, hold their meetings in the third story, and derive quite a revenue from rents of the remainder of the building.

There is also a lodge called Knights of Labor, who hold their meetings in Hickox building; the number of their membership and names of their principal officers are not known.

The first school taught in Wadsworth Township was by Harriet Warner, a daughter of Salmon Warner, Esq., in a room of her father's double log house. The first log schoolhouse

was erected on the farm of Jacob Miller, at the cross-roads, one mile and a half east of the village. The first school taught in this house was by Marcus Brown, son of Frederick Brown. The second by his sister, Catharine Brown, afterward Mrs. T. Hudson. About a year later, another house was put up, near the residence of the late Judge William Eyles. The first school taught in this, was by Miss Lodema Sacket (now Mrs. Loomis), in 1819. Those houses were, for many years, known as the north and south schoolhouses. The first school at the Center (now Wadsworth Village) was in a log house owned by Frederick Brown, and was taught by Dr. William Welton. These were also the only houses of worship for several years.

Of the early teachers of Wadsworth, Sherman Loomis, George Lyman, Lemuel North and John Nesmith deserve particular mention. And not a few who have made their mark as scholars, and in the learned professions, received their first inspiration in those log-house seminaries.

In 1837, Wadsworth Academy was incorporated, and the octagon building erected for that purpose.

We sometimes meet with a man of brilliant mind, who seems to have been born with a mission—successful in one direction, and in that one alone, yet that success so marked as to out-distance all competitors. Such a man was John McGregor. He seemed to have been made for a teacher. In those days, the fame of Wadsworth Academy, which was simply John McGregor with a house to teach in, extended far and near, and was known even beyond the limits of the State. But few teachers have had so many pupils who have been successful in after life, mainly through the impulse given to them by one mind. His method was simple, perfectly natural, yet inimitable. Graduates of a modern normal school would have found much to criticise in the order he kept. But

what cared the enthusiastic Scotchman, so long as his scholars were daily drinking in his instructions, and catching his enthusiasm, while their lessons were not conned over, but *learned* till they knew that they *knew* them?

He scorned all codes of rules for the government of his scholars. "You are gentlemen and ladies," he would say; "you have come here for one purpose, and that alone. It is your school, not mine, and you will see to it that nothing shall call me from the one work of giving instruction. I rely solely upon your own self-respect and sense of propriety and honor." It was very rarely that he reproved, but, if it had to be administered, it left a scar. But such was his simplicity of heart, and sincerity, that if, on reflection, he thought he had done any injustice to a pupil, he would voluntarily ask pardon before the whole school. He loved and took a pride in his pupils, and his pupils loved and were proud of their teacher.

In 1828, the young men met in the log schoolhouse, and organized a lyceum, under the name of the Wadsworth Literary Club. The same company also formed a rhetorical school, and chose Capt. George Lyman as teacher. They held weekly evening schools for speaking, acting of dialogues and colloquies, at the house of Benjamin Agard, and concluded with an exhibition in the unfinished upper story of the new house of William Eyles. The exhibition, after the ancient style of dramatic performances, was opened by the recitation of a prologue, composed for the occasion by one of the young men, which is given verbatim from memory, and will answer as a specimen of Wadsworth pioneer poetry:

PROLOGUE.

Unused to come before an audience
To speak or act, or any such pretense,
Our youthful faces, with confusion glow,
When we consider what a depth below
Perfection's standard our endeavors all,
At such a time as this, must surely fall.

But still, my friends, if you will bear in mind
The many disadvantages we find,
Our chance of practice limited and small,
Our talents trifling, almost none at all,
Our education poor, our means confined—
I say if you will even keep these things in mind—

Greatly surprised, perhaps, you will not be,
Our imperfections and our faults to see.
Some surly critic, mixed among the throng,
May enap and snarl, and say that all is wrong—
That not a sound salutes his ear aright,
And not a graceful action meets his sight.

So he may criticise, detract and rail,
And say, in every point, we wholly fail.
But stop, my friend, prithee don't be so fast!
You may be partly wrong yourself, at last!
Lend me your patience, while to you I tell
An anecdote, that fits your case full well.

A beggar boy once met upon the road,
A kindly man, who generously bestowed
A meal of victuals on the hungry coot,
And a refreshing pot of beer to boot.
The beggar ate; then turning, when he'd done,
Unto his benefactor, thus begun:

"Your meal of victuals was not worth a curse,
Your bread and cheese were poor—your beer was worse.
I do not thank you for such stingy fare,
When you have cakes and pies, and wine to spare."
"Ungrateful wretch!" the generous man replied;
"I gave it you—what could you ask beside?"

"It was the very best I could provide;
And with the best you are not satisfied.
Go—thankless cur! Go, villian, stay not here!
And, nevermore, in human sight appear!
'Beggars should not be choosers;' so now clear!"
And now, my good friend, just hear one word more
And then my prologue will all be said o'er.
There is a maxim which you all have seen,
Which near expresses every word I mean;
Never look a gift-horse in the mouth. Amen!

Criticism being thus disarmed, the exhibition was, by universal consent, pronounced a "success." This exhibition was enlivened by an orchestra, consisting of a flute, clarinet, bass-viol, violin and bassoon; played by Uriah M. Chappel, W. S. Richards, James Newcomb, Julius Richards and Ezekiel Richards.

About 1829-31, the township was finally districted for school purposes, and more commodious frame structures built. These have since given way to still larger ones, principally built of brick, with the modern improvements. This brings us to the history of the public school building of Wadsworth Village.

This was begun in 1869. The draft for the building was made by the late Col. S. C. Porter, architect, of Cleveland. It is a large brick building erected at a cost of \$25,000. The money was raised by bonds at 8 per cent. The interest and a part of the principal paid each year.* The building is of three stories, with Mansard roof. The whole upper story is furnished for a hall.

The Wadsworth Village High School, occupying the above-described building, has been continued to the present time; it is under the superintendence of Hiram Sapp, with five assistants. The average daily attendance during the past school year was 241. Total enumeration, 400.

The first physician in the township was Dr. John Smith, who lived a short time in the eastern part of the township, and then removed just over the line in Guilford, on the Medina road. Dr. Samuel Austin was the next, at Western Star. The first at the Center, now the village, was Dr. Nathaniel Eastman. The next, and for many years the only one at Wadsworth Village, Dr. George K. Pardee.

The first death in Wadsworth was that of Daniel Ware, in 1817. He was buried in the south burial-ground. The funeral discourse was preached by John Wise, of Chippewa. His coffin was made by Reuben Warner and others, from puncheons split from a tree, and hewed down to thin planks.

"The next death was that of an infant daughter of Frederick and Chloe Brown, July 15, 1817. This was the first burial in the Center ground. The second buried in that ground

was Abraham Falconer, son of Henry Falconer; died, 1817. The first adult burial was that of John Curtis; died of consumption in 1820. The second adult burial, Julia, wife of Sherman Loomis, and daughter of Augustus Mills, in 1820. The next, Mrs. Wright, wife of William Henry Wright, and daughter of Lysander Hard, in 1821. The first buried in the town-line ground was the wife of Ebenezer Wright, and mother of W. H. Wright, in April, 1825. The next, John Sprague, in 1826. The next, Lyman Brown; killed by falling under a cart loaded with stone, at Akron, in 1826.

The first post office in the township was kept by Abel Dickinson, on the Medina road, established in 1822, which was removed to the Center in 1826, and kept by Frederick Brown. The first at Western Star, established at the same time, was kept by Mills Richards. The first at River Styx, by David Wilson. Previous to this, the old citizens received their letters from Talmadge, Canton, Old Portage, New Portage, or whatever office was to them convenient.

The first mail route was from Canton to Norwalk, by way of Medina, established about 1821. The mail was carried by Josiah Price, of Canton, who brought our news from the Canton and Medina offices to our doors, calling us out with a tin horn.

About the year 1824, John Wilson, Esq., of River Styx, began to carry the mail over the Medina and Canton route on horseback once a week, and continued for several years. During Jackson's first term, Abel Dickinson was Postmaster superseding Judge Brown, and John Pardee was his deputy or assistant, and kept the office in Pardee's store. Afterward, Pardee was Postmaster, and held the office in the stone store for a number of years, when Dr. George K. Pardee became Postmaster, holding the office in a building standing where the residence of John Lytle now is. At his death in 1848, it was changed several times, and held between Charles J. Pardee and Sherman Blocker, Esq.,

* Now nearly all paid.

finally settled with Pardee for quite a time. Orlando Beach held the office also for a short time. It was afterward held by John G. Houston, who was succeeded by H. C. Pardee, who held the office in the town hall, where it is at present located, under the charge of his successor, Eli Overholt, Esq.

The first settlers of Wadsworth were mostly accustomed to sustain the institutions of religion; yet, coming from different sections of the country and springing from different nationalities, each was naturally tenacious of his own belief and his accustomed mode of worship. They suffered, as new settlements generally do, more from too many church organizations than too few; each society being too feeble, for many years, for efficient work, yet from the earliest they were accustomed to the public worship of God.

Mr. Brown, in his Memorial, says: "The first religious meeting was held at the house of Oliver Durham, in July 1814. The attendance was by the families of Messrs. Dean and Durham, and Mr. Salmon Warner, a brother-in-law of Mr. Dean, and father-in-law of Mr. Durham, who had visited the place to select a farm for himself. Moving there the next February, regular prayer-meetings were established at his house, so that public worship may be considered to have been established in February, 1815, the families of the first three settlers composing the assembly; that of Mr. Dean being of the Baptist, and those of Mr. Warner and Mr. Durham of the Methodist denomination. These meetings were continued at the house of Mr. Warner, until the erection of the first schoolhouse, in 1816. In May of that year, emigrants from Connecticut, the families of Frederick Brown, Benjamin Agard and Joseph Loomis, having arrived, they, with some other new arrivals, helped to sustain these meetings.

"I have heard my father, in my youthful days, relate the pleasing incident of his first introduction to Mr. Warner, and the arrange-

ment they made together to set up the Sabbath worship in a more public and permanent manner. He had just arrived the previous week, and with his family was staying at the house of Benjamin Agard, who had preceded him a few months. Hearing that religious meetings were then held at the house of a man by the name of Warner, the three families went on Sabbath morning, through the woods, to his house. The meeting was conducted by Mr. Warner; those who were singers assisted in that part of the worship, and my father taking part in speaking and prayer.

'After the meeting, Mr. Warner called my father into the other part of his double log house, for private conference. 'First,' said he, 'I wish to know who and what you are?' My father replied, 'We are Congregationalists, from Connecticut.' Mr. Warner replied, 'My parents were Congregationalists; I am a Methodist, and have been almost alone in keeping up meetings the past year; and now I propose that we unite, and we can sustain meetings every Sabbath. I see you are singers; that will be a great help. And now your people have a practice that I like, that of reading a sermon when you have no preacher. Have you any volumes of sermons you can bring to read from?' My father replied, 'I have, but many of the sermons are highly Calvinistic, and you may not approve their doctrine; so I will hand you the book beforehand, and you may select such as you can call orthodox, and they shall be read.'

"The meetings were conducted jointly by those two men, in the manner agreed upon, at the house of Mr. Warner, until the erection of what was called the South Schoolhouse, in the autumn following (1816), when they were held in the schoolhouse. Here began a fraternal union between those two old pioneers, who may, without any injustice to others, be termed the first founders of the Methodist and Congregational Churches—a union that was never broken. To the end of their pilgrimage, they

loved each other as brothers, and consulted together for the social, moral and religious welfare of the settlement.

"In 1816, a Methodist class was formed, consisting of Salmon Warner, Mrs. Lucina Warner, Miss Harriet Warner, Oliver Durham and Mrs. Lamira Durham, William H. Wright and wife and Mrs. Polly Kirkum. As no record remains, the name of the minister who organized the class is not preserved, nor can I learn the names of the first Methodist preachers, except Ezra Booth and William Eddy.

"The Congregational Church was organized August 8, 1819, Rev. John Treat the officiating minister. The original members were Frederick Brown, Mrs. Chloe S. Brown, Augustus Mills, Mrs. Martha Mills, George Lyman, Mrs. Ophelia Lyman, Benjamin Agard, Sherman Loomis and Jacob Lindley.

"On the 25th of August, 1817, a Union church and society was formed by members of the German Reformed and Lutheran denominations. The names of the original members can not be obtained. The elders were Peter Waltz, Sr. and Christian Everhard. Trustees, Jacob Everhard, Adam Baughman. Benjamin Faust, first Pastor.

"A Baptist Church was organized under the pastoral charge of Obadiah Newcomb, in 1821. This was afterward the nucleus of the Disciples' Church. Of its original members, were Obadiah Newcomb and wife, William Eyles and wife, Samuel Green and wife and Mrs. Battison and Mr. and Mrs. Donor, of Chippewa. Another Baptist Church was afterward organized in the northwest part of the town, by Elder Dimmock, in 1836. The original members of the Disciples' Church were Obadiah Newcomb, Satira Newcomb, Matilda Newcomb, Victory Clark, Samuel Green, A. B. Green and Polly Eyles.

"About the time of the separation of the Methodists from the Congregationalists, Mr. Brown was joined by George Lyman, a young

man from Torrington, Conn., who took an active part in sustaining the meetings. They were held every Sabbath, twice a day, in the old style of New England. After singing and prayer, and singing again, the leader either read a sermon or called upon some other to read. The most frequent reader was Sherman Loomis, whose musical voice and rhetorical delivery is still one of the pleasant memories of those days. Of those who were occasionally readers, I can recall George Kirkum, Harry Lucas, Lemuel North, John Sprague, Allen Pardee, Dr. George K. Pardee, Aaron Pardee and George Lyman.

"On the erection of the next schoolhouse, then called the North Schoolhouse, the meetings were held alternately in each place. From 1821 to 1824, Mr. Lyman was absent from the township, and Mr. Brown was assisted in conducting the meetings, by Ebenezer Andrus and William Graham, of Chippewa, a portion of the time being occupied by Rev. Obadiah Newcomb, the Baptists and Congregationalists uniting in his support. He preached a part of the time in Norton and Coventry. He was a man of ability, much respected; and his services much demanded on funeral occasions.

"The western part of the township, and eastern part of Guilford, were settled by members of the Mennonite denomination. I have no record of their churches (embracing each of the divisions known by that name)."

The two churches are called Old and New Mennonites. The Old Mennonites still worship in their log meeting-house, in the west part of Wadsworth, on the Seville road, on the hill. The new church established a college in Wadsworth Village, said to have been the first by that denomination in the United States. Their school has been removed, and the college building is now occupied as a private school institute, in charge of T. J. Dague, Esq. But the church remains, and they hold weekly meetings in their meeting-house on the Medina road.

The Universalists maintained preaching for several years, from 1824. Their first minister was a Mr. Williams, who afterward became a minister of the Disciples' Church. The next was a Mr. Tracy. The next, a Mr. Rodgers. But no church was ever formed.

The first house of worship built in the township was the Lutheran and German Reformed log meeting-house, on the town line between Wadsworth and Chippewa. The next, the old Congregational House at the Center, built in 1830, on the site of the present one, which was erected in 1842. The Disciples erected the house they now occupy, in 1842. George Hinsdale was the architect of both these houses, and died the same year. The Methodist House was built in 1835. The Congregationalists have continued from the time of their first organization with various degrees of prosperity till the present time. Their Pastor is the Rev. G. C. Reed, and their members number about sixty. The first settled Congregational Minister, Rev. Amasa Jerome, was installed November 1, 1826. He was followed by Revs. Fay, Boutell, Johnson, Brooks, Talleutt, Wright, Wilder, and, after an interval of some years, Rev. T. W. Browning, of the Methodist Church, was employed for a time, and he was followed by Rev. D. E. Hatheway, then by Rev. Edward Brown, in 1874, afterward by the present Pastor.

A church was organized about 1875 in Wadsworth, who call themselves the Church of God, and number about forty members. They occupy the building formerly used for the Wadsworth Academy, which is an octagon building, standing at present on the corner of Lyman and Prospect streets.

The Methodist Church has continued from its first institution, in 1816, in the township, meeting in various places until the erection of the present meeting-house, in 1835; always under the charge of an itinerant ministry, and, like the other churches, having their seasons

of revival and depression from various causes, until, in 1867, their house of worship was enlarged and remodeled. Their church is now in a prosperous condition, their house commodious, and a convenient parsonage, at present under the pastoral charge of Rev. F. S. Wolf. Their communicants number about 150. The Disciples have continued their worship in their church, finished in 1842, under various Pastors, among them Revs. A. B. Green and H. Jones, and the last of whom were Rev. J. F. Rowe, Rev. J. Knowles from April, 1869, to April, 1872; then Rev. C. F. W. Cronemyer, and after him Rev. J. A. Williams. The present condition of the church is prosperous, with good congregation and interesting Sunday school. Under the pastoral charge of Elder C. W. Henry. The members number about 100.

The organization of the Reformed Church was effected on the 24th day of October, 1858. Its first Pastor was Rev. Jesse Schlosser, who began his labors here about four months previous to the organization. During his pastorate, the services were held in the Congregational and Disciples' Churches, furnished by their congregations.

Six members constituted the church at the beginning. Their names, in the order in which they appear upon the record, are Henry Yockey, Catharine Yockey, John C. Kremer, Lydia Kremer, E. K. Kremer and Isaac Griesemer. The first officers were Henry Yockey, Elder, and J. C. Kremer, Deacon.

The second pastorate was that of Rev. Jesse Hines, who began his labors June 1, 1860. It was under his pastorate that the old octagon academy building, and lot (elsewhere mentioned in this work), were purchased of Aaron Pardee, for \$150, and converted into a house of worship. It was dedicated October 6, 1861, Revs. S. B. Leiter and William McCaughey preaching the dedicatory sermons.

Rev. S. C. Goss, the present Pastor, entered on his labors August 1, 1866. At the begin-

ning, the membership numbered forty-three. The present numerical strength of the congregation is one hundred and sixty.

There are in Wadsworth Village and township seven meeting-houses, and, within five miles of Wadsworth Center, may be found eighteen more, making twenty-five, and there are resident ministers in Wadsworth Village to the number of at least twelve, showing that there is no excuse for Wadsworth to be called an irreligious community.

It is refreshing to turn to a narrative furnished for Mr. Brown's Memorial by Sherman Blocker, Esq., an old resident of Wadsworth, and hear him speak of the pioneers as follows: "While there were some theological differences of opinion, yet, taken as a community together, there never was a more honorable, upright and conscientious set of people found on this broad continent than were the early pioneers of Wadsworth." He says: "They were as a unit in promoting each other's welfare and happiness, each seeking to move and work in that sphere best calculated to render the most good, in which he was born and reared.

"At first there may have been some distrust, but in a very short time all distrust vanished into thin air as soon as they came to know each other; and soon, the mass of early pioneers came to be like brothers and sisters, promoting each other's welfare in all possible ways. Would to God that such a spirit now prevailed among all the people as ruled the mass of pioneers in Wadsworth fifty to sixty years ago!"

Every one who has gone through the vicissitudes of pioneer life is aware of the fact that its tendency is to beget a spirit of adventure, to the extent that comparatively but few of the first settlers of a frontier town, or their children,

whose earliest impressions were amid the adventurous beginnings, are known to remain and spend their lives there. Especially is this true of those of Anglo-Saxon, or Celtic origin. So that the same individuals are often found among the adventurous frontiersmen in two or more States; often moving on till old age overtakes them upon the frontier.

The rapid opening of the States of the interior, westward of Ohio, became an incentive to new emigration, to such as had been among the first settlers, or their children who had grown up while as yet all things were new. This period was consequently marked by great changes of population; so great that many names of the old families that counted not a few upon the poll books and muster rolls, nearly or quite disappeared. Particularly was this true of the New England portion. Selling out and moving on the front wave of civilization, and their old homes passing into the hands of the wealthier but more conservative Teutonic race, or what are sometimes termed "Pennsylvania Germans," till the proportion of the two races was reversed. This also seriously affected the original churches, particularly the Congregational and Methodist, which, through these causes, became, during this period, almost extinct; while a large church of the German Reformed denomination, and another of the Mennonite, the members of both being chiefly of German descent, attracted the major part of the church-going population, till the revival of business by the location of the railroad and the discovery of the coal mines, brought again members of those two denominations, and a resurrection of their churches. During that period also, the old Wadsworth Academy was suspended, and the octagon building occupied for that purpose was converted into a church.

CHAPTER X.*

WADSWORTH TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE—A NOTABLE EPIDEMIC—COAL INTERESTS—INCORPORATION AND GROWTH OF THE VILLAGE—EARLY INCIDENTS—FAMILY GENEALOGIES.

THE years 1844 and 1848 were memorable for a malignant epidemic that visited the township, carrying off by death a large number of its inhabitants. It prevailed very extensively in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and was known as malignant erysipelas, or erysipelatous fever. The following description, written by Dr. C. N. Lyman, one of the physicians who treated for the disease, may be valuable for a historic reference, both as to the disease and its treatment:

"During the year 1844, there occurred within the limits of the township an epidemic of erysipelas, very severe in its character and fatal in its results, selecting for its victims some of the best of our citizens of adult age. It was confined mostly within the limits of the township, though extending somewhat into the townships of Norton and Chippewa. It began in the month of January, and continued until the following August, when its virulence subsided, with occasional manifestations until the winter of 1848, when it re-appeared in the east part of the towns of Guilford and Montville, with its accustomed fatality, and again made its appearance in this township, marking as its own a number of our prominent citizens.

"Its mode of attack was almost always in the form of inflammation of the throat and fauces, with a disposition to migrate to other parts of the body, usually selecting the serous membranes. Sometimes, however, the muscular and adipose tissues would be the seat of the metastatic attack. The change from the throat to the point of attack would be sudden, and for a few hours the patient would flatter himself that

he was convalescent, when a rigor and restlessness would supervene, telling, too often fatally, that the hope was only a delusive one. When the serous membranes were the seat of the disease, the formation of pus was a rapid process, the patient frequently dying within three days. A post-mortem examination would disclose the serous cavities filled with pus. When the muscular and adipose tissues were the seat of the disease, pus was formed in enormous quantities if the patient survived long enough. Frequently, however, death supervened too rapidly for this process to mature.

"That portion of the epidemic which occurred in 1844 was most successfully treated by large and rapid depletion, some patients requiring to be bled to faintness, two or three times within thirty-six hours. This was markedly the case when the serous membranes were involved. When the other tissues were the seat of the disease, bleeding was not of such manifest utility. Some cases were so rapid as to call for the directly opposite treatment, and they were as rapidly fatal.

"When the disease re-appeared in a severe form in 1848-49, bleeding and depletion was not tolerated at all. In the few cases in which they were tried, in the commencement of the outbreak, the results were so unsatisfactory that those measures were abandoned immediately. This latter manifestation of the disease showed less predilection for the serous membranes than the former. In the first epidemic, with a population of about 1,200, there were 124 well-marked cases, 25 of which proved fatal. The later epidemic was spread over more territory, but the proportion of deaths to

*Contributed by Hon. Aaron Pardee.

those attacked was greater. Since that time it has not appeared in an epidemic form."

At an early day bituminous coal was known to exist in some parts of the township, before all its uses or its true commercial value were known or thought of. More than fifty years since, small quantities of coal were found in various localities, in digging wells.

About 1829, coal in beds, cropping out near the surface, was found both in the northeastern and southeastern portions of the township; and small quantities for several years were mined for domestic use, and the limited manufacturing of the region. But the location of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, bringing these mines into connection with the great coal markets afforded by the cities and extensive manufactories of the State, not only made them sources of wealth, but, by developing an extensive business, added greatly to the growth and prosperity of the village, and of the township at large; a village by itself having grown up, composed of a population wholly connected with the mining and shipping of coal at Silver Creek, the point of shipment a mile and a half southeast of the depot. The first mining of coal for commercial purposes commenced at that point, in February, 1869.

Mines have been opened in four localities in the township: at Humphrey & Coleman's mine, on Seth Baughman's farm, the Wadsworth Coal Company's mine, on the Dormer farm, the Town Line mine, in the northeast, corner which extends into Sharon and Norton, and the Stony Ridge mine, opened on the land of Don A. Pardee.

The first shipment of coal on the railroad at Wadsworth was in 1863, brought from the Silver Creek mines in wagons till the completion of the Silver Creek Branch Railroad.

Coal is known to exist in minable quantities, on or under the following farms in Wadsworth Township: in the southeast quarter, the Whitman farm, the Dormer, the old Ritter, the

Dr. Simmons, the Dave Long, Seth Baughman's three farms, the Dutt farm and the Andrews farm; in the northeast quarter, the old Spillman farm and the Eyles and Simcox farms; in the northwest quarter, the Oberholtzer farm, the Hinsdale farm and the two farms of Don A. Pardee, also the Gehman and the McCoy farms. The area of land underlaid with coal in the township, must be in the neighborhood of 1,500 acres, a small portion of which only has been mined. This coal lies invariably under the first stratum of sand rock which forms the most favorable roofing for mining purposes, and the coal is generally found from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet under the surface, and varying from two feet to five feet in thickness.

The village of Wadsworth was originally built up at what was called the center of the township, at the crossing of the north-and-south and east-and-west roads. The north-and-south road was early laid out as a State road from Coshocton to Cleveland, but had been formerly laid as a county road through Wadsworth Township—it lies two miles from the east line, and three lines from the west line, of the township. The east-and-west road was also a State road, and was laid before the township was settled, about the year 1808. Wadsworth Village had grown up about these corners until after the railroad was established, when, on account of the increase of population, it was thought desirable to have it incorporated.

The movement commenced in 1865, Dr. C. N. Lyman acting as agent for the people. Owing to a mistake in dates, it became necessary to make a second publication, so that it was not consummated till 1866. First election, April 4. The first officers under the corporation: Aaron Pardee, Mayor; J. C. Houston, Recorder; C. N. Lyman, William F. Boyer, John Lytle, W. T. Ridenour, and Luman P. Mills, Trustees.

The boundaries of the corporation are somewhat irregular. Its longest dimensions, from

north to south, about one and one-half miles ; and from east to west, about a mile ; the whole area, 896 acres of land ; a little over one and one-third square miles, or about one-twentieth of the township.

The incorporation of the village necessitated the erection of a building for council room, police court, jail, etc. This was provided by designing a plan for a township hall for holding elections and public meetings, with rooms for post office, council hall, and "lock-up." The question of building a town hall was submitted to a vote of the people of the township, and the majority vote was for building. It was built by township tax in 1867, at a cost of \$5,000. It is a substantial brick structure, two stories high. The lower story has a commodious front room for the post office, and back of it the room for council room and police and village justice's courts, and a room for securing prisoners, or lodging vagrants ; or, in common parlance, "tramps."

The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, a continuation of the Erie, was like that road of broad gauge running from Salamanca, N. Y., and terminating at Dayton, Ohio. Length, 389 miles. Arrangements were made with the C., H. & D. road, by third rail, to run to Cincinnati. Distance from Wadsworth to Salamanca, 216 miles ; to Dayton, 173 ; to Cincinnati, 232 ; distance to New York from Wadsworth, 629. The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad has changed owners within the past year, and now is called the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway. In June, 1880, it was altered from a six-foot gauge to the common width of other roads. The change was made the whole length of the line in one day. With the first location of this road, commenced the rapid growth of Wadsworth Village as a place of business. The existence of the rich coal mines and the surrounding country with its general healthfulness, has done much toward building up the place and adding largely to its wealth and prosperity.

There are in Wadsworth Village four dry goods stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, two shoe stores, three grocery and provision stores, two cigar factories, three wagon and carriage shops, two planing-mills, one agricultural machine-shop, one oat-meal mill, two bed-bottom factories, two hotels, four doctors, three lawyers, one dentist, three blacksmith-shops, five shoe-shops, two tailor-shops, two harness-shops, two meat markets, two barber-shops, two livery stables, two furniture and undertakers' stores, four millinery stores, three jewelers, two tin-shops, one bank, one printing office, one flour and feed store, two restaurants, three clothing stores, one grain merchant's warehouse, two photographers, and one agricultural implement depot.

Western Star is on the township line, about equally divided between Wadsworth and Norton, and lies just two miles east of Wadsworth Village Corners. It contains, on the Wadsworth site, about 150 inhabitants. It was incorporated by act of the Legislature, about 1837, and embraced a territory one mile each way from the public well, which stood on the line of the county.

The place called Weaverville is in the neighborhood of the Wadsworth Coal Company Mine, southeast corner of the township. Biglow Chapel is on the township line about one and one-half miles north of Western Star. Clark's Corners is two miles north of Wadsworth Village. The River Styx Bottoms occupy about 3,000 acres in the west part of the township, extending from the north line to the south line of the township. Silver Creek Junction, or Humphrey's coal bank, is about one and one-quarter miles east of Wadsworth Station.

Among the most celebrated pioneer hunters were Orrin Loomis, David Blocker, William Simcox, John Waltz and Phineas Butler. It is said that Blocker, from 1816 to 1833, killed and dressed over 800 deer ; he shot and killed six in one day.

At one time, meat became exceedingly scarce, in consequence of the game all leaving the neighborhood; and the want of this indispensable article to the pioneer, produced a lamentable aching about the stomach of each. Suddenly, one Sunday afternoon, while David Blocker was lying on a bed of deer and bear-skins, in the cabin, the dogs sang out: "Turkeys!" and, bounding off his bed and seizing the rifle and shot-pouch, he rushed to the door just in time to see the turkeys flying and alighting among the trees in every direction from the cabin; for the dogs had rushed among them at first sight, and kept up a tremendous din of howls and yells at the turkeys, while the rifle went crack, crack, as fast as he could load and shoot, until sixteen fat turkeys had fallen before his unerring aim. By this time the flock had disappeared, and, in their place, came Judge Brown (father of Rev. Edward), Squire Salmon Warner, Reuben F. Warner and Jacob Miller (father of George Miller, Esq., of Akron), all of whom had been at a prayer-meeting, at Squire Warner's, half a mile east of where the turkey-shooting took place; and which meeting was about closing, when they heard the successively quick, sharp reports of the rifle, and they knew it meant game. As they were all in want of meat, they gladly and thankfully accepted twelve out of the sixteen turkeys killed on that occasion.

In the early part of the settlement of the township, rattlesnakes were plenty; and, in one day, at a den of the snakes, Samuel Blocker and Jacob Miller killed 128 yellow-spotted rattlesnakes. At another time, when Samuel Blocker was reaping wheat, he cut off a monster rattlesnake's head with his sickle, which probably struck at his hand just as he had gathered in the wheat straw to cut it off, for he did not see or know anything of the snake until he had dropped his bunch in its place, and, finding the snake headless, looked in his handful of wheat, when lo! there was his snake-

ship's head, as handsomely cut off as if done by a surgeon.

One day David Blocker was pursuing a wounded bear, he met a buck jumping and snorting as if in some great trouble. Blocker walked up within a short distance; as the deer paid no attention to him, he leveled his rifle to shoot the deer, when he perceived one of the largest rattlesnakes he had ever seen; the snake darted his fiery eyes at Blocker and at the deer, as if at a loss which to attack. Blocker aimed at the snake, and the deer bounded off; when the smoke had cleared away, he found the serpent nicely coiled up, with his head shot to pieces; he reached down to take hold of the rattles of the snake, when the back of his hand, as quick as a flash, was touched with the remains of the snake's head; he instantly let go, but he knew he was not bitten, although frightened. He took twenty-one rattles from that snake, indicating, as is supposed, the age of twenty-one years.

About the year 1818, Samuel Blocker had a valuable mare and colt which were attacked by bears and driven off the point of a rock, on the north fork of the saw-mill dam, a few rods west of the house and lot now owned by William Brouse. It was nearly sixteen feet down perpendicularly, at that time, where the mare and colt lay crushed by the fall, and the indications were that one or more bears had gradually driven them closer and closer, until they both pitched off the precipice and perished.

Captain Lyman relates that at one time he killed, in one day, eight rattlesnakes, seven found in a hollow log, the eighth, a very large one, found alone by himself.

Joshua F. Shaw, in harvesting, was bitten by a rattlesnake, which alarmed himself and friends very much, but it is said that he was cured by a large dose of whisky.

Mr. Shaw once found a large deer in his wheat field. The field had a very high fence, and Shaw cornered the deer where he was una-

ble to get over. As he attempted to leap the fence, Shaw caught him by the horns, and cut his throat with a pen-knife.

Orrin Loomis and Phineas Butler used to hunt in couples. Their principal and most profitable game was coon, which they hunted for the skin. Their outfit was a couple of axes, a torch made of hickory bark, and three or four dogs. They would go out at evening, and be gone, sometimes nearly all night. When the dogs treed a coon, the tree had to come down, and before it would fairly reach the ground the dogs had the coon. Hundreds of the best timber trees in all parts of the township were felled by these hunters in pursuit of coon, and thousands of coon-skins were the result. A coon-skin was about the same as a lawful tender for 31 cents.

In 1819, the settlers of Wadsworth had turned out to chop the road through the unsettled township north, then known as "Hart and Mather's town," to meet a similar company from Granger, half-way; thus making an outlet to Cleveland. While thus engaged, one of the Bruin family put in an appearance. Several dogs, which had accompanied their masters, immediately made common cause against their common enemy. The bear showed desperate fight, rising upon his haunches and beating back the dogs. Orrin Loomis ran up, and, to protect the dogs, stuck his ax into the bear's mouth, while Judge Brown, coming immediately behind him, struck his ax into the bear's head, and the other choppers soon dispatched him with their axes; and each at evening returned home with a large piece of bear meat; no small item, in the general scarcity of provisions at that period.

In the fall of 1823, as Butler and Loomis were returning after midnight from one of their hunts, and had arrived within a mile or two of home, it was noticed that the dogs were missing. Presently, a noise was heard, far back in the rear.

"Hark! What was that?" said Loomis. They listened awhile, and agreed it was the dogs, sure. "Orr, let's go back," said Butler. "No," answered Loomis, "it is too late." "But," said Butler, "I'll bet the dogs are after a bear; don't you hear old Beaver? It sounds to me like the bark of old Beaver when he is after a bear."

Butler was bound to go back, and so they started. The scene of the disturbance was finally reached, after traveling two or three miles. The dogs had found a bear, sure enough; but it was in the middle of Long Swamp, and the alders were so thick that there was scarcely room for man, dog or bear to get through. This did not deter Phin Butler, however. They got near enough to find out that the bear was stationed on a spot a little drier than the main swamp, surrounded by alder bushes, and that she was determined not to leave it. The dogs would bay up close, when the bear would run out after them. They would retreat, and then she would go back to her nest again.

"We can't kill her to-night," said Loomis, "we will have to go home, and come down again in the morning." "No," replied Butler, "I am afraid she will get away. We can kill her to-night, I guess. You can go and hiss on the dogs on one side, and I will come up on the other; and when she runs out after them, I'll cut her back-bone off with the ax." They concluded to try this plan, and came very near succeeding. As the old bear rushed past, Butler put the whole bit of the ax into her back, but failed to cut the back-bone by an inch or so. Enraged and desperate, she sprang upon the dogs, who, emboldened by the presence of the hunters, came too close. With one of her enormous paws she came down on old Beaver, making a large wound in his side, which nearly killed him. He was hardly able to crawl out of the swamp.

The fight was then abandoned until the next morning, as, without Beaver to lead the other dogs, it was useless to proceed. It was diffi-

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cult to get the old dog home, but he finally got well. Early in the morning the hunters were on the ground. This time they had their guns with them, but found the old bear was gone. On examining her nest of the night before, her unusual ferocity was explained. She had a litter of cubs, which, however, she had succeeded in removing, and must have carried them off in her mouth. In a short time, the dogs had tracked her out. She was found half a mile lower down the swamp, where she had made a new nest. Butler's rifle soon dispatched her, but her cubs, four in number, and not more than three or four weeks old, were taken alive, and kept for pets. * * * * *

The following account of Leonard Brown's wolf-fight is given in his own words:

"It was in the month of June, 1827, a full moon and a clear night. I was seventeen years old. About 11 o'clock at night I was awakened by the barking of the dog, which was a common occurrence, and we always went to his relief, and generally found that he had treed either a raccoon, a wildcat, a porcupine, an opossum, or a fox. (The gray foxes would climb trees as readily as coons.) This time his barking was unusually earnest. I got out of bed and put on my pants, but nothing more. Bareheaded and barefooted. I took my ax and started for the dog. When within a few rods of the spot, I found it was in the northeast corner of the field, where stood a sapling about twelve feet high. Supposing the game to be on that sapling, I could get on the fence and dislodge it from the tree, knowing that the dog would take it as soon as it reached the ground. I therefore laid down the ax and proceeded within a rod of the place, when a large animal made an attempt to jump the fence, but the dog caught it by the thigh and brought it back. It then tried to make its escape across the field, but the dog caught it by the neck, when it turned and gave battle. I then discovered that it was a wolf, much larger than the dog,

and, as they reared upon their hind legs like two dogs in a fight, I caught the wolf by his hind legs, and, with the help of the dog, laid him on his back; but his jaws flew to the right and left so quick, it was very difficult for the dog to get a safe hold. I thought I had best get my ax as soon as possible, as I had no knife. So I started for the ax, but, before I had gone ten feet, the dog cried out in great agony. I knew he was hurt, so I picked up a stick and went back. The wolf was on top. I caught him again by the legs and laid him on his back, and, by holding his leg with one hand, I jammed the stick into his mouth with the other, and by that means enabled the dog to fasten to him by the throat. After I had carefully examined the dog's hold and found all right, feeling assured that if he got away he would take the dog along, I hastened for my ax. When I returned, I found the wolf on his feet, and the dog on his back, the dog still keeping his hold. On my approach, the wolf made a desperate effort to escape, which brought the dog to his feet. He then laid the wolf on his back without my help. I then tried to knock the wolf in the head, but dared not strike for fear of hitting the dog; and, fearing the dog would give out, as he seemed nearly exhausted, as the wolf lay on his back I aimed a blow between his hind legs, and supposed I had succeeded in cleaving the hips, but it proved I had only wounded him in one thigh.

"The wolf then lay still, and I thought him dead. I bade the dog to let go his hold. He refused. I then put one foot on the wolf, and took the dog by the nape of the neck with one hand, and struck him with the other. The dog flew back as if there was a snake there, and the wolf jumped up suddenly and attacked me. His jaws came together very near my neck, but the dog instantly caught him by the throat. I then struck him on the head with my ax, breaking the skull; and the dog released his hold of his own accord.

"It was a black wolf of the largest size, measuring from the extremity of the fore to the hind foot, seven feet and nine inches. The dog was bitten through the thick part of the fore leg. I was minus a shirt—some scratched about the breast, with a slight wound on my left arm made by the wolf's teeth."

* * * * *

The Agard family.—Benjamin Agard, a native, it is supposed, of Long Island, was born in 1769. Married Rhoda, daughter of Issachar Loomis, and sister of Joseph Loomis. He moved from Colebrook, Conn., in the winter of 1816, in company with his brother-in-law, Joseph Loomis.

He settled on the Sowers farm, and built the first frame house.

Alvin Agard, eldest son of B. Agard, was born in Colebrook, Conn., in 1797, and died July 29, 1837. For many years he kept a complete meteorological record, on a plan of his own, noting the temperature at 6, 12 and 6 o'clock, the direction of the wind, and the rain and snow falls. A record that, if preserved by his descendants, might be valuable for reference or comparison. He married Lucy, daughter of Salmon Warner. Dr. Aurelius Agard, of Sandusky City, was his son.

Roman L. Agard was born in Colebrook, Conn., in 1805. Married a Miss Wright; died June 3, 1846. No descendants of the Agard family now remain in Wadsworth.

Levi Blakeslee was born in Hartland, Conn.; son of Rev. Matthew Blakeslee; was adopted in infancy and brought up by Owen Brown, Esq., of Hudson. Married Abigail Patchen; second wife, Mrs. Ostrander. He set up the first tannery in Wadsworth; his first vats were troughs hewed out of whitewood logs, and his first bark-mill a huge wheel worked out of a granite boulder, attached to a revolving axle and turned by oxen. He died November 26, 1864. Children—Amelia Eliza, born March 9, 1820, married Donnelly Hobart, and resides in

Cleveland; Anson E. and Owen B. both reside in Iowa.

The Baughman Family.—Of this name there were many among the first settlers of Wadsworth and Chippewa. They were all from Lehigh County, Penn., and of German origin.

Lorentz Baughman, brother of Adam, lived on the farm now owned by Dr. Simmons. Died in 1840, aged 67. Sons—Henry, Lorentz, Jacob and Ezra. Daughters—Elizabeth, wife of Peter Waltz, Jr.; Rachel, wife of Abraham Koplin; Lydia, wife of John Loutzenheizer; Polly, wife of Christian Koplin.

John Baughman, nephew of Adam and Lawrence, came here in 1829. Married Lydia, daughter of Paul Baughman. Sons—Stephen, William, Seth, Israel, Joel and John. Daughters—Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Miller; Hannah, wife of Talbert Simcox; Elizabeth, wife of John S. Yockey. Seth Baughman is one of the richest men in the township.

David Baughman, brother of John, came in 1830; married Elizabeth Blocker.

The Beach Families.—Abel Beach, son of John Beach, and fifth generation from Benjamin Beach, emigrant from England to Stamford, Conn., was born in Torrington, Conn., January 3, 1775; married Roxy Taylor; came to Wadsworth in 1823; owned the farm now the north farm of William Brouse; built the first saw-mill in company with his son George, and Joseph and Sherman Loomis. He was a man of great mirthfulness and wit; died November 7, 1854. Mrs. Beach died August 30, 1846, aged 67. Children—Sylva, lost in the woods in 1824; George, born 1799; married Mary Delaber; came to Wadsworth in 1822; opened the farm now owned by William Cunningham; lives in Clinton, Iowa.

Orlando Beach, brother of George, born December 14, 1802; married Julia Pardee, who was killed by being thrown from a carriage in 1838; second wife, Susan, daughter of Judge Philo Welton, who died in 1878. He was aft-

erward married to Eliza J. Fisher. Mr. Beach died December 20, 1880. He had been an active business man in Wadsworth for nearly sixty years.

The Bennett Family.—Four brothers of that name came from Vermont. Timothy S. Bennett came with Leavitt Weeks in 1818; lived in the east part of Wadsworth; married Rachel, daughter of Holland Brown.

Abel Bennett lived many years in Norton; now lives in Royalton.

Stanton Bennett died in Wadsworth, in 1874, aged sixty-eight.

Elam Bennett fell dead while at work in the hay-field, in 1832.

The Blocker Family.—Samuel Blocker, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Wadsworth in 1815, and settled on the farm east of the village, now owned by Seth Baughman. He was the first tailor of Wadsworth; died April 2, 1844, aged seventy-six.

David Blocker, eldest son of Samuel, came with his father. Of his famous hunting exploits, the readers of this work have been informed. He was unmarried; died June 12, 1836, aged thirty-eight.

Eli Blocker, second son of Samuel, died at Norton Center, February 18, 1845, aged thirty-eight.

Sherman Blocker, third son, was born in Wadsworth December 15, 1819; attorney at law; was for several years Justice of the Peace and Postmaster at Wadsworth. He married Sarah E. Adams; resides in Akron.

Lydia, eldest daughter, married Abraham Franks; resides in Doylestown. Amanda, born 1812; married Nicholas Long, Jr.; died in Michigan. Elizabeth, born in June, 1814; married David Baughman; lives in Wadsworth.

The Browns.—Hon. Frederick Brown was a descendant of the fifth generation from Peter Brown, one of the pilgrim band, who came in the May Flower to Plymouth, in 1620. His father, Capt. John Brown, commanded a com-

pany of volunteer minute men, in the Revolution, raised in Canton, Conn., who joined the army at New York, where he died September 3, 1776. He was born in Canton, Conn., August 14, 1769. He represented the town of Colebrook, in the State Legislature, during the war of 1812. He emigrated to Wadsworth in 1816; assisted in the first organization of the town; was one of the first Trustees, and second Postmaster. On the organization of the county he was chosen Senior Associate Judge, which office he held from 1818 to 1832, fourteen years. In 1842, he removed to Circleville to reside with his son, Dr. Marcus Brown, where he died March 14, 1848. He was twice married; his first wife was Catharine Case; second, Chloe Pettibone.

Frederick Anson, eldest son, attorney at law, never lived in Wadsworth.

Dr. Marcus Brown, born in Canton, Conn., July 5, 1797, resides in Circleville.

Catharine, born in Colebrook, Conn., in 1799. Married Timothy Hudson.

Chloe Volucia, born in Colebrook May 6, 1810. She died at Waleottville, Ind., September 14, 1840.

Dr. John Brown, born at Colebrook November 12, 1812. Studied medicine with Dr. G. K. Pardee. Married Emily C., daughter of Capt. George Lyman; he died at Haw Patch, Ind., January 24, 1842.

Rev. Edward Brown, born in Colebrook November 1, 1814. Married Eliza Jane Johnson, of Palmyra, N. Y.; second wife, Laura Jane Goodale, of Amherst, Mass.; children—Florence Amelia, born June 3, 1845, died August 5, 1866; Marian Eliza, born February 14, 1847, died November 28, 1864; Ellen died in infancy; Marcus Aurelius, born October 9, 1853, at Wautoma, Wis.; printer.

Laura, third daughter of Frederick Brown, born in Wadsworth March 11, 1820; graduated at Granville Female Seminary in 1840; married Dr. John A. Butler, La Grange, Ind.;

second husband, Francis J. Smith ; resides in Pontiac, Mich.

Sarah M., fourth daughter of F. Brown, born in Wadsworth July 2, 1823 ; married Chester C. Hammon, La Grange, Ind. ; she now resides at Yankton, Dakota.

Judge F. Brown was an uncle of the celebrated John Brown, otherwise called Ossawatomie Brown.

Holland Brown, a native of Massachusetts, came to Wadsworth about 1824. Lived on the northeast corner farm, now the town-line coal-mine. He was a worthy citizen, a member of the Disciples' Church. Died April 22, 1844, aged seventy-six. Children—Lyman, killed at Akron by accident, December, 1825, aged twenty-seven ; Rachel, married T. S. Bennett ; Almon, born 1801 ; resided several years in Wadsworth, Sharon and Norton ; he is a carpenter by occupation ; has been for several years a resident of Akron (Middlebury Ward) ; has held several county offices. Is now Justice of the Peace.

Erastus Brown was also for many years a resident of Wadsworth, where he followed the business of house-joiner and wagon-maker. Resides in Weymouth.

Ahi Brown was a respected citizen of Wadsworth, a carpenter. Member of the Disciples Church. Married Emily, daughter of Jotham Blakeslee ; died March 9, 1837.

Rev. Leonard Brown, born 1811. Married Ann L., daughter of Phineas Butler. Is a minister of the Disciples' Church. Resides in Wellington, Ohio.

Rev. Holland Brown, born in 1813. Is a minister of the Disciples' Church ; resides in Brooklyn, Ohio.

Phineas Butler was born in Saybrook, Conn., in 1791 ; married Sarah Pardee ; emigrated to Wadsworth from Marcellus, N. Y., in 1818. He was a leading member of the Disciples' Church ; died in 1846 ; Mrs. Butler died in 1844. Children—Ann L., married Rev. Leon-

ard Brown, resides in Wellington ; Rev. Pardee Butler, born in Marcellus, N. Y., in 1816 ; educated at Wadsworth Academy. Is a minister of the Disciples' Church. He was one of the early emigrants to Kansas, and a zealous supporter of the Free State cause, in consequence of which he was at one time taken by a mob of border ruffians at Atchison and placed on a raft and sent down the Missouri River without paddle or oar. After floating several miles he was picked up by a passing steamer. He still lives in Kansas. George W. Butler, born March 22, 1820 ; married Hannah Hull ; lived several years in Medina, and died in 1845 ; Sylvanus, born in 1822, died in 1844 ; Sarah Maria, born February 18, 1825, married Nathaniel B. Eastman ; resides in Seville.

Daniel Bolich came to Wadsworth in 1830, from Pennsylvania ; died October 11, 1862, aged seventy-two.

Joseph Bolich, born March 18, 1817 ; married Nancy Simcox ; still lives in Wadsworth. Sons—Daniel, Harrison, Harvey and Talbert.

John A. Clark was born in Guilford Township, January 7, 1837 ; was educated at Seville Academy, and engaged in teaching and farming pursuits till 1866, when he removed to Wadsworth and engaged in the printing business, and in 1869 and 1870 was Superintendent of the Union Schools. Has held the office of Mayor of the village and other positions of public trust ; he married Emily U., daughter of Thomas Colburn, of Guilford.

Richard Clark, a native of Connecticut, came to Wadsworth from Pittsburgh in 1821 ; married Hannah, daughter of Rev. Obadiah Newcomb ; died March 17, 1864, aged 69.

Curtis Families.—Capt. Cyrus Curtis was born at Norfolk, Conn., in 1767 ; he married Editha Mills ; resided at New Haven, Vt., and Marcellus, N. Y. ; came to Wadsworth in 1820 ; was a man of strong mind and pure character, highly esteemed by his acquaintances ; died December 6, 1839.

Col. Norman Curtis, eldest son of Cyrus Curtis, born in Norfolk, Conn., July 24, 1792; married Elizabeth Lampson; came to Wadsworth from Marcellus, N. Y., February, 1821.

Cyrus Curtis, Jr., born in Norfolk, Conn., December 24, 1794; came from Marcellus, N. Y., to Wadsworth, February, 1828; has been a man of influence in the town for forty-seven years; was Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee and School Director for a number of terms; died March 8, 1875. Children—Judge Albert L., born in Marcellus, N. Y., March 20, 1818; married Roxy Hill; resides in Ashland; H. Holland, born in 1820; resides in Iowa; William Pitt, born in Marcellus, N. Y., October 26, 1822; married Adelia Lyman; is a druggist; resides in Wadsworth; Charles B., born in Wadsworth, January 16, 1824; married Maria Turner; died in 1867; Grace Orra, born in 1832; married Rev. R. Hager; died in 1856; Grace Melissa, born in 1832; married Benjamin Binder, who was killed in the war; resides in Wisconsin; Lampson C., born in 1837; married Caroline Nye.

Dean Families.—Daniel Dean, mentioned in this history as one of the first settlers, son of Benjamin Dean, was born in Cornwall, Conn., March 31, 1765; moved to Franklin, Vt.; married Mary Field; came to Wadsworth, March 17, 1814; erected the first dwelling; was a member of the Baptist Church; died March 6, 1836.

Benjamin Dean, eldest son of Daniel Dean, was born in Bristol, Vt., August 1, 1797; came to Wadsworth, March 1, 1814, with O. Durham; he married Julia Phelps; second wife, Harriet Fairchild, of Sharon; he removed to Iowa in 1864, attended the pioneer meeting in Wadsworth in 1874, returned to Iowa, and died October 14, 1874.

Moses Dean was a resident of Wadsworth for many years; built a wagon-shop just west of the cemetery. The remains of the dam built for running machinery, in 1828, are still

seen; he married Harriet Hosford, of Westfield; died in Iowa.

Ebenezer Dean lives near Dixon, Ill.; Salmon Dean lives in Iowa; William died in Iowa; Polly died in Wadsworth, in 1824; Ruth married D. Gridley; died in Wadsworth.

Abel Dickinson, a native of Litchfield County, Conn.; came to Wadsworth, about 1821; married Julia Moody; he was a man of good education and talent; was the first Postmaster at Wadsworth, and at one period was County Surveyor, and took the census of the county in 1840; he was noted for practical jokes; he cleared up the farm, and built the large stone house, now the residence of William Phelps; he died at Glenhope, Penn., 1868, aged seventy-five.

Dr. Nathaniel Eastman, born at Fort Ann, N. Y., June 17, 1792; he came to Wadsworth in 1823, where he resided till 1827, when he removed to Seville.

Everhard Families.—Jacob Everhard, born in Northampton, Penn., in 1760; he was not in the Revolution, but was for some time a soldier in the Indian war that continued after its close; he came to Wadsworth in 1818, and took up his residence on the farm southwest of the corners, at the coal-banks; he was a worthy member of the Lutheran Church, as were all his family; died in November, 1833. Children—Christian, born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1783; married Magdalena, daughter of Adam Smith; came to Wadsworth in 1815; John, born in 1785; married Nancy Harter; came to Wadsworth in 1815; Christina, married Christopher Rasor; Mary, married William Rasor; Jacob, born in 1793; married Elizabeth Smith; second wife, Mary Harter; lived just over the line of Chippewa; was an influential citizen, and did much for the cause of education; Susan, married John Parshall; second husband, Jesse Rose; Elizabeth, unmarried; died in 1873, aged seventy-five; Jonathan, born February 18, 1801; came to

Wadsworth in 1818, removed to Sharon in 1831; Dr. Nathan S. Everhard is a son of Jacob, at present practicing physician in Wadsworth; Solomon Everhard, son of John, resides on his father's old farm; and Adam, son of Christian, residing on his father's old homestead.

Hon. William Eyles was born in Kent, Conn. August 16, 1783; his father was Joshua Eyles, who died when William was quite young. William married Polly, daughter of Ananias Derthick; she was born in Colchester, Conn., September 22, 1782. In 1813, he came West with his family, crossing the Alleghany Mountains by the old Braddock army road, down the Youghiogheny, through Pittsburgh, to Palmyra, Trumbull County, Ohio. Mr. Eyles lived in Palmyra about a year, when he moved to Portage Township, then Portage, now Summit, County, and bought a farm north of Summit Lake, in what is now Upper Akron. His house was where the Summit House now stands. In January, 1820, he moved to Wadsworth, on the farm on the Akron road, now owned by his grandson, William N. Eyles. His children, who were born in Connecticut, were Mary Ann, born March 19, 1805; Biancy Eveline, born March 30, 1807; William Madison, born February 11, 1812; Clarinda Elvira was born in Portage July 12, 1815; Betsy Maria, born in the same place April 19, 1819; Ann Louisa was born in Wadsworth December 3, 1821, and Viola Matilda, July 9, 1824. Mrs. Eyles died September 27, 1849. He was residing in Wadsworth Village at the time of his death, February 11, 1870. His oldest daughter was married to Orin Loomis; the second, to Aaron Pardee; the third, to Albert Hinsdale; the fourth, to Reuben N. Woods; the fifth, to D. L. Harris; and the sixth, to James McGalliard.

Mr. Eyles was a remarkable man. He inherited nothing from his father but a good constitution and strong mind. He was a cooper by trade, which he followed, in connection with

farming, for many years, during which he accumulated considerable property; his early education was quite limited, but he made up for this deficiency by an unusual share of natural ability and good sense; he was much respected by his neighbors and fellow-citizens; this was manifested by their keeping him in public office, without his seeking; he was Justice of the Peace in Portage, and afterward in Wadsworth—in all, more than twenty years; he was County Commissioner one or two terms, was twice elected to the Legislature, and served one term as Associate Judge, of the Court of Common Pleas; he was originally a Jeffersonian Democrat, but voted for John Quincy Adams in 1824 and in 1828; was afterward a Van Buren man, and, finally, a Republican of the strictest sect; and he always asserted and believed that he had never changed his politics in the least. In religion, he was by education a Congregationalist, but, while living in Portage Township, he and his wife united with the Baptists. In 1824, Mr. Eyles and his wife assisted in forming the first Disciples' Church in Wadsworth, and each continued earnest and consistent members of that church during life. No citizen of Medina County ever left a better example to those who should come after him than did Judge Eyles.

David Ettinger was born in Lehigh County, Penn., January 8, 1807; married Elizabeth Borbst; second wife, Rachel Myers; came to Wadsworth in 1832; established a manufactory of hats, which he carried on for twenty-five years; still lives in Wadsworth.

The Geissingers.—Henry Geissinger was born in Northampton County, Penn., March 5, 1786; married Elizabeth Kurtz; resided several years in Canada, whence he removed and settled in Wadsworth in 1825; he had a family of sixteen children; he died April 28, 1872; of his children living in Ohio, David G., born in Wadsworth in October, 1825, married Mary McAlpine and lives in Wadsworth Village; Jo-

seph, born in 1828. lives on the old homestead ; married Lydia Shieh.

Hard Families. — Abraham and Lysander Hard came from Vermont in 1816, and settled in Wadsworth in 1818. Abraham was born in New Millford, Conn., July 7, 1766 ; he was a member of the Methodist Church ; he died August 12, 1844, aged seventy-eight ; Mrs. Hard died March 11, 1860, aged ninety-one.

Lysander Hard, brother of Abraham, was born in Connecticut, date unknown.

Children of Abraham Hard—Aurelia, born January 4, 1791 ; married William Phelps ; Sophia married Abel Johnson of Vermont ; came to Wadsworth a widow, in 1829, where her four children died ; one of them, H. C. Johnson, was editor of the *Wooster Republican* and *Sandusky Register*. Cyrus Hard, born in Salisbury, Vt., July 25, 1795 ; came to Wadsworth before his father, remained a brief time, and located in Middlebury, where he erected the first fulling and carding works in this part of the Western Reserve ; he married Lydia Hart ; his carding and fulling works in Wadsworth are mentioned elsewhere ; he was a prominent citizen, several times elected Justice of the Peace ; died in August, 1865. Rosella, born April 24, 1798 ; married Chauncey Hart. Abraham Hard, born in Berkshire, Vt., November 29, 1800 ; married Susan E. Burroughs ; died January 28, 1850. Julia, born April 1, 1806 ; married Caleb Battles ; resides in Akron. Laura, born January 3, 1809 ; married L. Allen. Lucius Nelson, born in Berkshire May 30, 1812 ; came with his father in 1818 ; married Rebecca Snyder ; is a house joiner and architect ; lives in Wadsworth. Dr. Moses K., born in Wadsworth August 10, 1818 ; educated at Delaware College, Ohio.

Children of Cyrus Hard—Dr. Hanson, born in 1821 ; studied with Dr. G. K. Pardee ; graduated at Cleveland Medical College ; practiced several years in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wis-

consin. LaFayette, born in 1823 ; attorney at law ; studied with A. Pardee ; resides in California. Dr. E. G. studied with Dr. A. Fisher ; graduated at Cleveland ; practices at Medina. Pulaski C., is noticed under the head of attorneys of Wadsworth ; married Sarah C. Wittner. Julia E. married Judge Don A. Pardee, of New Orleans. Caroline, married George K. Pardee, of Akron. Elbert J. Hard, born in 1848 ; married Filla Dehart.

The Hilliards.—Gurdon Hilliard came to Wadsworth from Torrington, Conn., in 1818, and settled in the north part of Wadsworth, where he lived till about 1835, when he removed to Michigan. He married Adeline Derthick ; second wife, Mrs. Birge. He is still living in Ohio, upward of eighty years old, for several years past totally blind.

Robert Hilliard, brother of Gurdon, born in Stonington, came about 1820. Married Alice K. Briggs ; died in February, 1874. The Hilliard brothers cleared a great quantity of land in the early days of the settlement. Children of Robert Hilliard—Emily, born June 15, 1840 ; married I. H. Chandler. Henry H., born August 21, 1842 ; married Adele G. Pardee. Newton, born June 17, 1844 ; married Agnes Chandler. Jane, born March 28, 1849.

Albert Hinsdale, son of Capt. Elisha Hinsdale, a soldier of the Revolution ; was born in Torrington, Conn., July 18, 1809. Married Clarinda Eyles ; moved into the north part of Wadsworth in 1835, where he still resides. His children are—Burke A., born March 31, 1837 ; is President of Hiram College ; Rolden O., born April 30, 1844 ; now resides in Wadsworth. Louisa, born — ; Wilbert B. was born May 23, 1851 ; now resides in Wadsworth.

The Loomis Family.—Joseph Loomis, fifth generation from Joseph Loomis, a wool-draper from Braintree, England, who came to Windsor, Conn., in 1639 ; was born in Torrington, Conn., January 19, 1767. Married Clymena Taylor ; came to Wadsworth in 1816 ; he was the first

Justice of the Peace elected after the township was organized; died August 15, 1835.

Orin Loomis, born in Torrington, Conn., November 16, 1791; came to Wadsworth in 1815, where he resided till about 1840, when he moved to Mentor, Ohio, and in 1866 removed to Oldtown, Ill. He married Mary Ann Eyles. He was closely identified with the early history of the township; his hunting exploits have been mentioned elsewhere.

Sherman Loomis, born in Torrington, Conn., January 23, 1792; came in 1816. Married Julia M. Mills; second wife, Lodemia Sackett; he was one of the leading men in the community in the early history of the town; was Justice of the Peace for several years, and Township Clerk and Trustee; was universally respected; he was one of the original members of the Congregational Church, and one of the first teachers in the schools of Wadsworth. He died February 13, 1851.

Children of Orin Loomis—Oscar, born July 24, 1825; married A. H. Randall; Julia, married Luke Smith; Joseph F., died in the army; Edwin, Albert, Orin, and Frank went West.

Children of Sherman Loomis—Erastus Gaylord Loomis, born September 6, 1824; married Harriet Eliza Pardee; he has always resided in Wadsworth, and been an enterprising business man. No one has done more to build up the town and develop the resources of prosperity than he; he was five years a partner with John Pardee in mercantile business, and several years with his brother, E. H. Loomis. He is now engaged in coal mining in the Silver Creek Mining Company.

Harvey J. Loomis, born February 18, 1828. Married Sarah Ann Reasoner; he was one of the early Free State men of Kansas; has been several times a member of the State Legislature.

Edgar H. Loomis, born March 22, 1830. Married Mary A. Bryan; second wife, Margaret J. Mills. Died August 19, 1871.

Julia Loomis, born December 5, 1836. Married Joseph Schlabach; second husband, A. P. Steele. Mrs. Lodemia Loomis still lives with her daughter in Wadsworth.

Capt. George Lyman was born in Torrington, Conn., August 1, 1790. Married Ophelia Cook; came to Wadsworth in 1817; was the first Township Clerk, and one of the earliest school teachers. In 1821, he went to Canton, where he was engaged in teaching three years. He returned to Wadsworth and engaged in the manufacture of fanning-mills, which had an extensive sale. For a time, also, he engaged in mercantile business, and, in company with Cyrus Curtis, built a saw-mill on Holmes' Brook, which did considerable business. He also carried on a cabinet-shop several years, and afterward was engaged for several years in the manufacture of friction matches. Capt. Lyman was the first commander of the military company after it was organized for the township. By his energy and enterprise, he did much toward the business prosperity of the place in its early history. He was one of the original members of the Congregational Church, and has continued an active, earnest member for fifty-five years. He has been Deacon of the church, and Sabbath school Superintendent more than thirty years. Mrs. Lyman died February, 1869, aged seventy-five.

Children of Capt. Lyman.—Emily Charlotte, born December 15, 1812; was for several years a teacher in Wadsworth; married Dr. John Brown; died February 23, 1833. Dr. C. N. Lyman, born in Wadsworth, May 14, 1819. His professional history is given in that of the physicians of Wadsworth; married Caroline E. Beach. Has practiced as a physician in Wadsworth since 1843, except three years he spent in Medina. Dr. Lyman is extensively known and consulted as a physician among the first of his profession in Northern Ohio.

The Miller Families.—Jacob Miller, a native of Pennsylvania, was born October 14, 1785.

Married Sarah Luttman. Second wife, Mrs. Editha Warner; came to Wadsworth in 1816; was a man of influence in the town for many years, and a leading member of the Lutheran Church; died June 6, 1859. Children—George, born December 14, 1807; married Rebecca Baughman; was engaged several years in mercantile business, in company with his brother, John Miller; was Justice of the Peace; now resides near Akron. David, born January 23, 1810; married Martha Mills; was killed by the fall of a burning building in Akron, at which he was working as a member of a fire company, September 23, 1849. Catharine, born April 13, 1812; married Reuben Baughman. John, born December 1, 1816; was a merchant in Wadsworth; died August 8, 1841. Harriet, born March 3, 1820. Mary, born July 28, 1823. Married Alexander Beck. Aaron, born December 3, 1825, died on the way to California, June 20, 1850. Susan, born December 4, 1834. Married Henry Parmelee; lives in Wadsworth.

The Mills Family.—Augustus Mills, was born in Norfolk, Conn., August 10, 1772. Married Martha Pettibone; came from Marcellus, N. Y., to Wadsworth in 1818. He opened a large farm and built the house where his grandson, Frank Mills, now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Mills were among the original members of the Congregational Church. He died August 16, 1849, aged seventy-five. Mrs. Mills died April 6, 1859, aged seventy-four. Children—Sylvia, born February 16, 1793; was one of the earliest teachers in Wadsworth; married Lemuel North; died June 27, 1840. Col. Harry A. Mills, born in Norfolk, Conn., February 13, 1795; came in 1816; married Harriet Ruggles; second wife, Mrs. Rebecca Grevil. In 1844, four of his family were swept off by the epidemic erysipelas, within eleven days. Mrs. Mills died April 11, 1844, aged forty-four. He died December 4, 1867, aged seventy-three. Julia A. Mills, born October 22, 1796; married Sherman Loomis; died May 27, 1820.

Philecta E., born April 7, 1799; married Daniel Warner; second husband, Jacob Miller. Mrs. Janet Christie, of Akron, is her only surviving child. Luman P. Mills, born in Norfolk, Conn., February 9, 1801; married Sylva Pease; second wife, Mary Hawkins; he was one of the leading citizens of Wadsworth; died October 11, 1872. Philo P. Mills, born in Norfolk, Conn., July 8, 1805; married Amoret Bates. William Mills, born in Norfolk October 22, 1807; married Mrs. Lydia Hurlbutt; resides in Richfield. Martha Mills, born May 25, 1810; married David Miller; now lives in Toledo. Nancy Mills, born January 25, 1813; married Lorenzo D. Russell; lives in Princeton, Ill. Cyrus Curtis Mills, born August 2, 1818; married Harriet Hurlbutt; second wife, Mary Ann Harter; died March 7, 1874. John L. Mills, died May 7, 1855, aged thirty-four years.

Children of Harry A. Mills—Julia M., married Charles R. Sprague. Azor R., born February 11, 1829; lives in Iowa. Capt. Henry A., born March 12, 1838; married Matilda C. Leacock; served in the war of the rebellion; lives on the old homestead.

Children of Luman P. Mills—Charles P.; Lurilla, born November 7, 1830; married W. F. Boyer; lives in Wadsworth. Margaret, born September 24, 1833; married Edgar H. Loomis; resides in Wadsworth. William D. and Ira H., reside near Marshalltown, Iowa. Luman G. resides in Wadsworth. Frank Mills, son of Philo P., was born May 14, 1836; married Julia Grotz; resides in Wadsworth.

William McGalliard came from Kentucky to Middlebury. Married Ann Newcomb; came to Wadsworth in 1831; was a tailor; died in Illinois. James McGalliard, son of William, born March 19, 1821; married Viola Eyles; died February 27, 1855. John McGalliard, father of William, died in Wadsworth in 1834, aged seventy-three.

The Newcomb Family.—Rev. Obadiah Newcomb, born in Anherst, Nova Scotia, 1774.

Married Elinor Bishop; came to Wadsworth in 1820; purchased a farm in the north part of the township. The first Baptist Church was organized under his ministry. Afterward the Disciples' Church; he was an able preacher; his services were sought on funeral occasions, more than those of all other ministers, for several years; died October 2, 1847, aged seventy-three. Mrs. Newcomb died October 11, 1849, aged seventy-nine. Children—Hannah, born in Nova Scotia September 12, 1799; married Richard Clark; lives in Wadsworth. Ann, born October 8, 1801; married William McGalliard; lives in Illinois. James, born March 11, 1804; married Harriet Bennett; lives in Hiram. Margaret, born June 2, 1806; married Julius Sumner, of Middlebury. Susan, born September 19, 1808; married Augustus Pardee. Statira, born March 31, 1811; married Henry Clapp; lives in Mentor. Matilda, born December 24, 1813; married W. M. Eyles; died November 22, 1847.

The Pardee Families.—The Pardee brothers were, in the early days of Wadsworth, among the leading men in the town. There were originally ten brothers, sons of Ebenezer and Ann Pardee, of Norfolk, Conn., who moved to Skaneateles, N. Y.; seven of them lived in Wadsworth.

Sheldon Pardee was born in Norfolk April 21, 1788. Married Sally Weisner; was engaged in mercantile business in Elbridge and in Geddes; was several years employed as salt inspector at Syracuse, N. Y.; he moved to Wadsworth, and died May 6, 1834; his family removed to Michigan.

Judge Allen Pardee was born in Norfolk February 7, 1790; removed to Wadsworth in 1818. Married Phebe Foster, who died in 1844; second wife was Mrs. Louisa (Bates) Wilcox. In 1826, he and his brother John set up the first store in Wadsworth. In 1830, the Pardees built a flouring-mill (now Yoder's), which he carried on about thirty years; he also built

one in Copley, and a carding and cloth-dressing works. Judge Pardee was fourteen years Associate Judge of the county, and fifteen years Justice of the Peace; from his earliest residence he has been one of the most active business men, and a leading man in the community; he still enjoys a vigorous old age, in his ninety-first year.

John Pardee was born in Norfolk February 20, 1796. Married Eunice Chamberlain; came from Marcellus, N. Y., to Wadsworth, in 1824; was in mercantile business upward of thirty years, under the firms of A. & J. Pardee, A., J. & E. Pardee, J. Pardee, and Pardee & Loomis; he was a very capable business man; held the office of Justice of the Peace and Postmaster for a long time. In 1859, he removed to Pardeeville, Wis., where he spent the remainder of his life; Mrs. Pardee died about 1868; he died June 24, 1873.

Ebenezer Pardee was born in Skaneateles, N. Y., August 8, 1802. Married Almira Brace; he began business in Cleveland about 1825; was in mercantile business in Canton, and in banking in Wooster; came to Wadsworth in 1834, and went into business with his brothers; he afterward owned and lived upon a large farm east of Western Star, now owned by Dr. Hill; removed to Rochester, Penn., where Mrs. Pardee died, when he returned to Wadsworth, and died September 5, 1865.

Augustus Pardee was born in Skaneateles, August, 1804. Married Susan Newcomb; set up business as a saddler; came to Wadsworth in 1832, and carried on the same business about thirty years.

Dr. George K. Pardee was born September 23, 1806. But few men accomplished more in a short life than he. He was a man of mark in the county; studied medicine in his native town (Skaneateles, N. Y.) with Dr. Evelyn Porter; was admitted to practice as physician at the early age of twenty years; came to Wadsworth in 1826, where his professional life

was spent; his wife was Susan Thomas, who still survives him; he left no children; died October 3, 1849.

Aaron Pardee was born in Skaneateles, N. Y., October 8, 1808; came with his brother John in 1825; married Eveline Eyles, who died September 13, 1873.

Children of Allen Pardee—William N., born July 30, 1812; was a lawyer, and held the office of Clerk of Medina County; married Livonia E. Clark; second wife, Caroline Pardee; died in Michigan. Eugene was born October 5, 1814; attorney at law; married Eleanor Taylor; resided in Wooster thirty-five years, in professional business. Lauraette was born March 11, 1817; married Rev. J. H. Jones. Ann S. was born February 24, 1818; married Homer King; resides in Wadsworth. Norman C. was born May 9, 1830; lives in Wadsworth. Mary E. was born April 13, 1832; married Rev. J. F. Rowe; resides in Akron.

Children of John Pardee—Caroline, born 1816; married William N. Pardee; died in Michigan, 1847. John S., born 1818; married Emeline Benedict; was several years a merchant in Milwaukee, Wis.; located a village in Wisconsin called Pardeeville; was appointed United States Consul at San Juan, Nicaragua, and died there September, 1854. Emily, born February 22, 1825; married Asahel Hanchet. Minerva, born February, 1825; married Joseph Utley. Charles, born September 29, 1829; Virginia married Yates Ashley; Jane married G. W. Vilas.

Children of Ebenezer Pardee—Harriet E., born in Wadsworth, July 23, 1834; married E. G. Loomis. Richard H., born in Wadsworth, January 13, 1836; married Nellie Ketchum; resides at Waterloo, Iowa. Catharine, born in Wadsworth, May 13, 1839; married Dr. John Hill, of Western Star. Mary E., born at Wooster, February 16, 1841; married Lucian Moses, of Skaneateles, N. Y. James K., born at Wooster February 26, 1845; married Maria Lukins;

lives in Montana. Joseph W., born at Wooster May 12, 1845; died in California. Ephraim Q., born April 2, 1847; married Jennie Hall; lives in Detroit. Elizabeth J., born January 4, 1849; married James H. Reed, Marion Ohio.

Children of Aaron Pardee—William E., born June 6, 1829; married Helen S. Dickey; was an attorney, residing in Cleveland; died April 6, 1866. Henry Clay, born April 27, 1831; married Catharine Houck; attorney at law and Auditor of Medina County. Almira S., born January 17, 1835; married John G. Houston, Don A., born March 29, 1837; married Julia E. Hard. George K., born March 1, 1839; married Caroline C. Hard; attorney; resides in Akron. Frances, born December 25, 1844; married P. V. Wilkins. Mrs. Wilkins died. Ella N., born September 5, 1850; married Dr. Wallace A. Briggs. Sutliff E., born September 14, 1852; married Olivia Donat.

Simcox Families.—Three brothers by that name were among the early pioneers—Michael, Benjamin and William. Michael removed to Harrisville; Benjamin lived upward of thirty years in Wadsworth; died in Harrisville. Children—Jerusha, married John Brown; still lives in Wadsworth. Peregrine Pickle lives in Harrisville; Betsy married John D. Haynes; moved West. William Simcox, born in Pennsylvania in 1792; came in 1816; married Esther Robinson; second wife, Margaret Wheeler; died February 6, 1855. Children—Resin B., married Rebecca Heath; Nancy, born 1820; married Joseph Bolich. Talbert, born August 31, 1822; married Hannah Baughman; resides in Wadsworth.

Spillman Family.—James Spillman came from Ireland; married Nancy O'Brien; was one of the earliest settlers in Wadsworth. Mr. and Mrs. Spillman were among the earliest members of the Methodist Church. Children—John married Abigail Ward; Charles, Mitchell, Henry and Robert; none of them remained in

this vicinity. Dr. Henry Spillman, fourth son, rose to considerable distinction as a physician; married Laura Ann Brown; died at Medina.

Harvey B. Spillman, son of Buel Spillman, a native of Connecticut, was for several years a merchant in Wadsworth; married Luey Henry.

Snell Family.—Isaac Snell, born in Rhode Island, 1786; married Abigail Chapman; resided several years in Westfield; came to Wadsworth in 1829; was Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner; died April 17, 1851. Children—Job, born 1807; married Sarah Belden; died in California. Isaac M., born February 16, 1811; married Nancy A. Hilliard; died April 24, 1873. Martin, born 1813; married Eliza Davis; second wife, Mrs. Laura Ann (Brown) Spillman. Mary, died 1835, aged eighteen; Chauncey married Ann Scott; lives in California. James S., died March 23, 1849, aged twenty-two.

Tyler Family.—Benjamin Tyler, born in Uxbridge, Mass., February 22, 1796; came with his brothers, Parker and Solomon, and first settled in Norton; moved to Wadsworth in 1825; married Mrs. Olive (Brown) Bartlett, who died August 21, 1874. He was for fifty-seven years a member of the Methodist Church; died in 1875. Children—Joseph, born 1822; married Eliza Ann Williams; lives in Wadsworth. Solomon, born 1824; Rosina, married Amos Hart.

The Turner Family.—Alexander Turner was born in New York March 29, 1797. Married Betsy French; came to Wadsworth in 1825; Mrs. Turner died November 7, 1871, aged sixty-nine. Children—Alonzo, born August 4, 1822, lives in Idaho; Maria L., born February 22, 1826, married Charles B. Curtis; Jasper, born April 14, 1838, lives in Missouri; J. Q. A. Turner, born April 1, 1841, married Mary Etta Traver.

The Warner Family.—Salmon Warner was born in Westmoreland, N. Y., April 26, 1764. Married Lucina Field; moved from Fairfield, Vt., to Wadsworth, in 1815. He died Decem-

ber 5, 1839; Mrs. Warner died September 28, 1829, aged fifty-nine.

Children of Salmon Warner—Harriet, born in Vermont about 1790, was unmarried; died in Iowa, 1870; Lamira, married Oliver Durham; Reuben F., born in Fairfield, Vt., August 26, 1794; came with his father in 1815. He was four times married—first wife, Hannah Bartholomew; second, Sarah Reese; third, Mrs. Chloe (Bartholomew) Griffin; fourth, Susan Reese. He died September 28, 1833. Lucina married Alvin Agard; Salmon Warner, Jr., joined the Mormons and went with them to Salt Lake, where he died in 1871. Capt. Daniel Warner, born in Vermont, 1800; married Philecta E. Mills; died August 30, 1839. Orpha, born 1804, died 1826; Horatio, born November 1, 1806; moved to Iowa; was for some time Sheriff of Clayton County, and held other offices of trust. Dr. Amos Warner, born 1808; studied with Dr. A. Fisher, of Western Star, and practiced in company with him at that place; married Mrs. Esther (Carter) Griswold; removed to Garnaville, Iowa; was an able physician and highly respected. He was killed by being thrown from a carriage.

Children of Reuben F. Warner—Elmer A., born 1822; married Antoinette Crittenden; lives in Iowa. Bennett B., born 1824; married Eliza Cogshall; resides in Massillon, Ohio.

The Wall Family.—Christopher Wall was born in Germany, November 27, 1779; died in Wadsworth October 24, 1853. Children—John, born December 24, 1804; married Mary W. Baughman; still lives in Wadsworth. Mary, born 1806; married Jonathan Everhard.

Children of John Wall—Paul, born August 6, 1830; married Isabella Ruthaker; resides in Wadsworth. Daniel, born November 3, 1835; married Abigail Geiger; resides in Wadsworth.

Hon. Philo Welton was born in Waterbury, Conn., March 7, 1782. Married Sarah Blakeslee; was a Colonel in the war of 1812; was one of the earliest settlers of Montville; after-

ward moved to Wadsworth, and owned the farm late the residence of Orlando Beach. He was for many years one of the leading men of the county. Was twice Representative in the Legislature, and served one term as Associate Judge. He died September, 19, 1852. Mrs. Welton died 1852, aged sixty-four. Children—Sally, born 1806; married Caleb Chase, second husband, Nathaniel Bell; now lives in Iowa. Dr. William S. H. Welton, married Caroline Crocker; practiced medicine several years in this county; now lives in Iowa. Susan, born September 15, 1815; married Orlando Beach.

The Weeks Families.—Three brothers of that name came about 1818 from Vermont. They were men of great strength and vigor; were carpenters. John Moody Weeks married Martha Dennett. Leavitt Weeks, born about 1794; married Celestia Taylor, of Norton; worked as a carpenter many years in company with his brother, Peter Weeks; the greater part of the barns and houses of the earlier years were erected by the Weeks brothers. He died in 1870. His son, George Weeks, lives in Akron.

CHAPTER XI.*

GUILFORD TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHY AND BOUNDARY—ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS—ITS SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION—THE ANNALS OF A QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD—
ORIGIN OF SEVILLE—GROWTH OF THE VILLAGE—
CHURCH AND SCHOOL INTERESTS.

ALL persons possessing ordinary intelligence, as they arrive at the age of understanding, become students of history, not to the same extent, nor in the same manner, but usually in keeping with their general mental culture, by such means as are at their command, and always for the purpose of gaining a knowledge of past events, and with the expectation of being benefited thereby. The professor and the student, the aristocrat and the man of toil, the statesman and his most humble constituent, alike pore over the pages of the history of their own and other countries, and find therein much that is beneficial to them in their many and varied callings. While the unlettered savage of the forest and desert, by listening to the discourses of those older in years than himself, becomes learned in the legends that have been handed down from one generation to another, and is influenced largely in his acts through life by his knowledge thus

gained; as all men are more interested in the community immediately surrounding their own homes, and to which their acquaintance extends, than to any other portion of the world, so a history is of a general or local interest to the extent that it treats of subjects which are of a general or local nature. A history of the world is of general interest to the inhabitants of the entire globe, while the history of a State is more particularly beneficial to the people of that particular State, and so of the history of a township or county. The immediate descendants of those enterprising fathers and mothers who carved our present homes out of the unbroken wilderness, naturally have more sympathy for their sufferings, privations and discouragements, than would others. So those descendants take more pride in contemplating the many deeds of heroism, instances of self-denial and final triumphs of those ancestors, during their early experiences in the woods, than would those who were in no way connected

* Contributed by J. T. Graves.

with them. As hallowed associations seem to cluster more and more around the memory of the scenes of our youthful days, as time gradually removes us from them, so "distance lends enchantment to the view" of that, to us, important epoch of the past, the time of the first settlement of our county and township, as those days and the events that then transpired, seem to recede from us. Being admonished that sources now existing, from which to gather material for a history of that period, are rapidly slipping away beyond our reach, and as it requires a vivid imagination, even when assisted by the narration as it falls from the lips of the pioneer, to set aside the picture that is now presented to the eye of the beholder, as he views this beautiful Chippewa Valley and the hills adjacent to it, and draw one of them, as they appeared when clothed with nature's adornments, and during the process of, and shortly after their removal, the necessity for a written history covering that period, becomes apparent, as it will tend to refresh the recollections of those who have helped to make it, and be of use to others who will live when the tongue of the last narrator who can tell the story from personal recollection, shall have been hushed in death for ages.

As many of the events herein treated of are not matters of record, some dates have been arrived at by calculation and from recollection, and that there are some inaccuracies, is quite probable. Yet it will be well for those who are disposed to criticize, to bear in mind the fact that they may also be mistaken, and on that account be charitable.

The territory now comprising the township of Guilford was, prior to its being organized as such, known as No. 1, in Range 14, in the Western Reserve.

It was purchased, originally, by four individuals; Mr. Roger Newberry, of Windham, Conn., owned the southeast quarter, Justin Eley, of Springfield, Mass., the southwest quarter;

Enoch Perkins, of Hartford, Conn., the northeast quarter; and Elijah White, of Hudson, Conn., northwest quarter. It is situated in the south central portion of Medina County, and bounded on the east by Wadsworth, west by Westfield, north by Montville, and south by Milton, in Wayne County. The land throughout almost the entire township is of a good quality for farming purposes, and produces well all of the products adapted to this climate. The Chippewa Bottoms extend for some distance each side of the creek of the same name, and along these flats are to be found many of the most valuable farms in Northern Ohio. The soil is strong, durable, and especially adapted to the raising of corn, of which valuable grain thousands of bushels are shipped yearly, besides much that is taken by teams to the central and northern portions of the county. Potatoes are extensively cultivated, and, for the last decade, a great amount of tobacco has been raised in this valley, the sandy ridges that are to be found in almost every field having been found to produce a quality of this article that compares very favorably with the famous seed-leaf of Connecticut. The high lands on either side of the valley are considered rather superior to the low lands for the production of wheat and oats, as less straw is produced, on which account there is less danger of injury to the growing crop, resulting from storms of wind and rain. The character of the land along the Hubbard Creek Valley is similar to that just described. In the northern and central portions of the township, clay predominates to some extent, and the farmers use more fertilizing substances, and exercise more care in cropping. The extreme eastern portion descends into the River Styx Valley, and there the land is of the best quality for nearly all purposes. The entire township was originally heavily timbered, all the varieties natural to this latitude being found in abundance, and of fine proportions. This necessarily made the clearing of land very

laborious, and yet the early settlers seem to have undertaken the task cheerfully, and with the determination to overcome all obstacles. The first white man who came to No. 1, with the object in view of there making for himself a future home, was Henry Hosmer. He was born on the 22d of May, 1793, in Massachusetts, and, in his youth, had often listened to stories of frontier life, as told at his father's fireside by his uncle, who had removed with his family to Central New York. As that section of country was at that time almost an unbroken wilderness, this uncle, who occasionally returned East, of course had much to tell of hardships that he and his family had experienced, and instances of personal adventure through which he had passed. Those narratives fired the young Henry's heart with an admiration for frontier life to such an extent that he then and there formed the resolution that, "as soon as he was old enough, he would go West," and, during the many long years that he remained with his father thereafter, laboring upon the old farm, he seems not to have changed his mind, for, upon his twenty-third birthday, it being the 22d day of May, 1816, he shouldered his knapsack, and, in company with one William Trall, a young man about the same age as himself, commenced the journey on foot to this then far-off and almost unknown region. On arriving at Buffalo, which place was then only a small village and the end of all stage lines, they found that there were but four sailing vessels upon the lake, and that there was but little regularity to their arrival and departure. There was one small vessel in the harbor, owned in Cleveland and commanded by a Capt. Graves, of Newburg, that place being larger than Cleveland at that time. The vessel was laden, and only waiting for a favorable breeze to waft her on her way homeward. The young men waited two days in order to take passage on board her to Cleveland, at the end of which time, finding the wind still unfavorable, and

her speedy departure very improbable, they again swung their knapsacks upon their backs and started on foot for Ohio. The country through which they were now to pass was almost a wilderness, except that occupied by the Cattaraugus Indians, they having so far approached civilization as to cultivate the soil somewhat. The Ohio line was crossed at last, and the first night in this State passed at Mesopotamia. On leaving there the next morning, they found that their course lay through a dense forest, and, as the day passed and no clearing was reached, they continued their walk, and, as night came on, it became very dark, and soon they commenced to hear what were to them strange noises from the surrounding woods, in all directions. Supposing them to be the cry of some species of the owl peculiar to this country, the travelers plodded on their way, and at last arrived at a house at midnight, where they obtained lodging. Here they learned that the strange noises that had attracted their attention in the woods were the howls of wolves, and that persons were often attacked by them upon that road; that, shortly before, a man was passing through there on horseback, and, being attacked by them, was obliged to keep them off with an umbrella, it being his only weapon, but that he finally escaped, with his pantaloons nearly torn off, and with his legs badly scratched. As the young men sat there in that cabin and listened to that woodsman's tales, they began to think that they were, truly, in a new country, and that they had already had one "hair-breadth escape." Having reached Trumbull County, they found but few roads open in any direction, and those that were open had but little in their appearance or condition to entitle them to the name. While traveling through Newton, Trall mounted a prostrate log, in order thus to get over a low, wet piece of ground, and, when he had proceeded about half the length of the log, he slipped off, and came down in the thicket of tall weeds, astride of a fawn.

What then ensued is thus described by Mr. Hosmer: "They were both very much frightened. The deer jumped and bleated most piteously, while Trall scrambled to regain the log, screaming at the top of his voice. For a short time, it was a most laughable scene. The fawn, finally, being more considerate than his human trespasser, went away a few feet, where it quietly lay down, while Trall was so badly frightened that he was also obliged to lie down. While he was thus resting, I caught the fawn and brought it to him. It was very beautiful, and appeared to have recovered entirely from its fright. After amusing ourselves with it for a few minutes, we started on our way, and were surprised to see the fawn follow us like a dog, nor could we drive it back. I finally carried it back, placed it behind the log, and, by running, finally got away from it."

The settlements through that region of country were from five to thirty miles apart, and, owing to the bad roads, traveling was a very slow and tedious business, and must have fully tested the pluck of those young men, who had never had any experience of the kind before. Notwithstanding all this, they pressed on, and, after a continuous walk of eighteen days, arrived at Warren, where they remained a few days, when they again started westward and came to Tallmadge, in Portage County. Thence to Canton, Stark County, thence westward again, through Wooster and Ashland, to Mansfield, where there was simply one log house. While on the way through Ashland County, a little incident occurred, which, in Mr. Hosmer's own language, was as follows: "While passing through a small prairie, about sunrise, we saw some object approaching us, but just what it was we could not determine, owing to the height of the vegetation. Making a halt, we soon saw a large bear rise up on his hind-legs, and, folded in his fore-legs, he was carrying a hog that he had evidently just killed. We raised a loud shout, whereupon he dropped his

plunder and fled. The weight of the hog was certainly more than one hundred pounds." On the same day, another, as follows: "When near where New London now stands, we heard a hog squeal, not far from the trail in which we were traveling, and near a cabin. We frightened away the bear, and a young man at the cabin, hearing our shouts, came out with his gun and shot it." Still continuing in a northerly direction, they arrived at the place where Norwalk now stands, which place they passed, and stopped for the night at a house not far distant therefrom. This was on the 3d day of July, and they there learned that the inhabitants of Ridgeville and the surrounding country had made preparations to celebrate the Fourth.

Here was an opportunity afforded for a slight departure from the monotony of continuously tramping through the woods, and, starting early the next morning, they determined, if possible, to reach Ridgeville in time to participate in the dance that was to take place in the evening. In this, however, they failed entirely, as they did not reach the town until near time for breakfast on the following morning. The dancing party was still there, as the homes of many were several miles away, and traveling through the woods at night not at all pleasant, if possible. After breakfast, when the party began making preparations to depart, the young "down-easters" found themselves, more fully than ever before, facing some of the amusing realities of new-country life, as they beheld the various and novel modes of conveyance. Some of the ladies rode on horseback, while their escorts went on foot. In several instances, a lady and gentleman rode together upon one horse, on saddle and pillion. There were several wagons, some of which were drawn by horses and others by oxen. The last load to depart was one upon a sled drawn by two yoke of oxen. Large bundles of straw placed upon the sled, afforded seats for the ladies, while the gentlemen all went on foot. This load was

from Columbia, seven miles distant. This was, in every sense of the word, a new-country party. No superfluous articles of dress adorned the ladies, and no rough language or unbecoming conduct was indulged in by the gentlemen. Many of them had been reared and educated in the East, and found it just as easy to be ladies and gentlemen in the woods, as in the midst of civilization in Massachusetts and Connecticut. On leaving Ridgeville, Messrs. Hosmer and Trall proceeded to Cleveland, where they found the little vessel for which they had waited in Buffalo, and found that it had arrived but a few days in advance of them. This was long before the first steamboat had been launched upon the waters of Lake Erie. At Cleveland, those two young men, who had journeyed so many miles together through the woods, separated. Mr. Hosmer returned to Tallmadge, where he remained a few days, when he started through the woods and alone, for No. 1, or what is now Guilford, where he arrived on the 13th day of July. Having arrived upon the grounds now occupied by the village of Seville, he stopped upon the north side of Hubbard Creek, a few rods from where the new iron bridge now is, and, as he says, "Standing there in the midst of the primeval forest, which seemed to be rejoicing in the glory of midsummer, and gazing up and down the two streams whose waters went bubbling and rippling on their way, with none save the denizens of the forest to hear, and listening to the songs of wild birds, with which the forest seemed to be flooded, I thought I had indeed found the paradise for which I had longed, and of which I had dreamed." Crossing to the south side of the Hubbard, he turned westward to the Chippewa, which he found too deep to be forded. He then walked down this stream a few rods, when he came to a large elm-tree that was lying entirely across it. Upon this he passed over, and ascended the little hill upon the west side, and there, amid the fine timber that covered it, he

soon selected the site upon which his present residence now stands, and where he has resided for more than threescore years. Having thus found the spot upon which, as he says, "he felt that he would be content to live and die," he returned to Tallmadge, where he remained until fall, visiting this place twice more during the summer. In October, he started on foot for New England, where he arrived in due time, when he made an estimate of the distance he had traveled, and found that he had taken a nice little walk of 2,000 miles. The following incident, as related by him, illustrates very fairly the average ideas of Eastern people respecting life in the "Far West." He says: "When my mother gave me the parting hand and blessing, as I was leaving home for the first time, she also charged me to be very careful not to enter any house where the people had fever and ague, as I might take it. Contrary, however, to my mother's injunction, as we were traveling through the woods one hot, sultry day toward the last of June, we stopped at a house for the purpose of resting, and, upon entering, to our astonishment, beheld a man sitting, or rather crouching, over a blazing fire, with a large blanket thrown over him, his whole frame shivering, his teeth chattering, and his general appearance indicating that he was very cold, while we were suffering with the intense heat. We found, upon inquiry, that this man had fever and ague. I then recollected my mother's cautioning charge, but it was too late. I was exposed to the fever and ague. It was the first case of the kind we had ever seen." During the few months that he remained at home, there was, doubtless, much talk in the family and neighborhood about this new Ohio country, of its natural beauty, fine soil, excellent water, abundance of choice timber, etc., the result of which was the forming of a little band of young people who concluded to leave the comforts of civilization, and the "dear ones at home" and "follow the star of empire."

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Henry Hosmer
AGE 88 YEARS.

1874-75



2561







